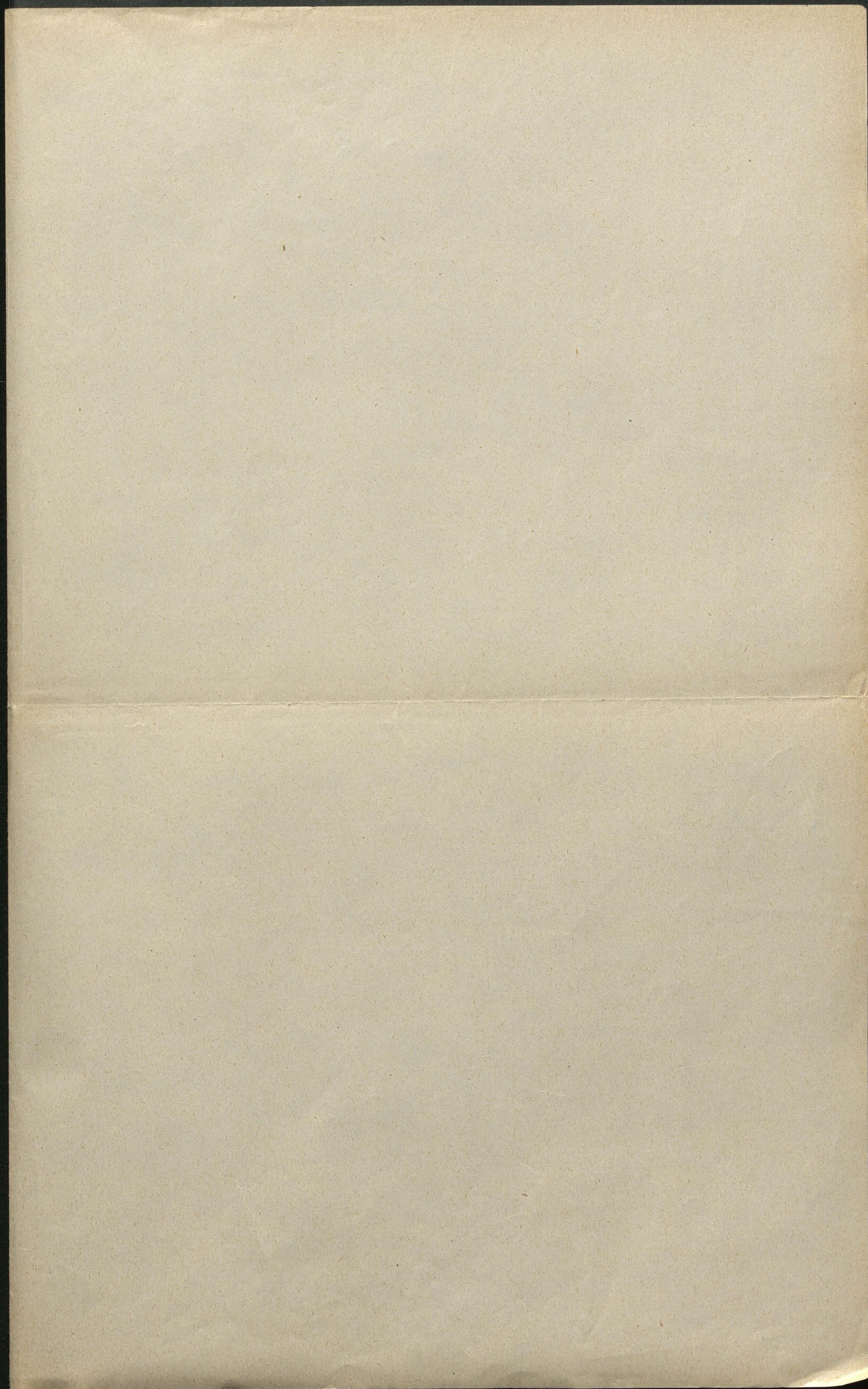
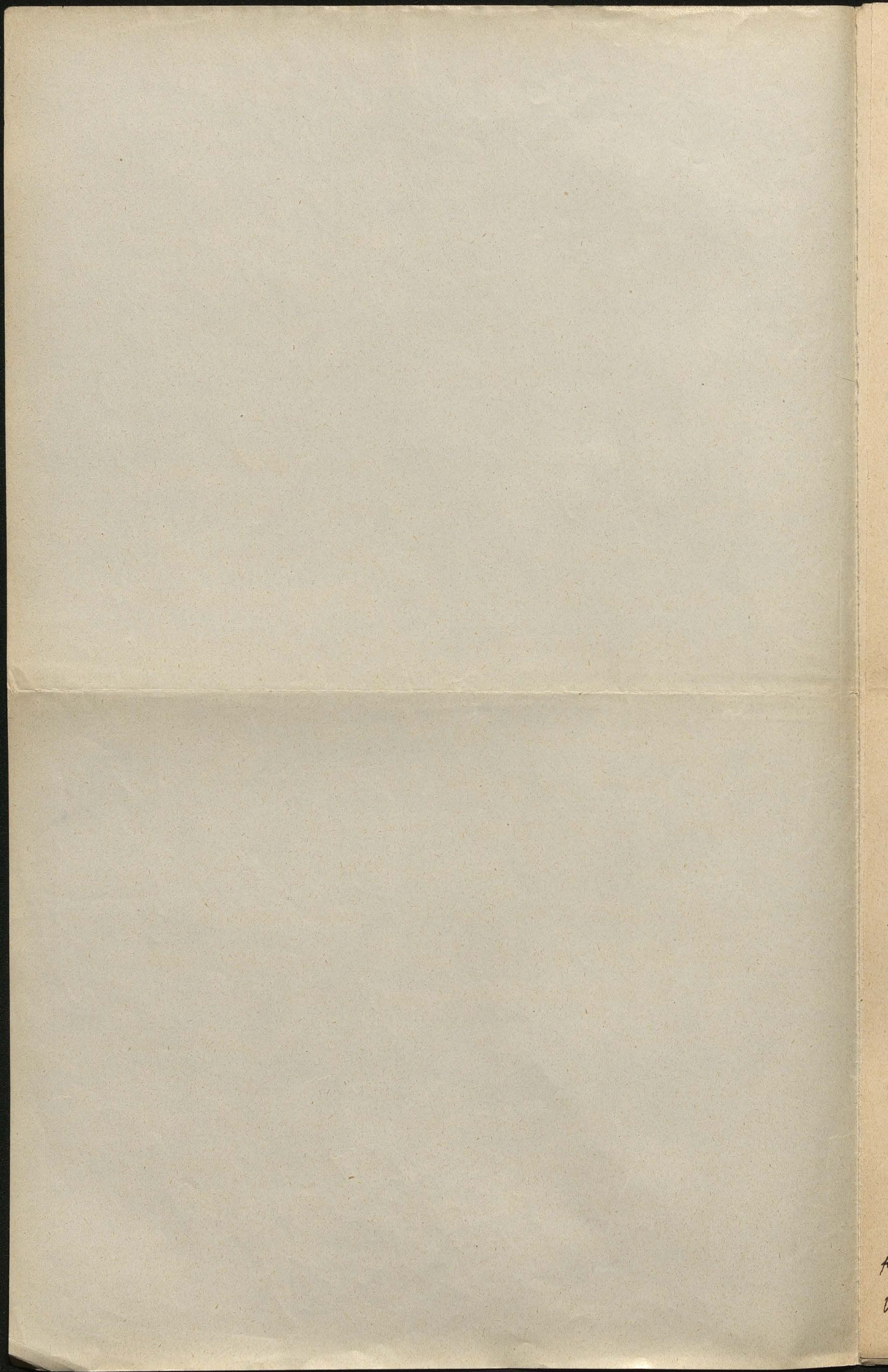


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Über ein Paradoxon in der kinetischen Theorie der Lösungen.

Von M. v. Smoluchowski

§1. Als Grundlage der kinetischen Theorie der Lösungen dient der Satz, dass die Moleküle einer gelösten Substanz sich ganz analog wie Gas-moleküle verhalten, so dass sich die mittlere Geschwindigkeit der Schwerpunktsbewegung derselben aus der für Gas-moleküle gültigen Formel berechnet:

$$C = \sqrt{\frac{2\alpha\theta}{M}}$$

in welcher θ die absolute Temperatur, α einen ungefähr $3 \cdot 6 \cdot 10^{-16}$ betragenden Zählkoeffizienten, und M das chemische Molekulargewicht bedeutet.

Diese Analogie, welche auf dem Maxwell'schen ~~oder~~ Equipartitionsgrundsatz der Energie beruht, findet ihren Ausdruck in dem Van't Hoff'schen Gesetze des osmotischen Druckes. Auf derselben Grundlage haben Einstein und der Verfasser der vorliegenden Notiz eine kinetische Theorie der Brown'schen Molekularbewegung aufgebaut, deren Folgerungen namentlich ~~von~~ ^{durch die experimentellen Arbeiten} Perrin's und seiner Schüler, ^{und} so genau quantitativ bestätigt worden sind, dass man dies ^{heute} als einen der augenfälligsten Beweise der kinetischen Theorie ansieht.

Demgegenüber möchte ich auf eine eigenartige Schwierigkeit bei der Anwendung jenes Grundsatzes hinweisen, ~~welcher sich selbst schon dadurch aufgefällt sein mag,~~ ^{sich zu einem} welche ~~(scheinbar ganz)~~ genügenden Einwände gegen alle jene Berechnungen ~~abgeben~~ ^{auszusprechen ließe.} ~~Die Stelle mag vielleicht schon bekannt sein.~~ Es sollte mich wundern wenn dieselbe nicht schon anderen aufgefallen wäre, doch habe ich nirgends eine Erwähnung gefunden.

§2. Jedem der sich mit theoretischer Hydrodynamik beschäftigt, ist es wohl bekannt, dass ein in einer Flüssigkeit bewegter Körper gewisse Reaktionskräfte erfährt, deren Wirkung insbesondere das Beharrungsvermögen desselben vermindert.

Es hat dies schon 1833 ~~Green~~ Green bei der Theorie des Pendels in Betracht

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2
 gezogen und später sind eingehende Theorien ^{derartigen} Erscheinungen von Stokes,
 Dirichlet, Clebsch, Thomson u. Tait, Kirchhoff u. A. gegeben worden. Im Falle einer
ungleichförmig bewegten
 Kugel ist die Wirkung der umgebenden Flüssigkeit vollständig äquivalent mit
 einer Vergrößerung der Masse der Kugel um die Hälfte der verdrängten Flüssigkeits-
 masse. Für andere Körperformen gelten andere Relationen, auch können in gewissen
 Fällen Drehungsmomente entstanden kommen. Sogar ein Hohlraum in einer ^{idealen} Flüssigkeit
 besteht dennoch eine scheinbare Masse, was in einer der zahlreichen Theorien
 über die Natur der Atome dahin verwendet wurde, dass dieselben als Löcher
 im Äther aufgefasst wurden.

Insgesamt dieses ganz außer Zweifel stehenden Resultats der theoretischen
 Hydrodynamik würde es also scheinen, dass auch die suspendierten Körperchen,
 welche die Brown'sche Wirmelbewegung ausführen, sich so bewegen müssten als ob
 ihre Masse verdoppelt wäre. Das Äquivalenzgesetz von Maxwell muss natürlich
 in jedem Falle aufrecht erhalten ~~bleiben~~ ^{bleiben}, ~~was es würde wenn in Folge Vergrößerung~~
~~der Rotationsgeschwindigkeit eine geringere Rotationsgeschwindigkeit resultierte~~
~~und zwar im Falle kugelförmiger Körper von Volumen ω~~

$$C' = \sqrt{\frac{2\omega}{M + \frac{1}{2}\omega\rho}}$$

aber man würde ~~offen~~ ^{außer} der kinetischen Energie des bewegten Teilchens auch noch
 die kinetische Energie der damit verbundenen Flüssigkeitsbewegung in Rechnung zu
 stellen sein; ~~was eben mit~~ dies ist gleichbedeutend mit jener Vermehrung der Masse,
 somit wird die Inertie der Flüssigkeit im Falle eines kugelförmigen Teilchens von Volumen ω
~~und wird somit eine Verkleinerung der Rotationsgeschwindigkeit hervorgerufen:~~

$$C' = \sqrt{\frac{2\omega}{M + \frac{1}{2}\omega\rho}}$$

Es sind das durchaus keine geringfügigen Änderungen, denn im Falle der von
 Perrin, Dombrowski, Chaudesaigues verwendeten Natrix- und Gumminigutt-Emulsionen
 würde die aus dieser Formel folgende Geschwindigkeit C' nur beiläufig 0.82
 des nach der früheren Formel berechneten Wertes betragen.

§3. Was von ^{derartigen} ~~kleinen~~ mikroskopisch sichtbaren Teilchen ^(der Emulsionen) gesagt wurde, müsste wohl auch
 für eigentliche kolloidale Lösungen (Eiweiss, Gummi u. dgl.) gelten. Ob sich dieselbe
 Überlegung auch auf kristalloide Lösungen anwenden lässt, in welcher die Moleküle der

gelösten Substanz und des Lösungsmittels von gleicher Größenordnung sind, erscheint allerdings etwas zweifelhaft, da in diesem Falle das ~~Los~~ Lösungsmittel nicht mehr als homogenes Medium aufgefasst werden darf. Andererseits könnte man darauf hinweisen, dass z.B. bei Berechnung der ~~Los~~ Größenordnung der elektrolytischen Ionen aus dem Widerstande derselben die Flüssigkeit mit Erfolg als homogenes Medium ~~off~~ behandelt wird.

Sd. Man scheint sich aber auf dem Gebiete Kristallwider Lösungen eine einfache experimentelle Kontrolle darbieten; ~~sich~~ schwerlich wird ein jeder Chemiker sofort einwenden, dass ja die bekannten Kryoskopischen Methoden für gelöste Stoffe das richtige chemische Molargewicht ergeben und durchaus keine Vergrößerung des Molargewichts ~~durch die~~ infolge Einflusses des Lösungsmittels erkennen lassen. Das wäre jedoch eine oberflächliche Argumentation.

Sämtliche zur Bestimmung des Molekulargewichts gehörige Stoffe verwenden
 Methoden beruhen nämlich in direkter auf dem Gesetze des osmotischen Druckes, und
 sie geben richtige Werte, gleichgültig
~~ob es sich um~~ ~~ob man die~~ ob man die Hypothese der „scheinbaren“ Mole
 einführt oder nicht. Die Anzahl der Grammoleküle wird je nachdem nicht
 geändert, ^{denn} hängt mit ~~sie ergibt sich aus~~ der in die Lösung ~~eingeführten~~ eingeführten Mole der Substanz zusammen,
 nicht aber mit der in die Lösung befindlichen (eventuell scheinbar vorhandenen) Mole.

Auch gilt das Gesetz: $p = \frac{1}{3} n M C^2$

natürlich keinen Anhalt zur Entscheidung, da infolge des Äquipartitionsatzes
auf jeden Fall $M C^2 = M' C'^2 = 2 \alpha \theta$ sein muss.

Auf diesem Gebiete versagen somit die Methoden (^{unmittelbarer} experimenteller
 Entscheidung, und merkwürdigerweise verhält es sich gerade so auch mit den
 Folgerungen, welche man aus Beobachtung der Brown'schen Bewegung ~~wie der unter~~
~~Einfluss der Schwerkraft sich einstellenden Verteilung von Emulsions-Teilchen~~ ziehen kann.
 Ob man ^{z.B. beispielsweise} ~~die~~ von Einstein angewendeten, auf dem Begriff des osmotischen Drucks
 beruhenden, oder aber von mir angewendeten direkten Berechnungsmethode ~~aus~~ kühnt,
 auf jeden Fall erhält ^{man} ~~man~~ dieselben Endformeln für die Verschiebung der Teilchen,
 für die unter Einfluss der Schwerkraft sich einstellende Verteilung derselben, sowie für den
 Diffusionskoeffizienten, unabhängig davon, ob man eine sichtbare Masse annimmt oder nicht,

also können wir aus diesen Erscheinungen keinen experimentellen Anschluss betrefFs dieser ~~hier aufzuwerfen~~ Frage ableiten.

§ 5. Die praktische ~~Uebereinstimmung~~ Bedeutung jener Frage ist dadurch sehr verringert, aber für die Theorie ist es ~~höchst~~ ^{desto} richtiger zu wissen ob die Rotationsgeschwindigkeit, zu deren direkter Messung uns derzeit kein Weg offen steht, ~~oder~~ nach Formel (1) oder Formel (2) zu berechnen ist.

~~Die Rotationsgeschwindigkeit kann man sich also~~ Man muss da also an ~~keine~~ (rein theoretischen Überlegungen) zuflucht nehmen.

Diese führen meiner Ansicht nach doch zu dem Schluss, dass die in Obigen dargestellte Hypothese immer scheinbarer Masse unberechtigt ist und dass die bisherigen Theorien, mit Beibehalt der Formel (1), gültig sind. Denn das Maxwell'sche Äquipartitionsgesetz spezifiziert gar nicht näher die Art der mechanischen Systeme, auf welche es sich bezieht, und muss ebenso auf ein von Gas umgebenes Teilchen wie auf ein von Flüssigkeitsmolekülen anwendbar sein. In jedem Falle sollte die kinetische Energie der Schwingungsbewegung desselben gleich ~~sein~~ der kinetischen Energie eines ~~Gas~~ Gasmoleküls von gleicher Temperatur.

Wenn es also homogene Flüssigkeiten gäbe, von der Art wie in der Hydrodynamik
 vorausgesetzt, welche an den sich ^{conjugierten} ~~berührenden~~ Teilchen dicht anliegen würden, so wäre eine jede,
 Beschreibung durch ^{literatur} ~~Wörter~~ / notwendigerweise mit einer entsprechenden Flüssigkeitsströmung
 verbunden und die entsprechende kinetischen Energie müsste man ^{tatsächlich} durch Berücksichtigung
 der scheinbaren Masse Rechnung tragen.

In Wirklichkeit jedoch besteht eine gewisse Bewegungsfreiheit für die Relativbewegung des suspendierten Teilchens und der umgebenden Flüssigkeitsmoleküle; die Coordination derselben sind kinematisch unabhängige Veränderliche, (Schnarpunkt-) daher kommt im Equipartitions-gesetz nur die wirkliche Masse des Teilchens in Betracht.

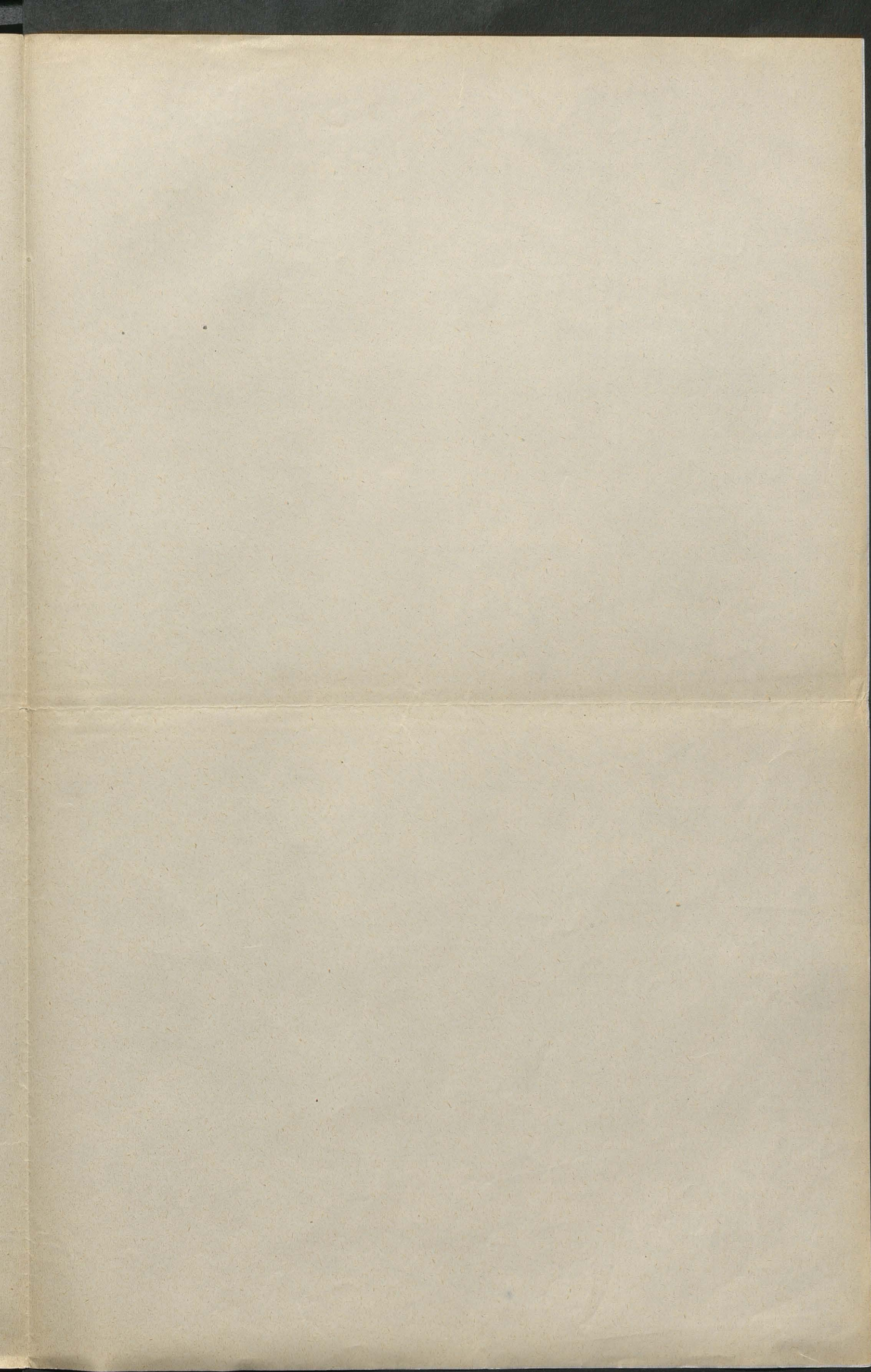
Daraus folgt nachstehendes, ~~stark~~ recht paradoxal klingende Behauptung:

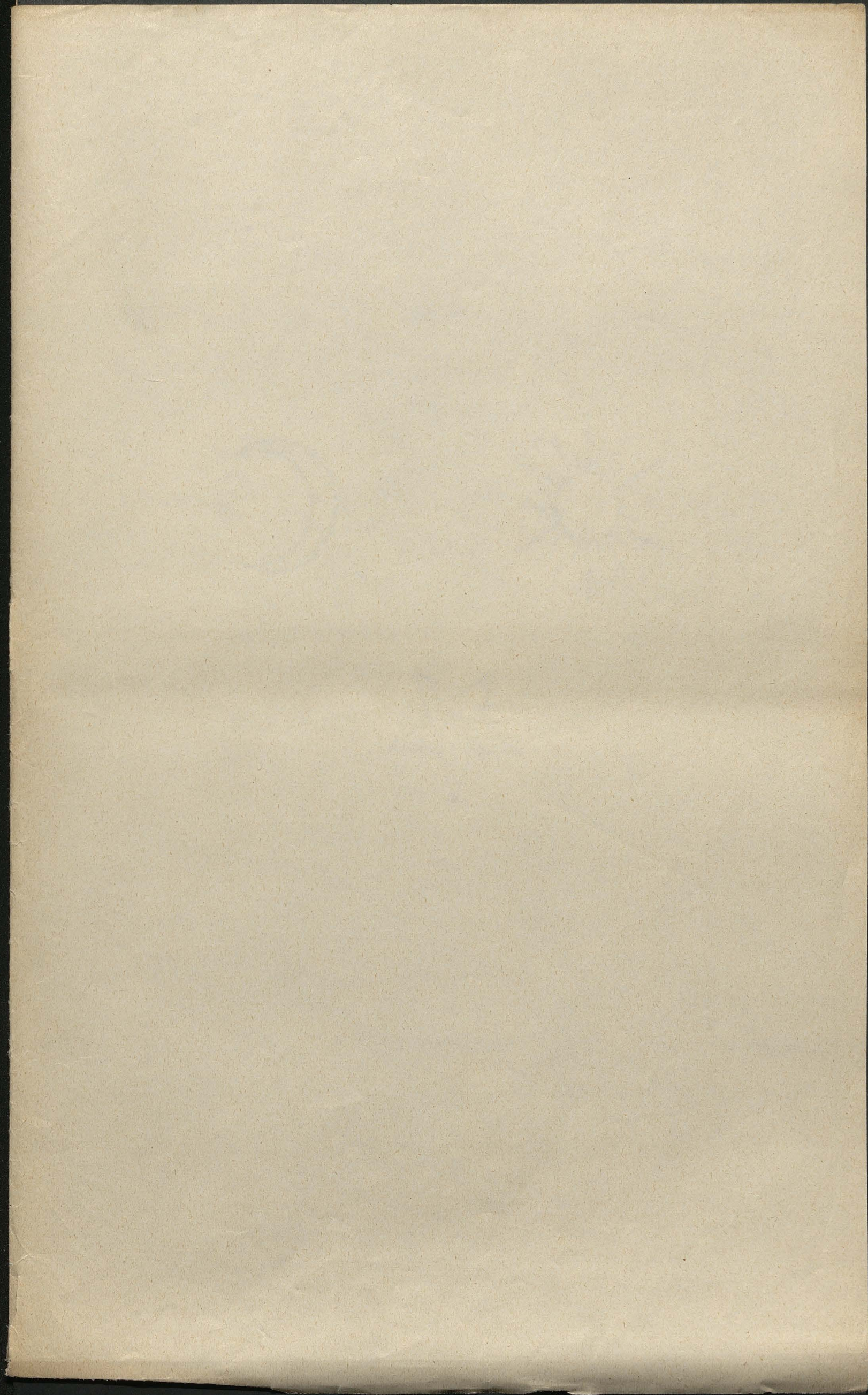
Stellen wir uns dieselbe Substanz bei einer gewissen Temperatur in zwei verschiedenen Lösungsmitteln gelöst vor, und zwar ~~das~~ ^{besten} das eine aus einer wirklichen, molekular zusammengesetzten, das andere aus einer homogenen idealen Flüssigkeit. Dann haben die gelösten Moleküle in der ersten Lösung eine von der Natur des Lösungsmittels unabhängige, aus Formel (1) folgende Molekulargeschwindigkeit, ~~für die~~ wegen die Geschwindigkeit derselben in der zweiten Lösung geringer und ~~von~~ von der Dichte (sein wird)

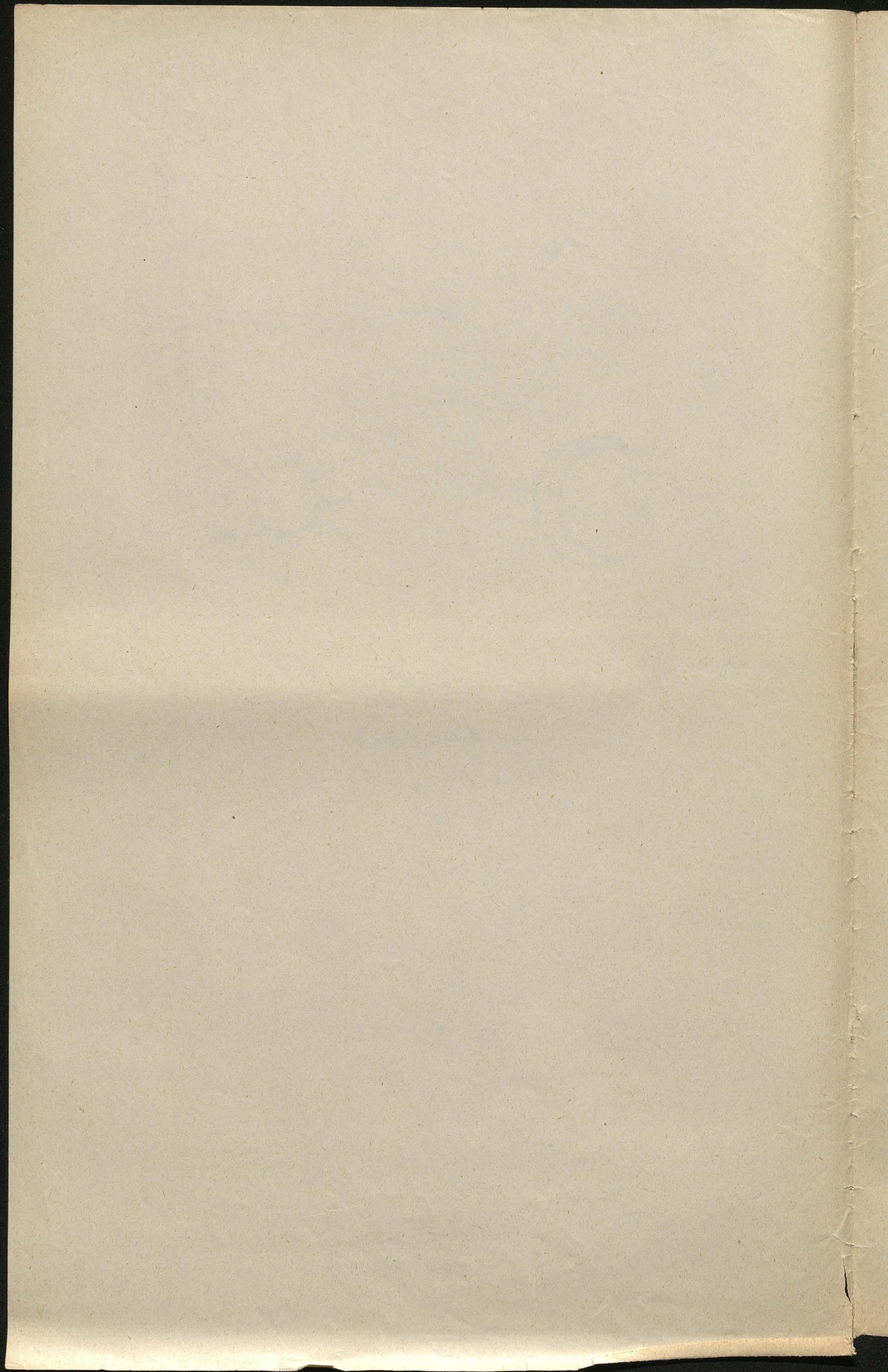
des Lösungsmittel nach Formel (2) abhängen wird. ^{Nach würde wohl von vornherein} ~~Somit könnte man~~ glauben, dass eine
 molekular zusammengesetzte Flüssigkeit durch fortgesetzte Verkleinerung der Moleküle
 und Vergrößerung ^{ihrer} Geschwindigkeiten ~~dadurch in einer~~ ^{homogenen} Flüssigkeit gleich
 gemacht werden könnte. Dagegen sieht man dass hier ein ganz fundamentaler
 Unterschied zu Tage tritt. Das Äquipartitionsprinzip gibt ja bekanntlich auch
 zu anderen Paradoxen Anlass, indem z.B. kugelförmige Gas-moleküle in Bezug auf
 das Verhältnis der spezifischen Wärmen $k = 1\frac{1}{2}$, ~~dagegen ellipsoideale $k = 1\frac{2}{5}$ oder~~
 ~~$k = 1\frac{1}{3}$ besitzen müssen~~ nicht als Grenzfall ellipsoidaler Moleküle aufgefasst
 werden können, da diese ^{sein} $k = 1\frac{2}{5}$ oder $k = 1\frac{1}{3}$ ~~erweisen~~ ^{erweisen} müssen, aber in solchen
 Fällen kann man dem Grundsatz „natura non facit saltus“ noch durch Betrachtung
 der stufenweisen Änderung der Relaxationsgeschwindigkeit retten. Im übrigen Falle
 tritt ^{dagegen} das Paradoxale noch krasser hervor.

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Über ein Paradoxon
in der
Riemannschen Theorie
der
Lösungen

(cry to dunkelwunde
legt) , >



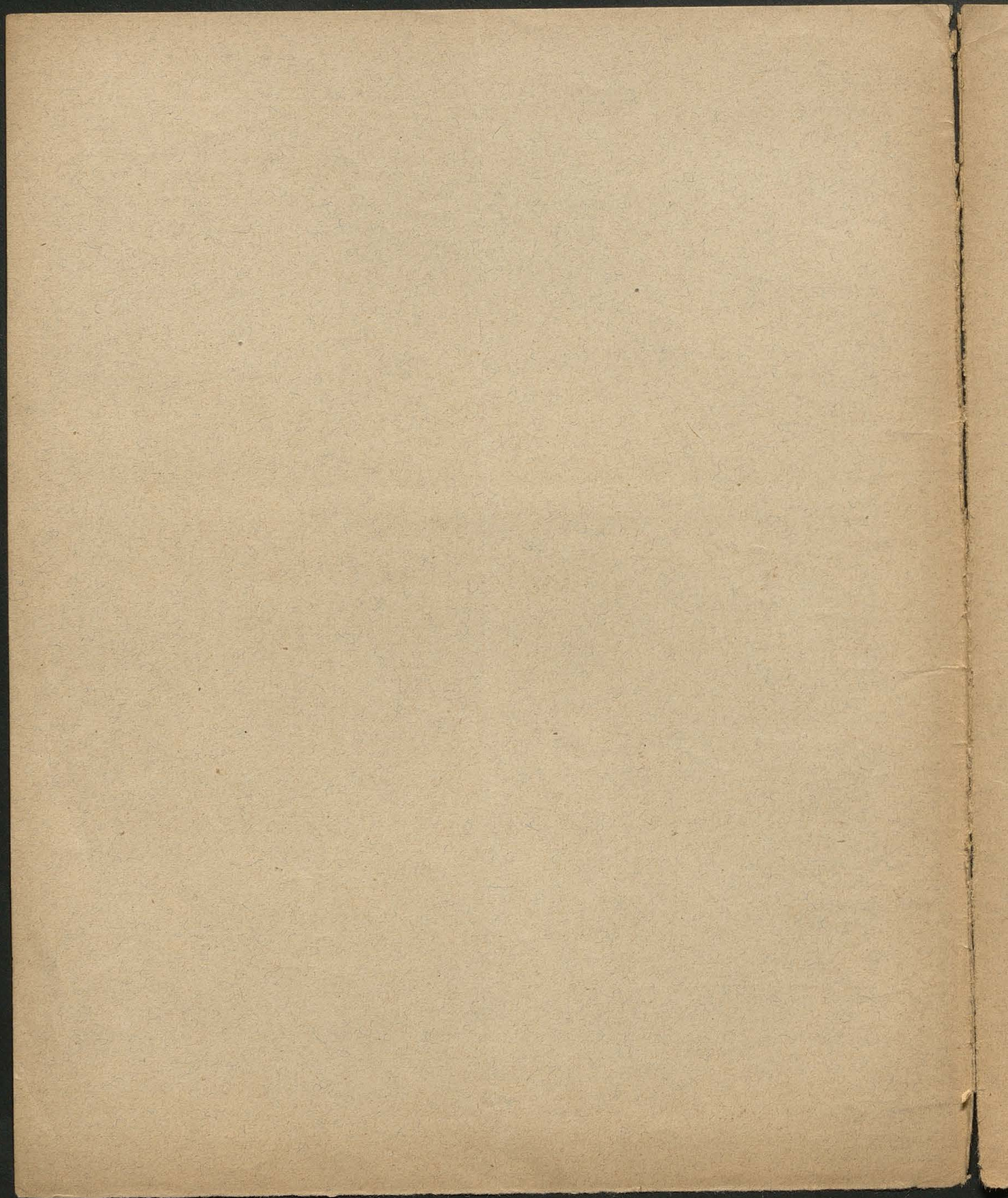




—
X XI
—

Untersuchungen über
elast. Stoff von Cylindern

(siehe 13, in Göttingen)



Bestimmung der Konstanten des u :

u wird am grössten in der Mitte also $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$ für $y=0$

also $\frac{c_3}{\mu x} = 0$ für alle t

also $c_3 = 0$

$p = \sqrt{\mu c_2} \sqrt{\log c_4 - 2 \log x}$ wird $= p_0$ für $x = R$

$p_0 = \sqrt{\mu c_2} \sqrt{\log c_4 - 2 \log R}$

$\frac{p_0^2}{\mu c_2} = \log c_4 - 2 \log R$

$\log c_4 = 2 \log R + \frac{p_0^2}{\mu c_2}$

$p = \sqrt{\mu c_2} \sqrt{\frac{p_0^2}{\mu c_2} + 2 \log \frac{R}{x}}$

$= \sqrt{p_0^2 + 2 \mu c_2 \log \frac{R}{x}} = \sqrt{p_0^2 - 2 \mu c_2 \log \frac{x}{R}}$

für $x=0$ wird p von höher als jeder anderen

Ordnung $= \infty$

also $p x \Big|_{x=0} = \infty$

u ist $= 0$ für alle Punkte der Axe also für $x=0$

und beliebige y, t

und für $y=a$ und beliebige x

$0 = \frac{c_2 a^2}{2 \mu x} + l_1$ $l_1 = -\frac{c_2 a^2}{2 \mu x}$

$0 = 0 + l_1$ $l_1 = 0$ für beliebige y und t

$u = \frac{c_2 y^2}{2 \mu x} + l_1 = \frac{c_2 (y^2 - a^2)}{2 \mu x}$

$c x p = \int_0^a u dy + x \int_0^a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy + a x \frac{\partial p}{\partial t}$

$c A p x = \int_0^a u dy + x \int_0^a \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dy + a A x \frac{\partial p}{\partial t}$

$c A p x = \int_0^{\frac{\theta-t}{c}} \frac{c_2 y^2}{2 \mu x} + l_1 + x \left\{ \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \frac{c_2 y^2}{2 \mu x^2} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right\} dy = a A x \frac{\partial p}{\partial t}$

$A c p x = \frac{c_2 (\frac{\theta-t}{c})^3}{6 \mu x} \left[1 + \frac{1}{\mu x} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right] = a A \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = -a A \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$

$= -a A \left\{ \frac{c_2 y^2}{2 \mu x} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + l_1 \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} + \mu x \frac{c_2 y^2}{2 \mu x^2} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right\}$

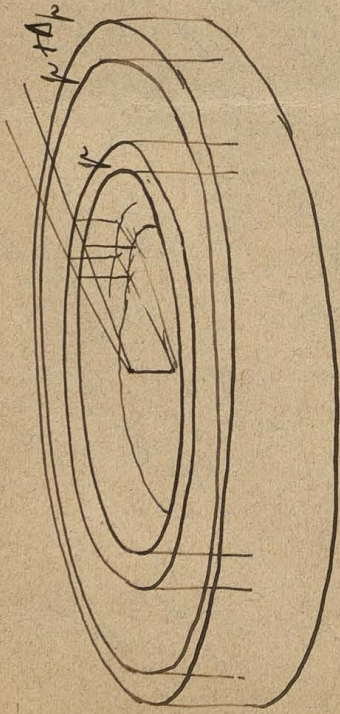
$= -a A l_1 \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} !$ $\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = -l_1, \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$

$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} = -l_1 \mu - l_1 x \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = -l_1 \mu + l_1 \mu x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y^2}$
 $= -l_1 \mu + \frac{l_1 \mu c_2}{\mu}$

$\frac{c_2 (\frac{\theta-t}{c})^3}{6 \mu x} \left[1 + \frac{1}{\mu x} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} \right] = A c p x = \frac{\theta-t}{c} l_1 + a A l_1 \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$

$c_2 = \frac{6 \mu x}{(\frac{\theta-t}{c})^3} \frac{A c p x - \frac{\theta-t}{c} l_1 + a A l_1 \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}}{1 + \frac{1}{\mu x} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}} = \frac{\mu^2}{\mu \log \frac{c_2}{x^2}}$

$\log \left(\frac{c_2}{x^2} \right)$
 $\log \left(\frac{c_2}{x^2} \right)$
 $\log \left(\frac{c_2}{x^2} \right)$



$$p = \frac{c}{v}$$

$$-V dp = p \Delta V$$

$$\begin{aligned} x \delta_1 &= (x + \Delta x)(\delta_1 + \Delta \delta_1) \\ &= x_1 \delta_1 + \Delta x \delta_1 + x \Delta \delta_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$\delta_1 \Delta x = -x \Delta \delta_1$$

$$x = \delta_1 = \Delta x = -\Delta \delta_1$$

$$x: x + \Delta x = \delta: \delta - \Delta \delta_1$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi(x)}{\partial x} = -r \frac{\partial \psi(x)}{\partial y}$$

$$V: V' = r': r \quad V = \Delta r \cdot x \cdot \delta$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= x \delta: x' \delta' \\ &= f: f' \end{aligned}$$

$$\Delta A = \Delta \varphi (x' - x) \delta \cdot \Delta y \cdot r$$

$$\Delta + \Delta \varphi \times \Delta (\delta' - \delta) \Delta y r$$

$$= \Delta \varphi \Delta y r (x' \delta' + x \delta \delta' - 2x \delta)$$

$$x \delta' + \Delta x \delta + x \delta' + x \Delta \delta - 2x \delta - 2x \delta$$

$$= \cancel{2x \delta} + x \Delta \delta$$

$$= \Delta x \delta$$

$$\frac{\Delta A}{\Delta x} = \delta \cdot \left[\frac{\Delta \delta}{\Delta x} + \frac{\Delta \delta}{\Delta x} \right]$$

$$\Delta A = \mu \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2} \Delta x$$

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} = -r \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial y^2}$$

III. Wenn also auf das Stabende ein variabler Druck $p = f(x)$ wirkt, so kann man diesen in n Teile h kurze stannende Brüche zerlegen, deren jeder nach II. wirkt.

Folglich wird: Geschwindigkeit des Punktes $x = +a$ im Momente t :

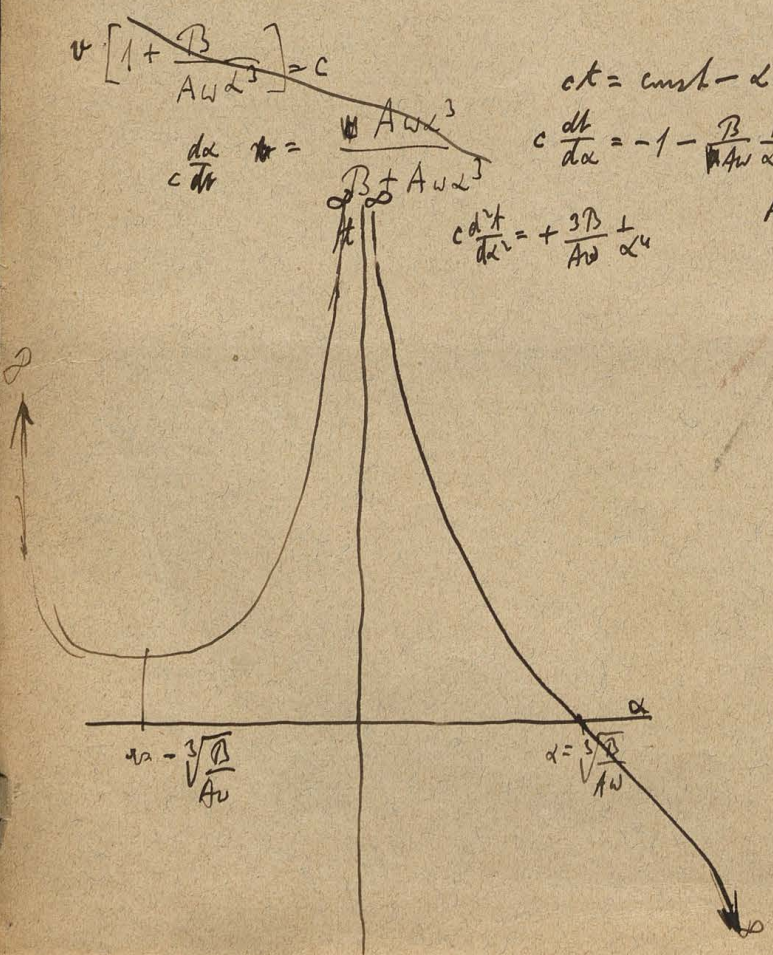
$$\begin{aligned} \frac{du}{dt} &= f(t) + f\left(t - \frac{4a}{w}\right) + f\left(t - \frac{8a}{w}\right) + \dots + \text{Indizes} \\ &= f(t) + f(t) + \left(\frac{4a}{w}\right) f'(t) + \frac{h^2}{1 \cdot 2} f''(t) + \frac{h^3}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3} f'''(t) + \dots \\ &+ f(t) + (2h) f'(t) + \frac{(2h)^2}{2!} f''(t) + \frac{(2h)^3}{3!} f'''(t) + \dots \\ &+ f(t) + (3h) f'(t) + \frac{(3h)^2}{2!} f''(t) + \frac{(3h)^3}{3!} f'''(t) + \dots \\ &+ f(t) + (4h) f'(t) + \frac{(4h)^2}{2!} f''(t) + \frac{(4h)^3}{3!} f'''(t) + \dots \\ &+ \dots \dots \dots \\ &= (n+1) f(t) + \cancel{h} \sum_{i=1}^n f'(t) + h^2 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f''(t)}{2!} + h^3 \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{f'''(t)}{3!} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

IV. ~~WAVEN~~ in Luft mit ~~gesch~~ kreisförmigen Endflächen bekommen im Zeitpunkt $t=0$ die Geschwindigkeit c , ~~und~~ in der Richtung ~~der~~ ~~Achse~~ ~~senkrecht~~ ~~auf~~ ~~eine~~ ~~fixe~~ ~~Wand~~ ~~senkrecht~~ ~~auf~~ ~~eine~~ ~~fixe~~ ~~Wand~~ Anfangsentfernung der ~~Flächen~~ ~~=~~ ε

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 \frac{d^2 x_1}{dt^2} &= \frac{B}{\alpha^3} \frac{d\alpha}{dt} & m_1 \frac{dx_1}{dt} &= -\frac{B}{2\alpha^2} + \text{const} \\ m_1 c_1 &= -\frac{B}{2\varepsilon^2} + \text{const} & m_1 \frac{dx_1}{dt} &= -\frac{B}{2\alpha^2} + \frac{B}{2\varepsilon^2} + m_1 c_1 \end{aligned}$$

Innerhalb der ersten Schwingungsdauer:

$$\begin{aligned} v &= c + \frac{1}{Aw} \frac{v}{\alpha^3} \cdot B \\ v &= \frac{d\alpha}{dt} \\ -\frac{d\alpha}{dt} &= c + \frac{B}{Aw} \frac{d(\frac{1}{\alpha^2})}{dt} \\ -\alpha &= ct + \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \text{const} \\ \alpha &= \text{const} - ct + \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \\ \varepsilon &= \text{const} + \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{1}{\varepsilon^2} \end{aligned}$$



also, falls die Führung des Stabes nicht reflectirt wurde, würde die Endfläche denselben sich asymptotisch $t \rightarrow \infty$ an die andere ~~Wand~~ ^{Fläche} annähern; in Wirklichkeit muss noch ein gewisser Teil die reflectirte Schwingung zurückkommen.

~~Ans~~ $\alpha = x - \frac{ct - C}{3}$

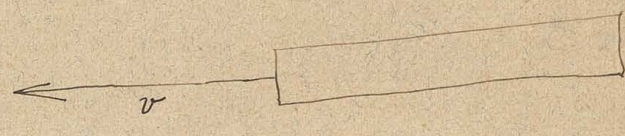
$$\alpha^3 + (ct - C)\alpha^2 = \frac{B}{2Aw}$$

$$x^3 - x^2(ct - C) + \frac{x(ct - C)^2}{3} - \frac{(ct - C)^3}{27} = \frac{B}{2Aw}$$

$$x^3 - \frac{x^2}{3}(ct - C)^2 + \frac{2}{27}(ct - C)^3 = \frac{B}{2Aw}$$

$$x^3 - \frac{x^2}{3}(ct - C)^2 + \frac{2}{27}(ct - C)^3 = \frac{B}{2Aw}$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{-\frac{1}{2}q + \sqrt{\dots}}$$



→ falsch!

$$v = c - \frac{B}{Aw} \frac{v}{\alpha^3} - \frac{B}{Aw} \frac{v_{t=0}}{\alpha_{t=0}^3}$$

Innerhalb der zweiten Schwingungsdauer:

$$v = c - \frac{B}{Aw} \frac{v}{\alpha^3} - \frac{B}{Aw} \frac{v_{t=0}}{\alpha_{t=0}^3} = c - v_{t=0}$$

$$\alpha^3 = (const - ct)\alpha^2 + \frac{B}{2Aw}$$

$$\alpha^3 = (const - ct)\alpha^2 + \frac{B}{2Aw}$$

$$+ \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha^2} = (ct + const + \alpha)$$

$$\alpha^2 = \frac{B}{2Aw(ct + const + \alpha)}$$

$$\alpha^3 = \frac{(const - ct)B}{2Aw(ct + const + \alpha)} + \frac{B}{2Aw}$$

$$= \frac{B}{2Aw} \left[1 + \frac{1}{-1 + \frac{\alpha}{const - ct}} \right]$$

$$\alpha^3 = \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{\alpha}{ct + \alpha - const}$$

$$c \frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \frac{B}{2} \frac{\alpha}{ct + \alpha - const} = \frac{\alpha}{2ct + 2\alpha - 2const + 2\alpha}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{2(ct - const) + 3\alpha}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2}\right)_{t-\tau} = \frac{1}{\alpha^2} - \tau \frac{d(\frac{1}{\alpha^2})}{dt} + \frac{\tau^2}{2} \frac{d^2(\frac{1}{\alpha^2})}{dt^2} - \dots$$

$$\alpha_{t=0}^3 = (const - ct)\alpha_{t=0}^2 + \frac{B}{2Aw}$$

$$(\alpha_{t=0} + \Delta)^3 = (const - ct + ct)(\alpha_{t=0} + \Delta)^2 + \frac{B}{2Aw}$$

$$3\alpha_{t=0}^2\Delta + 3\alpha_{t=0}\Delta^2 + \Delta^3 = (const - ct + ct)(-2\alpha_{t=0}\Delta + \Delta^2) + ct\alpha_{t=0}^2$$

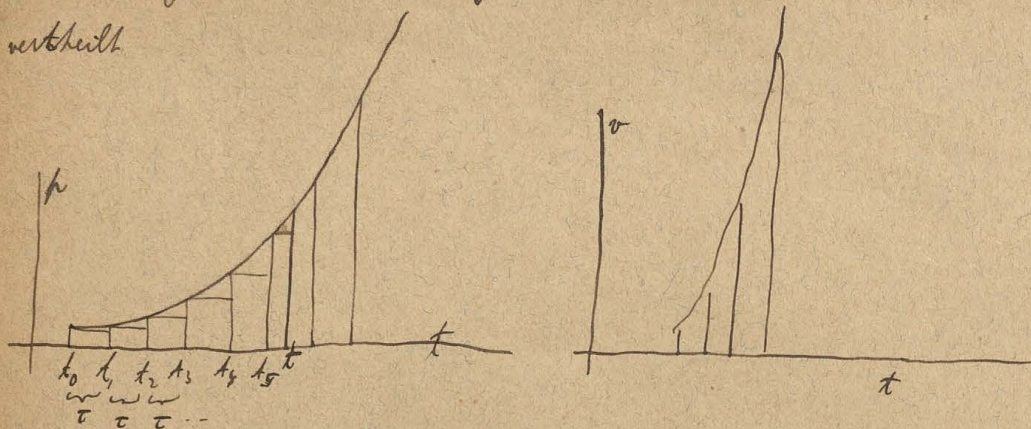
$$-\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = c + \frac{B}{Aw} \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha^3} + \frac{B}{Aw} \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dt}\right)_{t-\tau} = c - \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{d(\frac{1}{\alpha^2})}{dt} - \frac{B}{2Aw} \left(\frac{d(\frac{1}{\alpha^2})}{dt}\right)_{t-\tau}$$

$$-\alpha = ct + \frac{B}{2Aw} \left\{ \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} - \tau \frac{d(\frac{1}{\alpha^2})}{dt} + \frac{\tau^2}{2} \frac{d^2(\frac{1}{\alpha^2})}{dt^2} - 1 - \dots \right\} = \frac{d(\frac{1}{\alpha^2})}{dt} - \tau \frac{d^2(\frac{1}{\alpha^2})}{dt^2} + \frac{\tau^2}{2} \frac{d^3(\frac{1}{\alpha^2})}{dt^3} - \dots$$

$$= ct - \frac{B}{2Aw} \left[\left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2}\right)_{t-\tau} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right]$$

$$\alpha = const - ct + \frac{B}{2Aw} \left[\left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2}\right)_{t-\tau} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right]$$

Ad III: Angenäherte Berechnung: wenn man sich die plötzlichen Geschwindigkeitsänderungen kontinuierlich verteilt



$$v_t = p_0 + p_1 + p_2 + \dots$$

$$v_t \cdot t = p_0 t + p_1 t + p_2 t + \dots \quad \left(F = \int_{t_0}^t p \, dt \right)$$

angenähert: $v_t = \frac{1}{t} \int_{t_0}^t p \, dt$

$$v = C - \frac{B}{A \omega} \frac{1}{t} \int_{t_0}^t \frac{v}{\alpha^3} dt$$

$$-\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = C + \frac{B}{A \omega t} \int_{t_0}^t \frac{1}{\alpha^3} dt$$

$$= C + \frac{B}{A \omega t} \int_{\alpha_0}^{\alpha} \frac{d\alpha}{\alpha^3}$$

$$= C + \frac{B}{A \omega t} \frac{1}{2\alpha^2} + \text{const} \quad \text{das ähnlich wie vom Koeff. im Schwerpunkt angesetzt werden}$$

Innerhalb der dritten Schwingungsdauer:

$$v = C - \frac{B}{A \omega} \frac{v}{\alpha^3} - \frac{B}{A \omega} \left(\frac{v}{\alpha^3} \right)_{t-\tau} - \dots$$

$$\alpha = \text{const} - ct + \frac{B}{2A\omega} \left[\left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right)_{t-2\tau} + \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right)_{t-\tau} + \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right]$$

Innerhalb der vierten Schwingungsdauer:

$$v = C - \frac{B}{A \omega} \frac{v}{\alpha^3} - \frac{B}{A \omega} \left(\frac{v}{\alpha^3} \right)_{t-\tau} - \frac{B}{A \omega} \left(\frac{v}{\alpha^3} \right)_{t-2\tau} - \frac{B}{A \omega} \left(\frac{v}{\alpha^3} \right)_{t-3\tau}$$

$$\alpha = \text{const} - ct + \frac{B}{2A\omega} \left[\frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right)_{t-\tau} + \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right)_{t-2\tau} + \left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2} \right)_{t-3\tau} \right]$$

$$\alpha = \alpha_{t-\tau} - ct + \frac{B}{2A\omega} \frac{1}{\alpha^2}$$

$$\alpha - \alpha_{t-\tau} = \frac{B}{2A\omega} \frac{1}{\alpha^2} - ct$$

~~Wenn Geschwindigkeit nicht negativ werden soll, so muss dies für einen~~
~~Winkel $\frac{\pi}{2}$ sein~~
 braucht nicht dasselbe zu sein!

Solange der Stab sich in der Richtung der Geschwindigkeit C bewegt, wird die linke Seite < 0 , also auch $ct > \frac{B}{2A\omega} \frac{1}{\alpha^2}$ also auch $\alpha > \sqrt{\frac{B}{2A\omega ct}}$

Wenn er sich entgegen gesetzt bewegen soll so muss dies $\alpha < \sqrt{\frac{B}{2A\omega ct}}$ sein.

also, falls eine Geschwindigkeitsumkehr stattfinden ist die Grenze

$$(\alpha)_H = \sqrt{\frac{B}{2A\omega ct}}$$

$$\sum_n A_n \cos \alpha_n t \cos \beta_n x + \sum_n A'_n \cos \alpha'_n t \cos \beta'_n (x + \lambda' - x) = w$$

$$\sum_n A_n \cos \beta_n y + \sum_n A'_n \cos \beta'_n (\lambda' - y) = \int_0^{\lambda} f(y) \cos \beta_n y$$

$$A_n \int_0^{\lambda} \cos^2 \beta_n y dy = A_n \int_0^{\lambda} \frac{1 + \cos 2\beta_n y}{2} dy = A_n \frac{\lambda}{2}$$

$$\alpha = c \beta$$

$$\beta = \frac{n\pi}{\lambda + \lambda'} = \frac{n\pi}{2\lambda}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{n\pi}{2\lambda}$$

$$\frac{n\pi}{\lambda + \lambda'} =$$

$$\sum_n A_n \cos \frac{n\pi c t}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{a} \frac{n^2 \pi^2 c^2}{a^2} + \sum_n A'_n \cos \frac{n\pi c' t}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{a} \frac{n^2 \pi^2 c'^2}{a^2} =$$

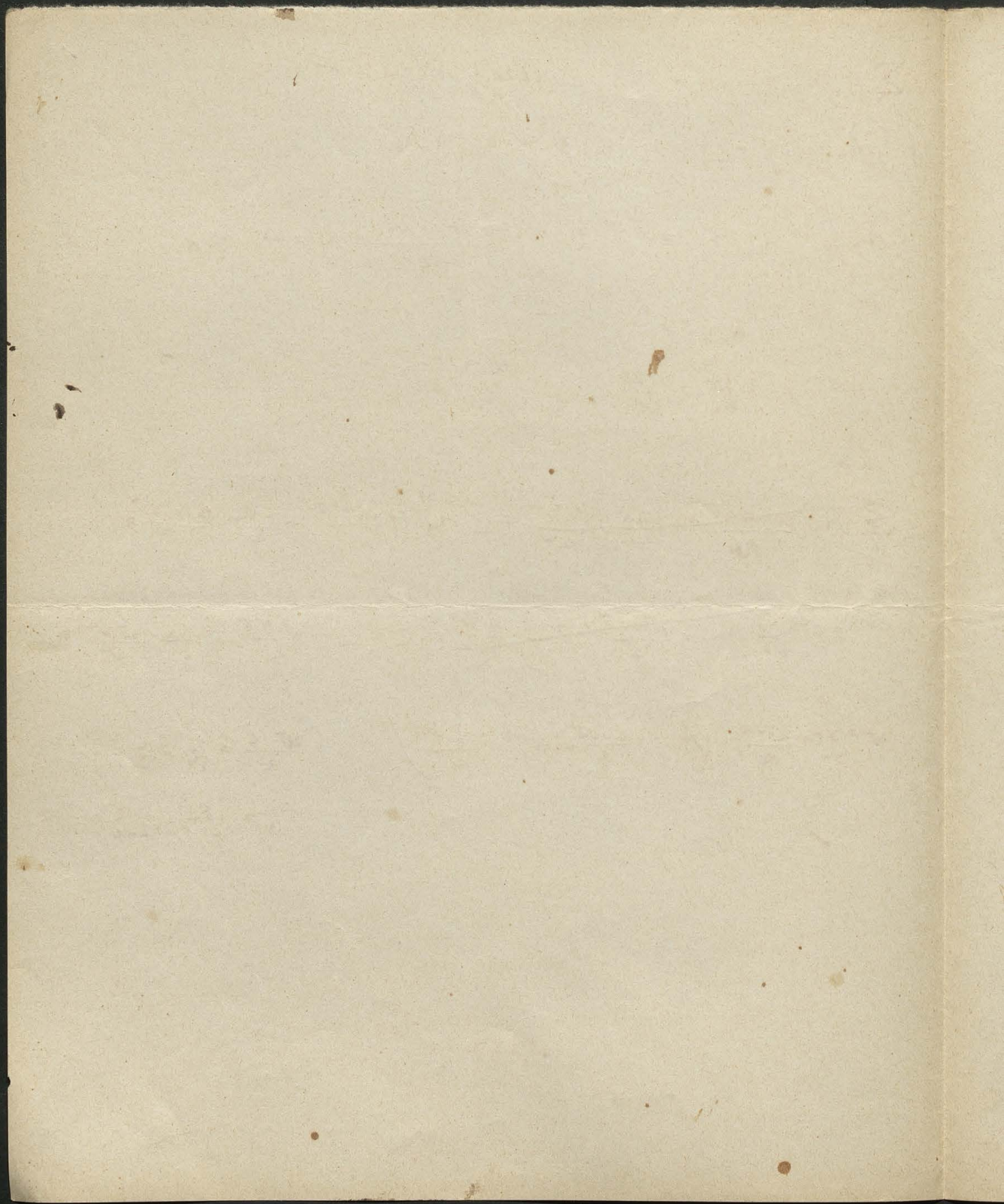
$$= c^2 \left\{ \sum_n A_n \cos \frac{n\pi c t}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{a} \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{a^2} + \sum_n A'_n \cos \frac{n\pi c' t}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi x}{a} \frac{n^2 \pi^2}{a^2} \right\}$$

$$w = \sum_n \cos \frac{n\pi x}{a} \left(A_n \cos \frac{n\pi c t}{a} + A'_n \cos \frac{n\pi c' t}{a} \right)$$

$$\frac{n\pi c}{a} = \frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{3\pi}{2}, \dots$$

$$t = \frac{a}{2nc}, \frac{3a}{2nc}, \dots$$

$$w = f(x)$$





$$u = A_1 \cos \alpha_1 t \cos \beta_1 x + A_2 \cos \alpha_2 t \cos \beta_2 x + A_3 \cos \alpha_3 t \cos \beta_3 x + \dots$$

$$u' = A'_1 \cos \alpha'_1 t \cos \beta'_1 (\lambda + \lambda' - x) + A'_2 \cos \alpha'_2 t \cos \beta'_2 (\lambda + \lambda' - x) + \dots$$

$$A' = A \frac{\cos \beta x}{\cos \beta' x}$$

for

$$u = A_1 u_1 \cos \alpha_1 t + A_2 u_2 \cos \alpha_2 t + \dots = \sum A_n u_n \cos \alpha_n t + C_n$$

$$u' = A_1 u'_1 \cos \alpha'_1 t + A_2 u'_2 \cos \alpha'_2 t + \dots = \sum A_n u'_n \cos \alpha_n t$$

$t=0$:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= f(x) \\ \frac{du}{dt} &= F(x) \end{aligned} \right\} 0 < x < x_1$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u &= g(x) \\ \frac{du}{dt} &= \Phi(x) \end{aligned} \right\} x_1 < x < l$$

$$f(x) = A_1 u_1 + A_2 u_2 + \dots \quad \left. \begin{aligned} & \int_0^{x_1} u_n dx \\ & \int_{x_1}^l u_n dx \end{aligned} \right| F(x) = A_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial t} + \dots$$

$$g(x) = A_1 u'_1 + A_2 u'_2 + \dots \quad \left. \begin{aligned} & \int_0^{x_1} u'_n dx \\ & \int_{x_1}^l u'_n dx \end{aligned} \right| \Phi(x) = A_1 \frac{\partial u'_1}{\partial t} + \dots$$

$$E \int_0^{x_1} u_n f(x) dx + E' \int_{x_1}^l u'_n \Phi(x) dx = A \left[\int_0^{x_1} (u_n)^2 dx + \int_{x_1}^l (u'_n)^2 dx \right]$$

$$\int_0^{x_1} u$$

mmmmmmmmmm
mmmmmmmmmm

Ans. Kündigungsfall

$$Ac \rho x = \int_0^a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (u x) dy + a A x \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_0^a u x dy + a A x \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$$

$$Ac \rho x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_0^a u x dy + a A \underbrace{\frac{\partial \rho x}{\partial t}}_{=0}$$

$$Ac \rho x = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_0^a \frac{c_2 (y^2 - a^2)}{2 \rho} dy$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \frac{c_2}{2 \rho} \int_0^a (y^2 - a^2) dy \right\} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \frac{c_2}{2 \rho} \left(\frac{a^3}{3} - a^3 \right) \right\} = - \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{c_2 a^3}{3 \rho} \right) = + \frac{c_2 a^3}{3} \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x}$$

$$Ac \rho x = - \frac{\mu c_2 a^3}{3} \frac{1}{\rho^3 x}$$

$$3 Ac \rho^4 x^2 = - \mu c_2 a^3 = 3 Ac \mu^2 c_2^2 x^2 \left(\log \frac{c_2}{x^2} \right)^2$$

$$\text{für: } \rho_0^2 = \mu c_2 \log \frac{c_2}{R^2}$$

$$\rho^2 = \mu c_2 \log \frac{c_2}{x^2}$$

$$\rho^2 = \rho_0^2 + \mu c_2 \log \frac{R^2}{x^2}$$

$$\frac{\rho^2 - \rho_0^2}{\mu c_2} = \frac{R^2}{x^2}$$

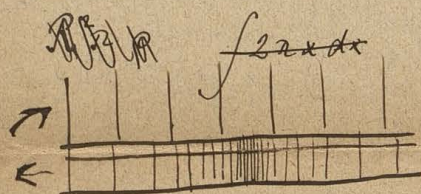
$$x^2 = R^2 e^{\frac{\rho_0^2 - \rho^2}{\mu c_2}}$$

$$2x dx = R^2 d \left(\uparrow \right)$$

Ein Bestimmung von c_2 :

$$R^2 \rho_0 \cdot c = \int_0^R 2 \rho x dx \cdot \rho \cdot c = \int_0^a \rho x u dy$$

$$= \cancel{A} = 2 A c \int_0^R \rho x \log \frac{c_2}{x^2} dx$$



~~Werte~~

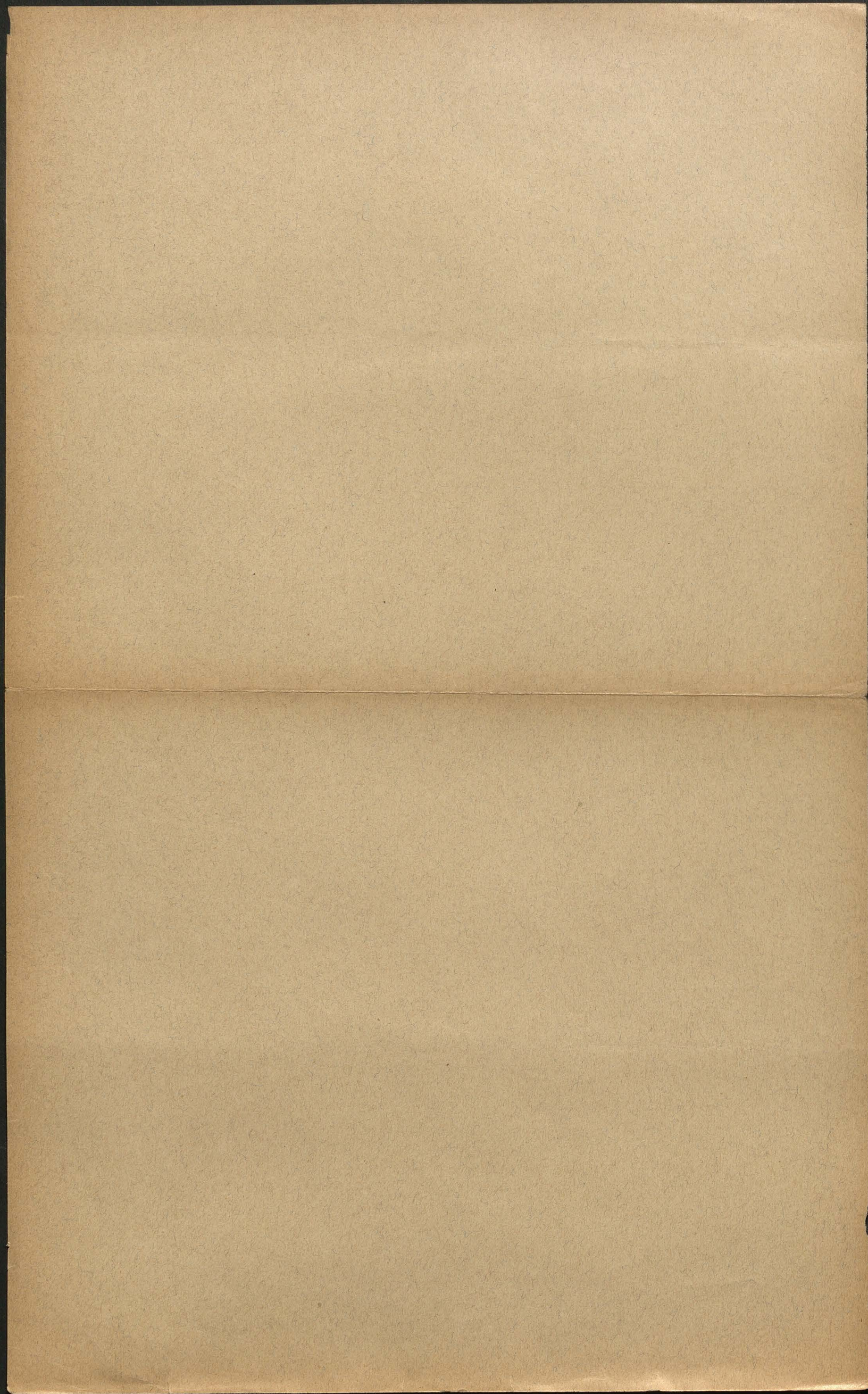
$$\cancel{Werte} = 2 c A \int_0^R \rho x dx = \int_0^a \frac{c_2 (y^2 - a^2)}{2 \rho} dy = \frac{c_2 a^3}{3 \rho} = \frac{c_2 a^3}{3 \rho_0}$$

$$= \frac{R^2}{A c} \int_0^{\rho_0} \rho d \left\{ e^{\frac{\rho_0^2 - \rho^2}{\mu c_2}} \right\} = A R^2 c \left\{ \rho e^{\frac{\rho_0^2 - \rho^2}{\mu c_2}} \Big|_0^{\rho_0} - \int_0^{\rho_0} e^{\frac{\rho_0^2 - \rho^2}{\mu c_2}} d \rho \right\} = A R^2 c \left\{ \rho_0 - \int_0^{\rho_0} e^{\frac{\rho_0^2 - \rho^2}{\mu c_2}} d \rho \right\}$$

Nach der Gleichung wird:

$$\text{Gesamter Druck} = P = 2 \mu \int_0^R \rho x dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{A c} \frac{c_2 a^3}{3 \rho_0} = \frac{\pi c_2 a^3}{3 c \rho_0}$$



Annahme: $v=0$
 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}=0$
 $\rho = \text{const}$

13

I) $\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = -\mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$

III) $\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial(\rho u x)}{\partial x} = 0$

II) $\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0$

$\frac{\partial III}{\partial y}: \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left\{ \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} u x + p \frac{\partial u x}{\partial y} \right\} = 0$

$p \frac{\partial(u x)}{\partial y} = p x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \text{const}_x = f_c(y, t)$
 $= c_1$

$u = \int \frac{c_1}{\mu x} dy + f_c(x, t)$

$= \frac{1}{\mu x} \int c_1 dy + f_c(x, t)$

$u = \frac{1}{\mu x} \int c_1 dy + l_1$

weil c_1 aber konst $f_c(y, t)$ ist und y beliebig variiert
 c_2 und c_3 konst $f_c(t)$

also:

$c_1 = c_2 y + c_3 \quad c_2, c_3 = f_c(t)$

$u = \frac{1}{\mu x} \left\{ \frac{c_2 y^2}{2} + c_3 y \right\} + l_1$

$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\mu x} \{ c_2 y + c_3 \}$

$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{c_2}{\mu x}$

$-\mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{\mu c_2}{\mu x} = \frac{\partial p}{\partial x}$

$-\mu c_2 \frac{dx}{x} = p dx$

$\text{const} - \mu c_2 \log x = \frac{p^2}{2} \quad \text{mit } c_2 = f_c(t)$

~~$\frac{p^2}{2} = \text{const}$~~

$p^2 = \text{const} - 2\mu c_2 \log x$
 $= 2\mu c_2 \left\{ \frac{\text{const}}{\mu c_2} - \log x \right\}$
 $= \log \text{const} \cdot x$
 $= -\mu c_2 \log \text{const} \cdot x^2$

$p^2 = \mu c_2 \log \frac{c_4}{x^2} \quad c_2, c_4 = f_c(t)$

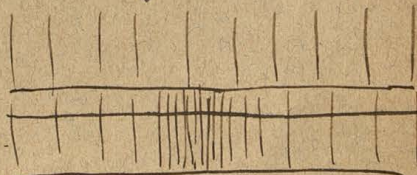
wand \rightarrow für $c=0$; bei obigen Annahme selbstkonsistent bleibt

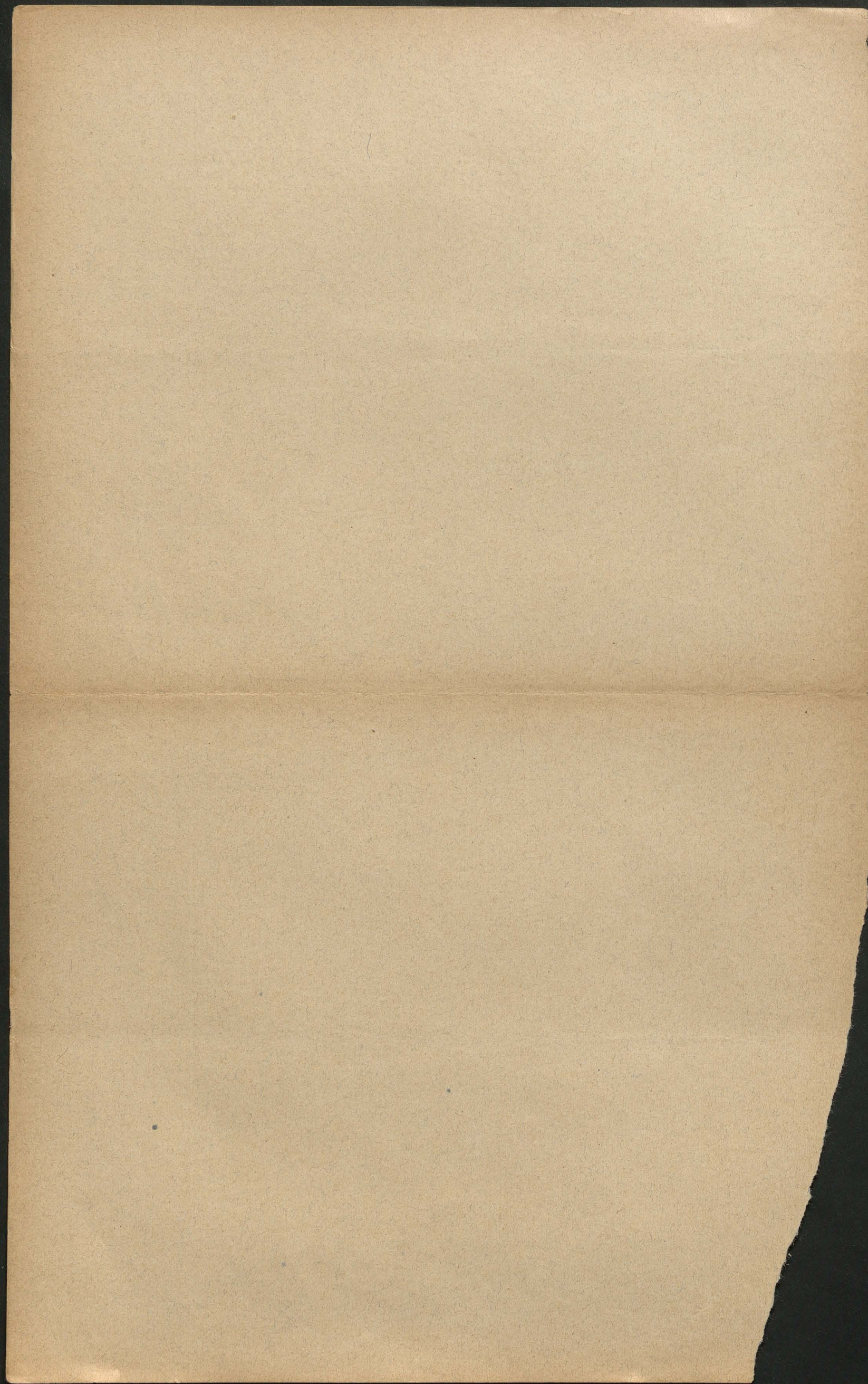
$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\mu x^2} \left\{ \frac{c_2 y^2}{2} + c_3 y \right\} + \frac{\partial l_1}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\mu x^2}$

$\frac{\partial c_1}{\partial x} = 0 = \frac{\partial(\rho u)}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \rho x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial(\rho u)}{\partial x} \frac{c_2 y + c_3}{\mu x} + \rho x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{c_2 y + c_3}{\mu x} \right)$

$\frac{\partial(\rho u)}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$

$\log \mu x$





$$\frac{d(\alpha + 2u)}{dt} = -\frac{\beta}{2} \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} \frac{1}{\alpha} + c_2 - c_1$$

$$\frac{d^2 \alpha}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} = -\frac{\beta}{2} \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} \frac{d(\frac{1}{\alpha})}{dt}$$

$$\left. \frac{d^2 \alpha}{dt^2} + 2 \omega^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \right|_{x=l_1} = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} A_1 \left. \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right|_{x=l_1}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \alpha}{dt^2} = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} A_1 \left[f'(l_1 + ut) + f'(-3l_1 + ut) \right] - 2\omega^2 \left[f''(l_1 + ut) + f''(-3l_1 + ut) \right]$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} \frac{A_1}{u} \left[f(l_1 + ut) + f(-3l_1 + ut) \right] - 2\omega \left[f'(l_1 + ut) + f'(-3l_1 + ut) \right] + c_2 - c_1$$

$$\alpha = \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2}$$

$$\frac{d^2 \alpha}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2 x_1}{dt^2} - \frac{d^2 x_2}{dt^2} = \frac{d^2 u_1}{dt^2} - \frac{d^2 u_2}{dt^2} \Big|_{l_1, l_2}$$

14

$$\frac{d}{dx} \left\{ \log \sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1+x}{1-x}}} \cdot \frac{1-x + (1+x)}{(1-x)^2} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{2x}{1-x^2} = \frac{x}{1-x^2}$$

$$-A + \frac{x}{1-x^2} = \frac{x}{1-x^2}$$

$$\log \frac{x+1}{x-1} = \frac{x+1}{x-1} \cdot \frac{x-1 - (x+1)}{(x-1)^2} = -\frac{2}{x^2-1} = \frac{2}{1-x^2}$$

$$A_1 \left\{ f'(l_1 + ut) + \varphi(l_1 - ut) \right\} = -\frac{B_1}{2} \frac{d(\frac{1}{\alpha^2})}{dt} \quad f(-l_1 + ut) + \varphi(-l_1 - ut) = 0$$

$$A_1 \int \left\{ \dots \right\} dt = -\frac{B_1}{2} \frac{1}{\alpha^2}$$

$$A_1 \left\{ \frac{f(l_1 + ut)}{\omega} - \frac{\varphi(l_1 - ut)}{\omega} \right\} = -\frac{B_1 \omega}{2 \alpha^2} + \text{const}$$

$$f(-l_1 + ut) - \varphi(-l_1 - ut) = \text{const}$$

$$= \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2}$$

$$f(-l_1 + ut) = \varphi(-l_1 - ut)$$

$$= \text{const} + \frac{m_1 m_2}{m_1 + m_2} \left\{ \frac{d(\alpha + u_1 + u_2)}{dt} + c_1 - c_2 \right\}$$

$$A_1 \left\{ \dots \right\}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x_1} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x_2}$$

$$f'(l_1 + ut) + \varphi'(l_1 - ut) = F'(l_2 + ut) + \Phi'(l_2 - ut)$$

$$f'(l_1 + ut) + f'(-3l_1 + ut) = F'(l_2 + ut) + F'(-3l_2 + ut)$$

$$\underbrace{f(l_1 + ut) + f(-3l_1 + ut)}_{u_1} = \underbrace{F(l_2 + ut) + F(-3l_2 + ut)}_{u_2} + \dots$$

$$u_1 = u_2 ! ?$$

$$\frac{d(\alpha + 2u)}{dt} = -\frac{B_1(m_1 + m_2)}{2 m_1 m_2} \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + c_1 - c_2$$

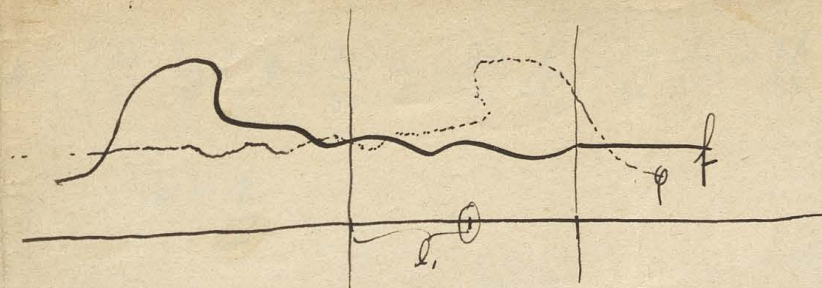
$$= \frac{B_1(m_1 + m_2)}{2 m_1 m_2} \frac{A_1}{\omega} [f(l_1 + ut) - f(-3l_1 + ut)] + c_1 - c_2$$

$$\alpha + 2u_1 = \frac{A_1}{\omega} \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{B_1 \omega}{2 A_1}} \frac{1}{f(\omega t - 3l_1) - f(\omega t + l_1)} + 2 \left\{ f(l_1 + ut) + f(-3l_1 + ut) \right\} = \frac{A_1}{\omega} \frac{m_1 + m_2}{m_1 m_2} \int [f(l_1 + ut) - f(-3l_1 + ut)] dt$$

$$f(\omega t + l_1) = x \quad \int f(\omega t + l_1) dt = \int x$$

$$x' = \omega dt f'(\omega t + l_1)$$



$$u_1 = f(l_1 + \omega t) + \varphi(l_1 - \omega t)$$

$$\varphi(l_1 - \omega t) = \varphi[-l_1 - (\omega t - 2l_1)]$$

$$= f[-l_1 + \omega t - 2l_1]$$

$$= f(l_1 + \omega t) + f(-3l_1 + \omega t)$$

$$\varphi(l_1 - \omega t) = \varphi(-l_1 - (\omega t - 2l_1)) = f(-l_1 + \omega t - 2l_1) = f(-3l_1 + \omega t)$$

$$A_1 \{ f(l_1 + \omega t) - f(-3l_1 + \omega t) \} = - \frac{B_1 \omega}{2A_1^2} + \frac{\omega t}{A_1}$$

$$u_1 = f(l_1 + \omega t) + f(-3l_1 + \omega t)$$

$$\alpha = \sqrt{+ \frac{B_1 \omega}{A_1^2} \left[f(\omega t - 3l_1) - f(\omega t + l_1) \right]}$$

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{B_1 \omega}{2A_1}} \frac{\omega [f'(\omega t - 3l_1) - f'(\omega t + l_1)]}{[]^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \alpha$$

1

$$\mu = \frac{du}{dt}$$

$$\frac{du}{dt} = \frac{\mu}{A \omega}$$

$\frac{d\alpha}{dt}$

A_3

$$\left. \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \right|_{x=-x_1} = 0$$

$$u_2 = a_2 + \frac{x}{b_2} + \frac{x^2}{c_2}$$

$$u_1 = a_1 + \frac{x}{b_1} + \frac{x^2}{c_1}$$

$$M_1' + M_2' + M_3' + \frac{x}{c_2} = 0$$

$$M_1' + M_2' + M_3' + \frac{x}{c_2} = 0$$

$$c_1 = M_3 x + N_3$$

$$b_1 = M_2 x + N_2$$

$$a_1 = M_1 x + N_1$$

$$a_2 = M_1' x + N_1'$$

$$A_1 \left\{ \frac{\partial b_1}{\partial x} \log t - \frac{\partial c_1}{\partial x} \frac{1}{t} - \frac{\partial d_1}{\partial x} \frac{1}{2t^2} - \frac{\partial e_1}{\partial x} \frac{1}{3t^3} - \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x} \frac{1}{4t^4} - \dots \right\}$$

$$= - \frac{B}{2\alpha^2}$$

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \left\{ \frac{b_1 + b_2}{t^2} + 2 \frac{c_1 + c_2}{t^3} + 3 \frac{d_1 + d_2}{t^4} + \dots \right\}$$

$$= m_2 c_2 - c_1 + \frac{m_2 + m_1}{m_1 m_2} A_1 \left\{ \frac{\partial b_1}{\partial x} \log t - \frac{\partial c_1}{\partial x} \frac{1}{t} - \frac{\partial d_1}{\partial x} \frac{1}{2t^2} - \dots \right\}$$

$$\frac{d^2(x+u_1+u_2)}{dt^2} = - \frac{B(m_1+m_2)/d(L)}{2 m_1 m_2} \frac{d(L)}{dt} = - \frac{m_1+m_2}{m_1 m_2} A_1 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=L_1}$$

$$d\left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2}\right) = - \frac{2A_1}{B_1} dt \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x}\right) \Big|_{x=L_1}$$

$= \text{const } x$
 $= \text{variable } t$
 $= \varphi(t)$

$$d\left(\frac{1}{\alpha^2}\right) = - \frac{2A_1}{B_1} \varphi(t) dt$$

$$\frac{1}{\alpha^2} = - \frac{2A_1}{B_1} \int \varphi(t) dt$$

$$\alpha = \left[- \frac{B_1}{2A_1} \int \varphi(t) dt \right]^{-1/2} = \sqrt{-\frac{B_1}{2A_1}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\int \varphi(t) dt}}$$

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{-\frac{B_1}{2A_1}} \frac{\varphi(t)}{\left[\int \varphi(t) dt\right]^{3/2}} = - \frac{\alpha}{2} \frac{\varphi(t)}{\int \varphi(t) dt}$$

$$\alpha + u_1 + u_2 = - \frac{D}{2} \frac{m_1+m_2}{m_1 m_2} \int \frac{dt}{\alpha^2} + (c_2 - q) t + \text{const}$$

$$\sqrt{-\frac{B_1}{2A_1}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{\int \varphi(t) dt}} + u_1 + u_2 = + \frac{D}{2} \frac{m_1+m_2}{m_1 m_2} \int + \frac{2A_1}{B_1} \int \varphi(t) dt + (c_2 - q) t + \text{const}$$

$$\alpha + u_1 + u_2 = \frac{m_1+m_2}{m_1 m_2} A_1 \int dt \int \varphi(t) dt + (c_2 - q) t + \text{const}$$

$$= \frac{m_1+m_2}{m_1 m_2} A_1 \int dt \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} \right) \Big|_{x=L_1} dt + \dots$$



20:

$$\alpha_t = \sqrt{\frac{\beta}{2Avct}}$$

$$\alpha_{t-\tau} = \alpha - \frac{\beta}{2Av} \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + c\tau$$

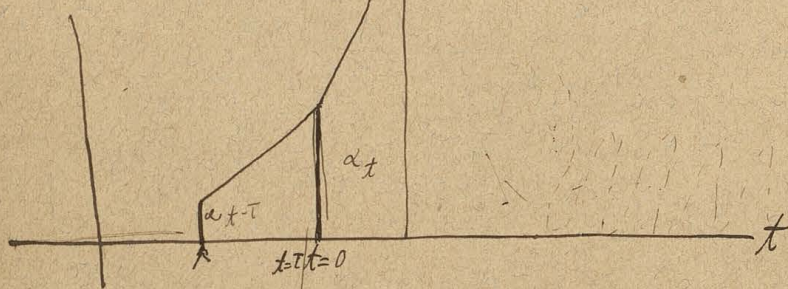
$$= \sqrt{-\frac{\beta}{2Av} \frac{2Avct}{\beta} + c\tau}$$

$$\alpha_{t-\tau} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} - c\tau + \frac{\beta}{2Av} \frac{1}{\alpha_{t-\tau}^2} + \alpha_{t-\tau} - \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau}$$

$$\alpha_t = \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} - c\tau + \frac{\beta}{2Av} \frac{1}{\alpha_{t-\tau}^2} + \alpha_{t-\tau} - \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} \quad || \quad t=0$$

$$\alpha_{t=0} = 2\alpha_{t-\tau}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} - c\tau + \frac{\beta}{2Av} \frac{1}{\alpha_{t-\tau}^2} + \alpha_{t-\tau} - \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} - c\tau + \frac{\beta}{2Av} \frac{1}{\alpha_{t-\tau}^2} + \alpha_{t-\tau} - \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau}$$



$$\left(\alpha_{t-\tau} \right)_{t=\tau} = \left(\alpha_t \right)_{t=0}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} - c\tau + \frac{\beta}{2Av} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha_{t-\tau}^2} \right)_{t=\tau} + \left(\alpha_{t-\tau} \right)_{t=\tau} - \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} - c\tau + \frac{\beta}{2Av} \left(\frac{1}{\alpha_{t-\tau}^2} \right)_{t=0} + \left(\alpha_{t-\tau} \right)_{t=0} - \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} = 2 \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} - \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau}$$

Im Beispiel:

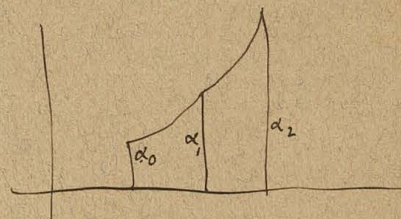
I

$$\alpha = \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} - c\tau + \frac{\beta}{2Av} \frac{1}{\alpha_{t-\tau}^2}$$

$$\alpha_0 = \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} + \frac{\beta}{2Av} \frac{1}{\alpha_0^2}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} = \alpha_0 - \frac{\beta}{2Av} \frac{1}{\alpha_0^2}$$

$$\alpha_1 = \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} - c\tau + \frac{\beta}{2Av} \frac{1}{\alpha_1^2}$$



II

$$\alpha = \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} - c\tau + \frac{\beta}{2Av} \left[\left(\frac{1}{\alpha_{t-\tau}^2} \right)_{t=\tau} + \frac{1}{\alpha_0^2} \right]$$

$$\alpha_1 = \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} - c\tau + \frac{\beta}{2Av} \left[\left(\frac{1}{\alpha_{t-\tau}^2} \right)_{t=0} + \frac{1}{\alpha_1^2} \right] =$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} + \frac{\beta}{2Av} \frac{1}{\alpha_0^2} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau}$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} = \alpha_0 - 2 \frac{\beta}{2Av} \frac{1}{\alpha_0^2}$$

III

$$\alpha = \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} - c\tau + \frac{\beta}{2Av} \left[\frac{1}{\alpha_2^2} \right] + \alpha_{t-\tau} - \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau}$$

$$\alpha_2 = \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} - c\tau + \frac{\beta}{2Av} \frac{1}{\alpha_2^2} + \alpha_1 - \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} = \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} - 2c\tau + \frac{\beta}{2Av} \left[\frac{1}{\alpha_1^2} + \frac{1}{\alpha_2^2} \right]$$

$$\lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} = 2 \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} - c\tau + \frac{\beta}{2Av} \frac{1}{\alpha_1^2} - \alpha_1$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} - \frac{\beta}{2Av} \frac{1}{\alpha_0^2}$$

$$= \lim_{t \rightarrow \tau} \alpha_{t-\tau} - \frac{\beta}{2Av} \frac{1}{\alpha_0^2}$$

Also folgen die Bewegung
Schwingungsdauer:

$$I \quad \alpha = \text{const}_I - ct + \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha^2} \quad \text{const}_I = \alpha_0 + \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha_0^2}$$

$$II \quad \alpha = \text{const}_{II} - ct + \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \alpha_{t-\tau} - \text{const}_I \quad \text{const}_{II} = \text{const}_I - \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha_0^2}$$

$$\alpha = \alpha_{t-\tau} - ct + \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha^2} - \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha_0^2}$$

$$III \quad \alpha = \text{const}_{III} - ct + \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha^2} + \alpha_{t-\tau} - \text{const}_{II} \quad \text{const}_{III} = \text{const}_{II} - \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha_0^2}$$

$$\alpha = \alpha_{t-\tau} - ct + \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha^2} - \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha_0^2}$$

etc.

$$\alpha_t - \alpha_{t-\tau} = \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha_t^2} - \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha_0^2} - ct$$

Solange sich der Stab in der Richtung der Schwerkraft c bewegt,
wird die linke Seite < 0 , also

$$\frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha_t^2} < \frac{B}{2Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha_0^2} + ct \cdot \frac{2Aw}{B}$$

$$\text{also } \alpha_t > \sqrt{\frac{1}{\frac{1}{\alpha_0^2} + \frac{2Aw}{B} \cdot ct}}$$

Wenn ~~das~~ das $\alpha_t < \sqrt{\quad}$ wird, so kann er sich nicht mehr in dieser Richtung bewegen

allgemein $\frac{d\alpha}{dt} = \left(\frac{d\alpha}{dt}\right)_{t-\tau} - \frac{B}{Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha^3} \frac{d\alpha}{dt}$

$$v_t = v_{t-\tau} - \frac{B}{Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha^3} v_t$$

$$v_t = \frac{v_{t-\tau}}{1 + \frac{B}{Aw} \frac{1}{\alpha^3}}$$

III & IV:

6.7	26.4	7.0	24.5
11.6	52.6	11.2	47.6
28.7	101.5	28.2	92.1
45.0	148.0	44.6	137.3
12.0	62		

6.7	26.7	10	20
13.3	55.5	20	40
26.7	106.7	40	80
42.1	162.1	60	120

16.2 Th 5.4

6.6	25.2	7.0	24.5
11.1	48.5	11.2	47.6
21.0	96.3	22.2	92.1
42.0	142.0	44.6	137.3

mett blank

Correction 2.11.1.

$$y = \frac{a_1}{b_1} \sigma y \times \frac{l_1}{a_1} + \frac{a_2}{b_2} \sigma y \times \frac{l_2}{a_2}$$

18

$$y = \frac{x}{c} \quad x = v_r$$

Vermischling

$$v_1 = \frac{m_1 v_1^0 + m_2 v_2^0}{m_1 + m_2} + \frac{m_2 (v_1^0 - v_2^0)}{m_1 + m_2} \cos v_0 t$$

$$v_2 = \frac{m_1 v_1^0 + m_2 v_2^0}{m_1 + m_2} - \frac{m_1 (v_1^0 - v_2^0)}{m_1 + m_2} \cos v_0 t$$

$$v_0 = \sqrt{c \left(\frac{1}{m_1} + \frac{1}{m_2} \right)}$$

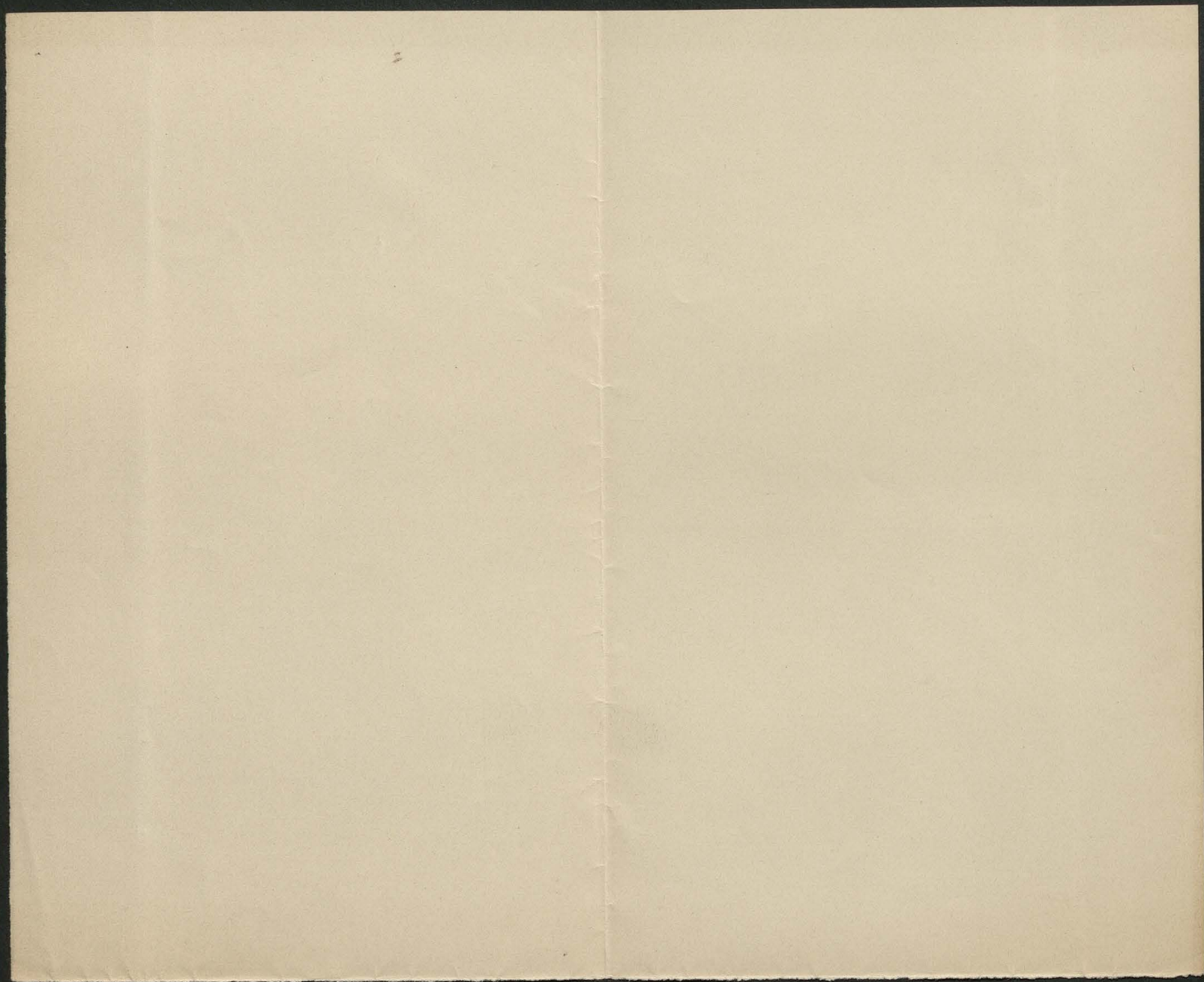
$$\frac{d\psi}{dt} = -A_0 \sin v_0 t / 436$$

$$\frac{d\psi}{dt} = e^i = C_0$$

1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

ESD:

v_1^0	20	40	80	120
v_1	17	24	28	30
v_2	18.1	38.0	76.8	117.0



Vogel: Wied. Ann. 19, p. 43 1883
52

19

Dolte. Wied. Ann. 24, p. 1225 1881

Hannemann " 88 768 1883

8 slm R; 20-40cm ~ cyl

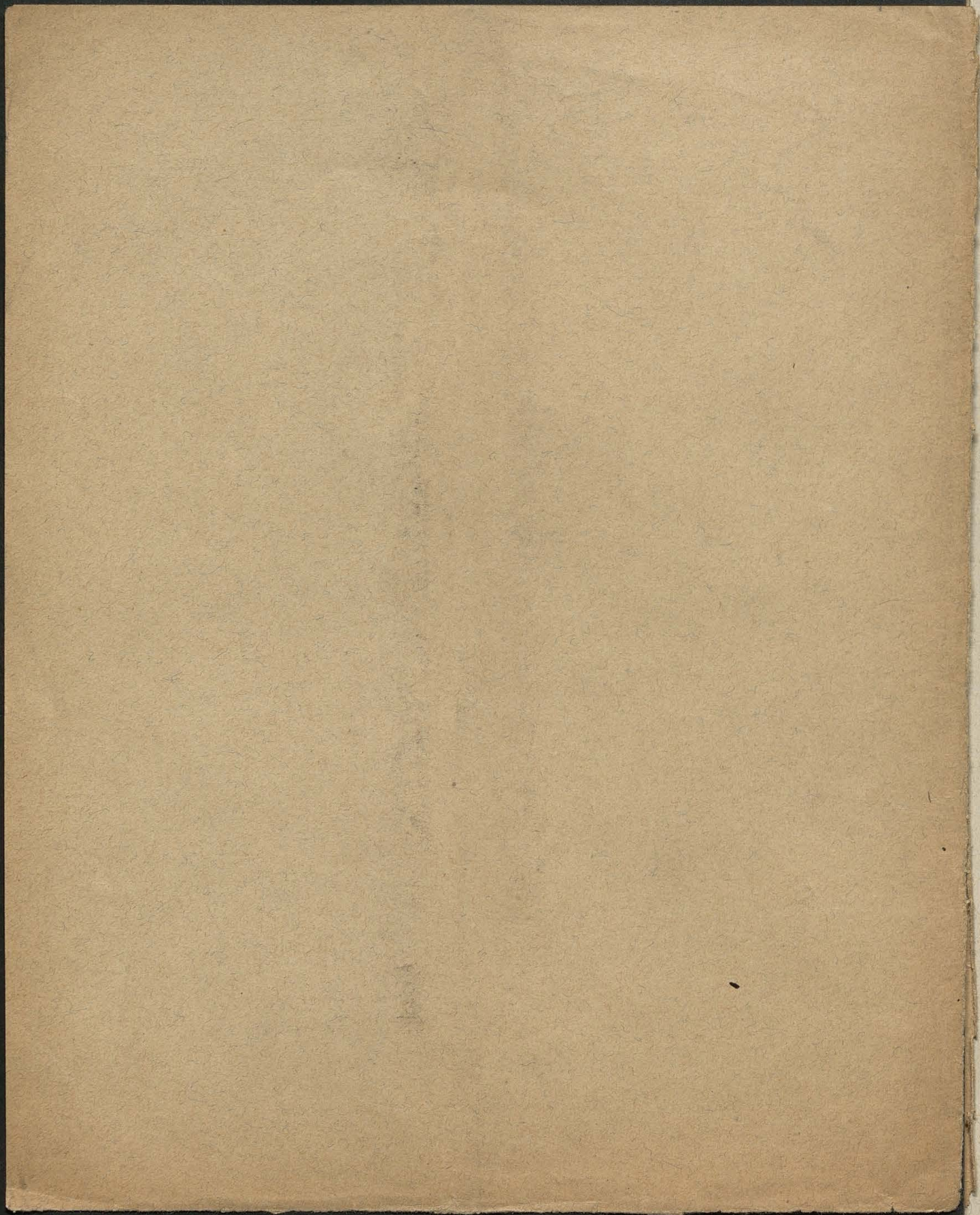
$2\frac{1}{2}$ m

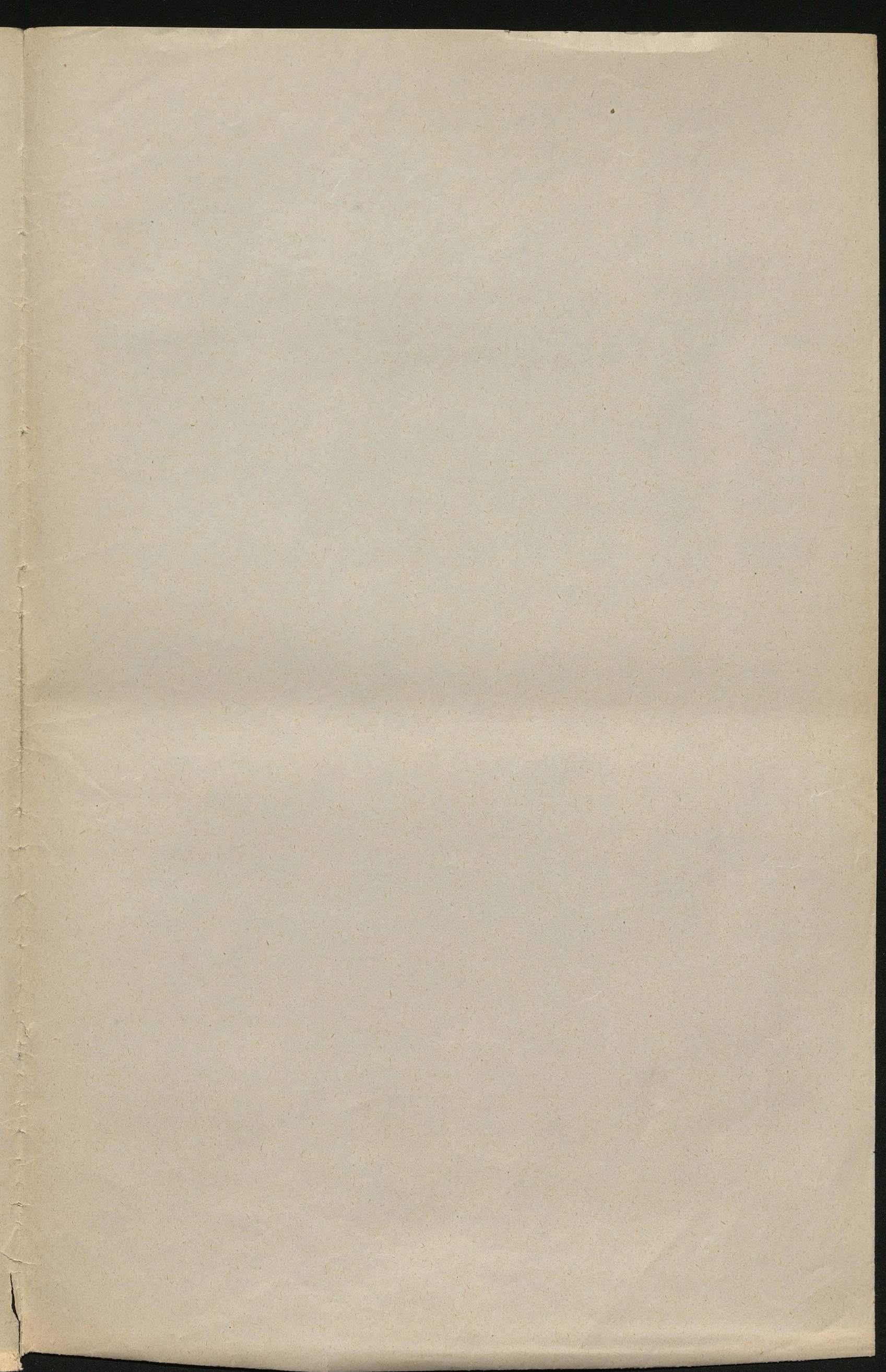
$L_I = L_{II} = 30$; $L_{III} = 20$, $L_{IV} = 40$

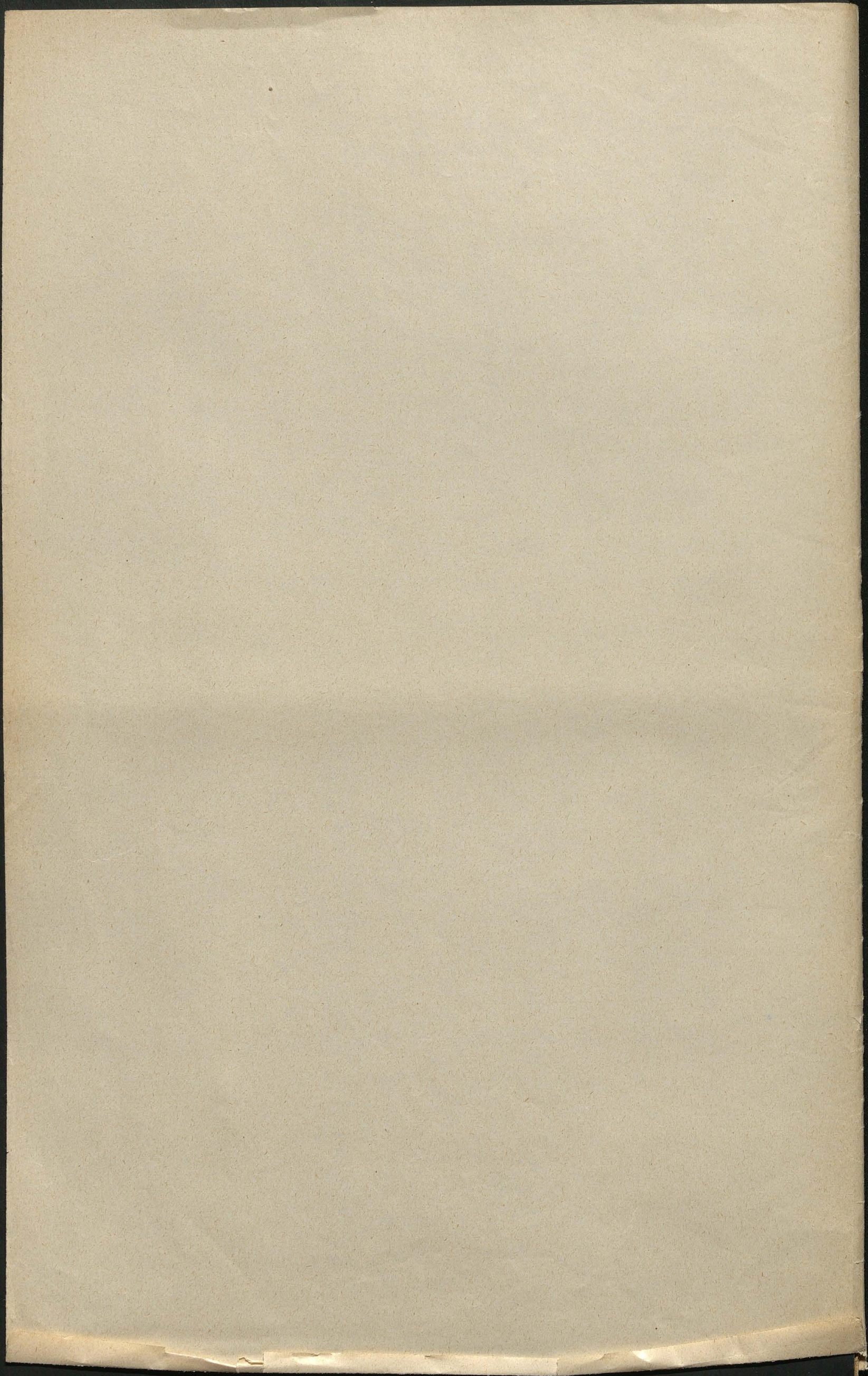
$V_{I,I}^0$	$V_{I,I}$	$V_{II,II}$	I	I	III
20	0.3	19.7	20	4.2	23.2
40	0.5	39.2	40	8.4	46.2
80	1.1	78.8	80	18.0	91.6
120	1.6	117.9	160.4	37.6	183.6
160	2.3	156.8			

III	II	I	$m_I = 226.0g$
20	-3.2	15.0	$m_{II} = 151.4g$
40	-6.8	31.2	$m_{III} = 226.1g$
80	-12.0	61.4	$m_{IV} = 302.8g$
160.8	-22.0	122.0	

III	IV	V
20	-6.0	13.0
40	-11.4	25.8
80.4	-20.8	50.4
160.8	-35.4	98.0

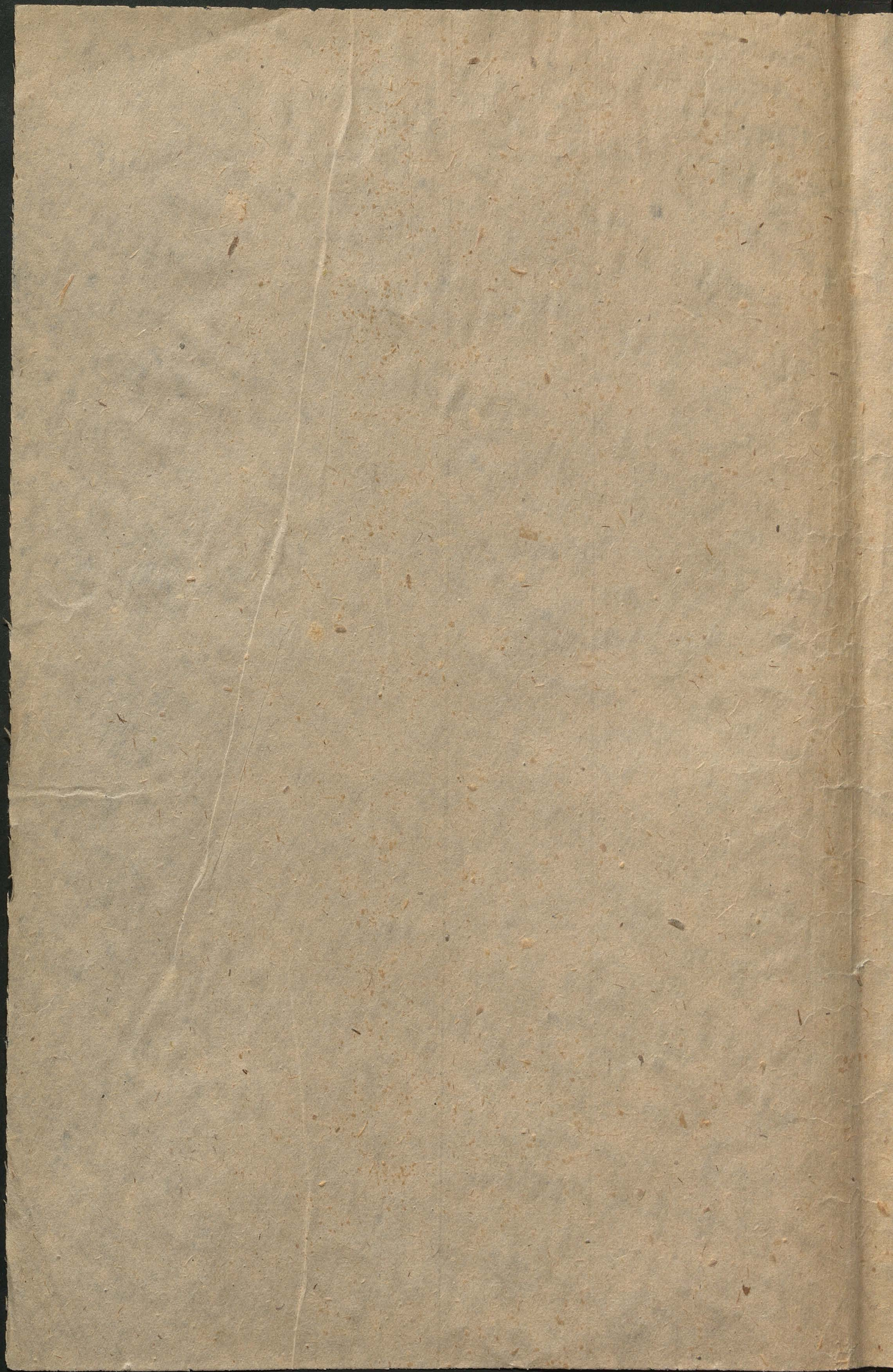






109/53





Próbę mechanizmów wyłożone

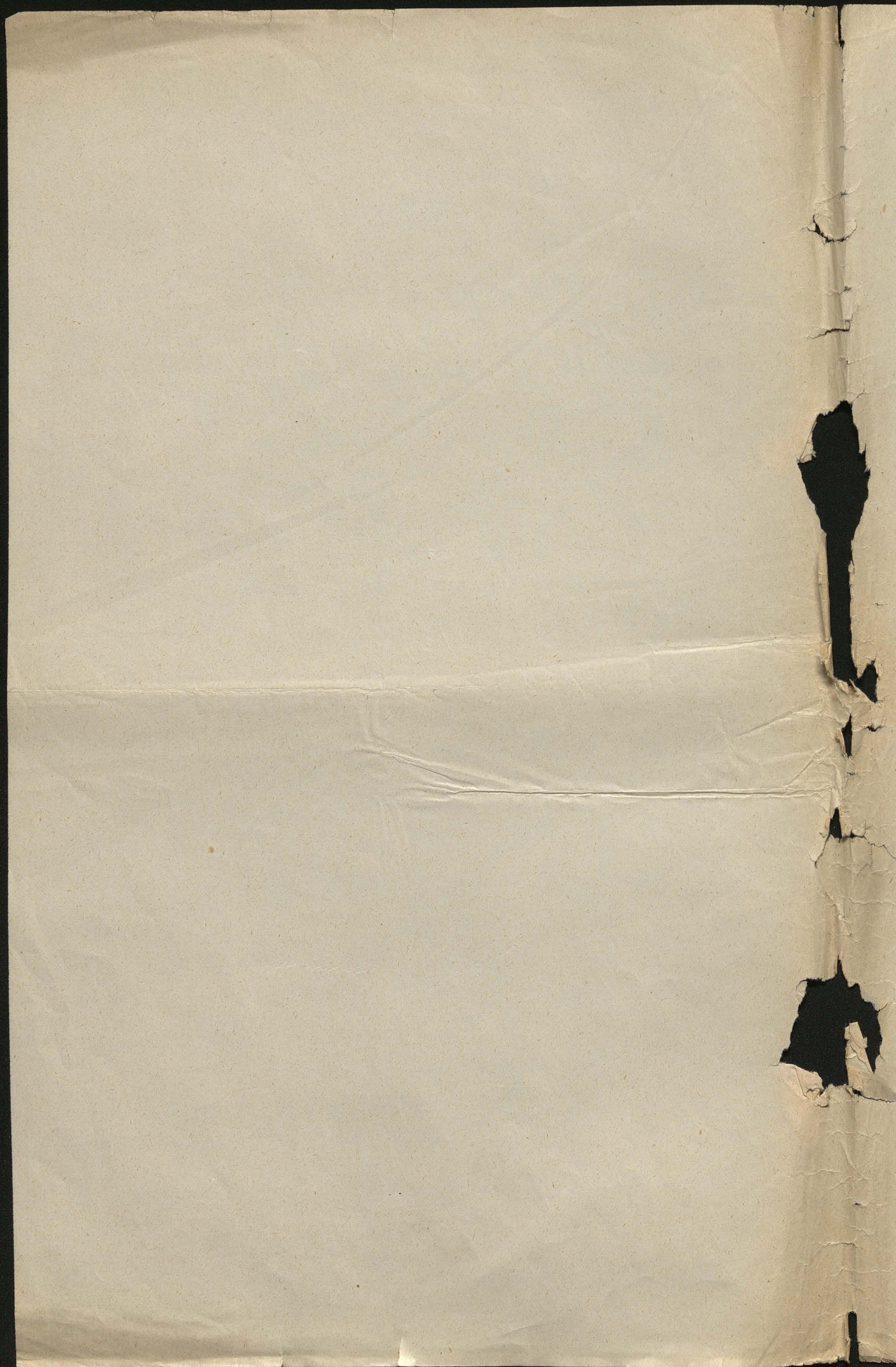
przewodnictwa ciepłoty

woda i olej

Bibl. Jag.

(zima 1911/12)

(na kurtynie)



za vrem $t=0$ svaki $y_k=0$

$y'_k=0$ tj $y'_0=1$

22

$$\ddot{y}_k = J_{2k}(2ct)$$

$$y_{k+1} - 2y_k + y_{k-1} = \int_0^t dt (J_{2k+2} - 2J_{2k} + J_{2k-2}) = 2 \int_0^t dt (J'_{2k+1} - J'_{2k-1})$$

$$= \frac{1}{c} (J_{2k+1} - J_{2k-1})$$

$$= \frac{2}{c} J'_{2k}$$

$$\ddot{y}_k = 2c J'_{2k}$$

$$y_k = \int_0^t J_{2k} dt$$

$$\ddot{y}_k = \frac{c^2}{\hbar} (y_{k+1} - 2y_k + y_{k-1})$$

$$N_p, k=0: = 2 \int (J_2 - J_0) dt$$

$$= 2J'_1 = \frac{2}{c} J_1$$

$$\ddot{y}_0 = 2c J'_0 = -2c J_1$$

$$V = \alpha \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (y_{k+1} - y_k)^2$$

$$T = \frac{m}{2} \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dot{y}_k^2$$

$$m \ddot{y}_k = -2\alpha [y_{k-1} + y_{k+1} - 2y_k]$$

$$= -2\alpha y_k$$

$$= 2\alpha [y_{k-1} - 2y_k + y_{k+1}]$$

$$\ddot{y}_k = \frac{2\alpha}{m} [y_{k+1} - 2y_k + y_{k-1}]$$

$$c^2 = \frac{2\alpha}{m}$$

$$V = \alpha \sum \left[\int_0^t (J_{2k+2} - J_{2k}) dt \right]^2 = \frac{\alpha}{c^2} \sum (J_{2k+1})^2 = \frac{\alpha}{c^2} \sum J_{2k}^2 = \frac{m}{2} \sum \dot{y}_k^2$$

$$= T$$

Energija potencij. mreže od $-k$ do $+k$

$$V_{-k}^k = \alpha \sum [(y_{-k-1} - y_{-k})^2 + (y_{-k} - y_{-k+1})^2 + \dots + (y_k - y_{k+1})^2]$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{c^2} \sum [J_{-2k-1}^2 + J_{-2k+1}^2 + \dots + J_{-1}^2 + J_1^2 + \dots + J_{2k-1}^2 + J_{2k+1}^2]$$

Energija kinet. mreže od $-k$ do $+k$

$$T_{-k}^k = \frac{m}{2} [J_{-2k}^2 + \dots + J_{2k}^2]$$

ukupna uklobojena energija mreže od $-k$ do $+k$

$$E_{-k}^k = \frac{m}{2} \sum_{p=-2k-1}^{2k+1} J_p^2 = \frac{m}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \sum J_{2p}(2x \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{m}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} [J_{4k+2} + J_{4k} + \dots + J_{-4k-2}] d\theta$$

$$[J_{p(2)}]^2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} J_{2p}(2x \sin \theta) d\theta$$

Naksymalne zmiany $\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = -2mc \cdot J_{2k+2} J_{2k+1} (2ct)$

Ok. małych z : $J_{2k+2} J_{2k+1} \approx z^{4k+3}$

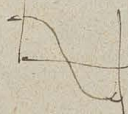
Ok. bardzo dużych z

$$\approx \frac{2}{\pi z} \sin\left(2 - \frac{4k+3}{4} \pi\right) \cos\left(2 - \frac{4k+3}{4} \pi\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi z} \sin\left(2z - \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{\pi z} \cos 2z$$

czy może być maksym. wartość funkcji

przez całkę wartości podniesiemy do potęg:



$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{k\pi}^{(k+1)\pi} \frac{1}{\pi z} \cos 2z \, dz = \frac{1}{\pi^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[\frac{1}{kn+\varphi} - \frac{1}{kn+\pi-\varphi} \right] \cos \varphi \, d\varphi$$

$$\frac{kn+\pi-\varphi - kn-\varphi}{(kn)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{k^2 n^2} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (\pi - 2\varphi) \cos \varphi \, d\varphi = \frac{1}{k^2 n^2} \left(\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + 1 \right) = \frac{\pi+1}{k^2 n^2}$$

$$\int \varphi \cos \varphi \, d\varphi = \sin \varphi \cdot \varphi - \int \sin \varphi \, d\varphi$$

$$= \sin \varphi + \varphi \cos \varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} - 1$$

~~1000~~

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = -\frac{2mc}{(ct)^2} \approx \frac{1}{t^2}!$$

Let Σ be the sum of the squares of the elements of the matrix A .

Let Σ_1 be the sum of the squares of the elements of the matrix A_1 .

$$\Sigma_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2$$

$$\Sigma_1 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2$$

Let Σ_2 be the sum of the squares of the elements of the matrix A_2 .

$$\Sigma_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2$$

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$$\Sigma_2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2$$

$$E_{-k}^{+k} = \frac{m}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\pi d\theta \sum_{-(2k+1)}^{2k+1} \int_0^\pi \cos(x \sin \omega - 2k\omega) d\omega$$

$$= \frac{m}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^\pi \cos(x \sin \omega) d\omega \sum_{-(2k+1)}^{2k+1} \cos 2k\omega + i \sin(x \sin \omega) \sum_{-(2k+1)}^{2k+1} \sin 2k\omega$$

$$e^{-(4k+2)i\omega} + e^{-4ki\omega} + \dots + 1 + \dots + e^{4ki\omega} + e^{(4k+2)i\omega} = \sum \cos(2k\omega) + i \sum \sin(2k\omega)$$

$$= e^{-(4k+2)i\omega} \left[1 + e^{2i\omega} + \dots + e^{(8k+4)i\omega} \right] = \frac{e^{-(4k+2)i\omega} (1 - e^{(8k+4)i\omega})}{1 - e^{2i\omega}} = \frac{1 - e^{2i\omega(4k+3)}}{1 - e^{2i\omega}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-(4k+2)i\omega} - e^{(4k+4)i\omega}}{1 - e^{2i\omega}} = \frac{e^{-(4k+3)i\omega} - e^{(4k+3)i\omega}}{e^{-i\omega} - e^{i\omega}} = \frac{\sin(4k+3)\omega}{\sin \omega}$$

$$E = \frac{m}{2\pi^2} \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^\pi d\omega \frac{\cos(x \sin \omega) \sin(4k+3)\omega}{\sin \omega}$$

$$x = 2\pi \sin \theta = 4ct \sin \theta$$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = -\frac{2mc}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta \int_0^\pi d\omega \underbrace{\sin(x \sin \omega) \sin(4k+3)\omega}_{\frac{1}{2} [\cos(x \sin \omega - \mu \omega) - \cos(x \sin \omega + \mu \omega)]}$$

$$= -\frac{mc}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta [J_\mu - J_{-\mu}] = -\frac{2mc}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin \theta d\theta J_{4k+3}(4ct \sin \theta)$$

$$4ct \sin \theta = u$$

$$4ct \cos \theta d\theta = du$$

$$d\theta = \frac{du}{4ct \sqrt{1 - \frac{u^2}{(4ct)^2}}} = \frac{du}{\sqrt{(4ct)^2 - u^2}}$$

$$= -\frac{mc}{\pi} \int_0^{4ct} \frac{u du}{\sqrt{(4ct)^2 - u^2}} J_{4k+3}(u) = -\frac{2mc}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{u du}{\sqrt{1 - u^2}} J_{4k+3}(4ct u)$$

for large $4ct \gg 4k+3$
 $n = 2k+2$ $z = 2ct$
 $\int_0^1 \sin \theta d\theta J_{2n-1}(2z \sin \theta) = J_n J_{n-1}(2z)$

$$\frac{\partial E}{\partial t} = -2mc J_{2k+2} J_{2k+1}(2ct)$$

$$y e^{2ix} = x$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x + x^3 + x^5 + \dots = \frac{x}{1-x^2} = \frac{y e^{2ix}}{1-y^2 e^{4ix}}$$

$$= \frac{y (\cos 2x + i \sin 2x)}{[1-y^2 \cos 4x - i y^2 \sin 4x][1-y^2 \cos 4x + i y^2 \sin 4x]}$$

$$= y \cos 2x (1-y^2 \cos 4x) - y^3 \sin 2x \sin 4x + i \{ y \sin 2x (1-y^2 \cos 4x) + y^3 \sin 4x \cos 2x \}$$

$$(1-y^2 \cos 4x)^2 + y^4 \sin^2 4x$$

$$\sum_{n=1,3,5,\dots} y^n \sin 2nx = \frac{y \sin 2x + y^3 (\sin 4x \cos 2x - \cos 4x \sin 2x)}{1-2y^2 \cos 4x + y^4}$$

$$= \frac{y (1+y^2) \sin 2x}{1-2y^2 \cos 4x + y^4}$$

$$\cos 2\phi = 1-2\sin^2 \phi$$

$$= \frac{y (1+y^2) \sin 2x}{(1-y^2)^2 + 4y^2 \sin^2 2x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{x \sin(\frac{\pi}{2})}{y - y^2 + y^4 - y^7} = \frac{y(1+y^2)}{1+y^2+y^4}$$

Sturm

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \sum y^n \sin 2nx = \dots + 3y^2$$

$$= \frac{(1+3y^2) \sin 2x}{1-2y^2 \cos 4x + y^4} + \frac{y(1+y^2) \sin 2x [4y \cos 4x - 4y^3]}{[1-2y^2 \cos 4x + y^4]^2}$$

$$4 \cdot 2 (1-\cos 4x) + 2 \cdot 4 \cdot (\cos 4x - 1)$$

$$|y=1 = \frac{1}{\sin 2x} + \frac{2 \sin 2x \cdot \frac{1}{\sin^2 2x}}{1-\cos 4x} = \frac{1}{\sin 2x} + \frac{2}{1-\cos 4x}$$

$$1-\cos 4x = 2 \sin^2 2x$$

$$1+3y^2-3y^4-5y^4 \cos 4x - y^6$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \sin 2nx = 0 \quad \text{diverg?}$$

$$y \sin 2x + 3y^3 \sin 6x + 5y^5 \sin 10x + \dots = \sin 2x \left\{ \frac{y+3y^3}{1-2y^2 \cos 4x + y^4} + \frac{4(y^3+y^5)(\cos 4x - y^2)}{(1-2y^2 \cos 4x + y^4)^2} \right\}$$

$$1+3y^2-2y^2 \cos 4x - 6y^4 \cos 4x + 4y^4 3y^6 + (y^4+y^6) \cos 4x - 4y^4 - 4y^6$$

$$1+3y^2+2y^2 \cos 4x - 3y^4 - 2y^4 \cos 4x - y^6$$

$$= \sin 2x \cdot \frac{y+3y^3 + (2y^3 \cos 4x - 3y^5 - 2y^5 \cos 4x - y^7)}{(1-2y^2 \cos 4x + y^4)^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} = \sin 2x \left\{ \frac{1+9y^2+6y^2 \cos 4x - 15y^4 - 10y^4 \cos 4x + 7y^6}{(1-2y^2 \cos 4x + y^4)^2} - \frac{y+3y^3+2y^3 \cos 4x - 3y^5 - 2y^5 \cos 4x - y^7}{[1-2y^2 \cos 4x + y^4]^3} \right\}$$

$$y=1 = \frac{-12-4 \cos 4x}{4(1-\cos 4x)^2} \sin 2x = \frac{-16+8 \sin^2 2x}{16 \sin^4 2x} \sin 2x$$

Doppel ungerade : $J_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n\pi}} \left[\sin(x - \frac{(n-1)\pi}{4}) + \frac{1}{2n} \cos(x - \frac{(n-1)\pi}{4}) \right]$
 $J'_n = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n\pi}} \left[\cos(x - \frac{(n-1)\pi}{4}) - \frac{1}{2n} \sin(x - \frac{(n-1)\pi}{4}) \right]$

$$\sum_{n=0}^m (-1)^n \left[J'_{4n+2\nu} - J'_{4(n+1)+2\nu} \right]$$

is previous problem

$$\sum_{n=0}^m (-1)^n \left[J_{4n+2\nu} - J_{4n+4\nu-2\nu} \right] =$$

$$J_0 J_1 - \sin \alpha$$

$$-J_0 J_1$$

$$+J_1 J_2$$

previous problem: $J_{\nu}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin(x - \frac{2\nu-1}{4}\pi)$

$$J'_{\nu}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos(x - \frac{2\nu-1}{4}\pi) \left[-\sqrt{\frac{1}{2\pi x^3}} \sin(x - \frac{2\nu-1}{4}\pi) \right]$$

formal

$$J'_{2\nu} - (J'_{4n-2\nu} + J'_{4n+2\nu}) + (J'_{8n-2\nu} + J'_{8n+2\nu}) - J'_{12n-2\nu} + J'_{12n+2\nu} - \dots$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\cos(x - \frac{4\nu-1}{4}\pi) - \left[\cos(x - \frac{8n-4\nu-1}{4}\pi) + \cos(x - \frac{8n+4\nu-1}{4}\pi) \right] + \left[\cos(x - \frac{16n-4\nu-1}{4}\pi) + \cos(x - \frac{16n+4\nu-1}{4}\pi) \right] - \dots \right]$$

$$(-1)^{\nu} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - (-1)^{2\nu} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + (-1)^{\nu} 2 \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \dots$$

$$= (-1)^{\nu} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \{ 1 - 2 + 2 - \dots + (-1)^m 2 \} = (-1)^{\nu+m} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$-J'_{2\nu-1} + (J'_{4n-2\nu-1} - J'_{4n+2\nu-1}) + (J'_{8n-2\nu-1} - J'_{8n+2\nu-1}) + (J'_{12n-2\nu-1} - J'_{12n+2\nu-1}) - \dots$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left\{ \cos(x - \frac{4\nu-3}{4}\pi) + \cos(x - \frac{8n-4\nu-3}{4}\pi) - \cos(x - \frac{8n+4\nu-3}{4}\pi) + \cos(x - \frac{16n-4\nu-3}{4}\pi) - \cos(x - \frac{16n+4\nu-3}{4}\pi) - \dots \right\}$$

$$-(-1)^{\nu} \cos(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}) + (-1)^{\nu} \cos(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}) - (-1)^{\nu} \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) + (-1)^{\nu} \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) - (-1)^{\nu} \cos(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}) + \dots$$

$$2(-1)^{\nu} \cos(x + \frac{3\pi}{4})$$

$$- 2(-1)^{\nu} \cos(x + \frac{3\pi}{4})$$

$$= (-1)^{\nu} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}) [-1 + 2 - 2 + \dots + (-1)^m 2] = (-1)^{\nu+m+1} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}) = (-1)^{\nu+m+1} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$J'_{2\nu+1} - J'_{4n-2\nu+1} + J'_{4n+2\nu+1} - J'_{8n-2\nu+1} + J'_{8n+2\nu+1} - \dots$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left\{ \cos(x - \frac{4\nu+1}{4}\pi) - \cos(x - \frac{8n-4\nu+1}{4}\pi) + \cos(x - \frac{8n+4\nu+1}{4}\pi) - \cos(x - \frac{16n-4\nu+1}{4}\pi) + \cos(x - \frac{16n+4\nu+1}{4}\pi) - \dots \right\}$$

$$(-1)^{\nu} \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) - (-1)^{\nu} \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) + (-1)^{\nu} \cos(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}) - (-1)^{\nu} \cos(x + \frac{3\pi}{4}) + (-1)^{\nu} \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) - \dots$$

$$= (-1)^{\nu} \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) [1 - 2 + 2 - \dots] = (-1)^{\nu+m} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos(x - \frac{\pi}{4}) = (-1)^{\nu+m} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})$$

$$J'_{2r} - (J'_{4n-2r} + J'_{4n+2r}) + (J'_{8n-2r} + J'_{8n+2r}) \dots$$

24

$$= (-1)^{r+m} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] \Rightarrow (-1)^r \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \frac{\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{2x} \left[1 - 32 \frac{n^2 m^2}{2} (-1)^{m+r} \right]$$

$$= (-1)^{r+m} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{8 n^2 m^2}{x} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right]$$

$x + (r+1)\pi$
 $x = \frac{4r-4}{4} \pi$

$$J_{2(r+1)} - J$$

$$J_{2r-2} - J_{2r+2} = J_{4n-2r-2} + J_{4n-2r+2} + J_{4n+2r-2} - J_{4n+2r+2} - J_{8n-2r} \dots$$

$$(-1)^r \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{x^2}{2x} \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right]$$

$$+ (-1)^r \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \frac{\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{2x} \left[(4n-2r-2)^2 + (4n+2r+2)^2 - (4n-2r+2)^2 - (4n+2r-2)^2 \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (4n-2r)^2 - 4(4n-2r) + 4 + (4n+2r)^2 + 4(4n+2r) + 4 \\ & - [(4n-2r)^2 + 4(4n-2r) + 4] - [(4n+2r)^2 + 4(4n+2r) + 4] \end{aligned}$$

$$= 32r$$

$$\leq J_{2r-2} - J_{2r+2} \dots \dots J_{4m-2r} \dots = 32mr (-1)^r \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \frac{\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{2x}$$

$$(-1)^{r+m} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \bar{y}_0^2 \beta (-1)^r \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} 32m \leq x^2 = (-1)^m \frac{32m x^3}{3\pi x^2} \frac{\bar{y}_0^2 \beta}{2c\alpha}$$

$$x = 2ct$$

$$= 32ct$$

$$J_{2r-2} - J_{2r+2} = (-1)^{r+1} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] + (-1)^r \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \frac{\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)}{2x} \left[(2r-2)^2 - (2r+2)^2 \right]$$

$16r$

$$\bar{y}_0^2 \beta 2c\alpha \frac{32}{3\pi} (-1)^r \frac{ct^3}{c^2 t^2}$$

$$\frac{\mu^2}{ct} (-1)^r \frac{ct^3}{\mu^2}$$

$$\sin\left[x + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{(4n-2r+2)^2}{2x}\right] - \sin\left[x + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{(4n-2r-2)^2}{2x}\right] + \sin\left[x + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{(4n+2r-2)^2}{2x}\right] - \sin\left[x + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{(4n+2r+2)^2}{2x}\right]$$

$$\cos\left[x + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{(4n-2r)^2}{2x}\right] \sin\left(\frac{4n-2r}{x}\right)$$

$$- \cos\left[x + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{(4n+2r)^2}{2x}\right] \sin\left(\frac{4n+2r}{x}\right)$$

$$\frac{4n}{x} \left\{ \cos\left[x + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{8n^2}{x^2} - \frac{8n^2}{x^2}\right] - \cos\left[x + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{8n^2}{x^2} + \frac{8n^2}{x^2}\right] \right\} = \frac{4n^2}{x^2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{8n^2}{x^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{n^2}{x^2} \frac{1}{x} m^2$$

$$\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{8n^2}{x^2}\right) \left[\frac{4n}{x} - \frac{4n}{x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{4n}{x} \left[\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{8n^2}{x^2} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right]$$

$$J'_{4mn-r+1} + J'_{4mn-r-1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{2(4mn-r)}{x} J_{4mn-r} \right] - \frac{x}{8} \left[\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} \right]$$

$$J'_{4mn-r} = -\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{2(4mn+r)}{x} J_{4mn+r} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{8mn}{x} (J_{4mn-r} - J_{4mn+r}) \frac{x}{2} (J_{4mn-r} + J_{4mn+r}) \right]$$

$$J_{r-1} - J_{r+1} = 2J'_r$$

$$+ \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \left[\frac{5x}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{5x}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} \right) \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \left[\frac{5x}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{5x}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} \right) \right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \left[\frac{5x}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{5x}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} \right) \right]$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) \left[\frac{5x}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{x} \right) + \frac{5x}{x^2} \left(\frac{1}{x+1} \right) \right]$$

$$y_0 = y_0 J_0 + (y_1 + y_{-1}) J_1 + (y_2 + y_{-2}) J_2 + (y_3 + y_{-3}) J_3 + \dots$$

$$(y_{n-2} + y_{-n+2}) J_{n-2} + (y_{n-1} + y_{-n+1}) J_{n-1}$$

$$- (y_{n-2} + y_{-n+2}) J_{n+2} - (y_{n-1} + y_{-n+1}) J_{n+1}$$

$$- (y_1 + y_{-1}) J_{n-1} - (y_2 + y_{-2}) J_{n-2} - (y_3 + y_{-3}) J_{n-3}$$

$$- 2y_0 J_n$$

$$\rightarrow - (y_1 + y_{-1}) J_{n+1} - (\quad) J_{n+2} - (\quad) J_{n+3} \dots - (\quad) J_{3n-2} - (\quad) J_{3n-1}$$

$$+ (\quad) J_{4n+1} + (\quad) J_{4n+2} + (\quad) J_{4n+3}$$

$$+ (\quad) J_{3n+2} + (\quad) J_{3n+1}$$

$$+ 2y_0 J_n$$

$$\rightarrow + (\quad) J_{4n+1} \dots$$

$$y_1 = y_1 J_0 + (y_2 + y_0) J_1 + (y_3 + y_{-1}) J_2 + (y_4 + y_{-2}) J_3 + \dots$$

$$+ (y_{n-2} + y_{-n+2}) J_{n-2} + (y_{n-1} + y_{-n+1}) J_{n-1} + (X + y_{n+2}) J_{n-1}$$

$$+ (-y_{n-1} + y_{-n+1}) J_n$$

$$- (y_{n-2} + y_{-n+2}) J_{n+3} - (y_{n-1} + y_{-n+1}) J_{n+2} - (y_{n-2} + X) J_{n+1}$$

$$- (y_0 + y_{-2}) J_{n-1} - (y_1 + y_{-3}) J_{n-2} - (y_2 + y_{-4}) J_{n-3}$$

$$- 2y_{-1} J_n$$

$$\rightarrow - (y_0 + y_{-2}) J_{n+1} - (\quad) J_{n+2} - (\quad) J_{n+3}$$

$$\dots - (\quad) J_{3n-3} - (\quad) J_{3n-2} - (\quad) J_{3n-1}$$

$$- (y_{n-1} - y_{-n+1}) J_{3n}$$

$$(y_2 + y_0) J_{4n-1} + (y_3 + y_{-1}) J_{4n-2} + (y_4 + y_{-2}) J_{4n-3}$$

$$+ (y_{n-2} + y_{-n+2}) J_{3n+3} + (y_{n-1} + y_{-n+1}) J_{3n+2} + (X + y_{-n+2}) J_{3n+1}$$

$$+ 2y_1 J_n$$

$$\rightarrow + (\quad) J_{4n+1} + (\quad) J_{4n+2} + \dots$$

$$y_1 - y_0 = y_0 [-J_0 + J_1 - J_{2n-1} + 2J_{2n} - J_{2n+1} + J_{4n-1} - 2J_{4n} + J_{4n+1} - J_{6n-1} + 2J_{6n} - J_{6n+1} \dots]$$

$$+ y_1 [J_0 - J_1 - J_{2n-2} + J_{2n-1} + J_{2n+1} - J_{2n+2} - J_{4n-1} + 2J_{4n} - J_{4n+1} - J_{6n+2} + J_{6n-1} + J_{6n+1} - J_{6n+2} - J_{8n-1} + 2J_{8n} - J_{8n+1}]$$

$$+ y_{-1} [-J_1 + J_2 + J_{2n-1} - 2J_{2n} + J_{2n+1} + J_{4n-2} - J_{4n-1} - J_{4n+1} + J_{4n+2} + J_{6n-1} - 2J_{6n} + J_{6n+1} + J_{8n-2} \dots]$$

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

1. $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$
 2. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{9}{20}$
 3. $\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7} = \frac{13}{42}$
 4. $\frac{1}{8} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{17}{72}$
 5. $\frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{11} = \frac{21}{110}$
 6. $\frac{1}{12} + \frac{1}{13} = \frac{25}{156}$
 7. $\frac{1}{14} + \frac{1}{15} = \frac{29}{210}$
 8. $\frac{1}{16} + \frac{1}{17} = \frac{33}{272}$
 9. $\frac{1}{18} + \frac{1}{19} = \frac{37}{342}$
 10. $\frac{1}{20} + \frac{1}{21} = \frac{41}{420}$
 11. $\frac{1}{22} + \frac{1}{23} = \frac{45}{506}$
 12. $\frac{1}{24} + \frac{1}{25} = \frac{49}{600}$
 13. $\frac{1}{26} + \frac{1}{27} = \frac{53}{702}$
 14. $\frac{1}{28} + \frac{1}{29} = \frac{57}{812}$
 15. $\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{31} = \frac{61}{930}$
 16. $\frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{33} = \frac{65}{1056}$
 17. $\frac{1}{34} + \frac{1}{35} = \frac{69}{1190}$
 18. $\frac{1}{36} + \frac{1}{37} = \frac{73}{1332}$
 19. $\frac{1}{38} + \frac{1}{39} = \frac{77}{1482}$
 20. $\frac{1}{40} + \frac{1}{41} = \frac{81}{1640}$
 21. $\frac{1}{42} + \frac{1}{43} = \frac{85}{1806}$
 22. $\frac{1}{44} + \frac{1}{45} = \frac{89}{1980}$
 23. $\frac{1}{46} + \frac{1}{47} = \frac{93}{2162}$
 24. $\frac{1}{48} + \frac{1}{49} = \frac{97}{2352}$
 25. $\frac{1}{50} + \frac{1}{51} = \frac{101}{2550}$
 26. $\frac{1}{52} + \frac{1}{53} = \frac{105}{2756}$
 27. $\frac{1}{54} + \frac{1}{55} = \frac{109}{2970}$
 28. $\frac{1}{56} + \frac{1}{57} = \frac{113}{3192}$
 29. $\frac{1}{58} + \frac{1}{59} = \frac{117}{3402}$
 30. $\frac{1}{60} + \frac{1}{61} = \frac{121}{3660}$
 31. $\frac{1}{62} + \frac{1}{63} = \frac{125}{3942}$
 32. $\frac{1}{64} + \frac{1}{65} = \frac{129}{4160}$
 33. $\frac{1}{66} + \frac{1}{67} = \frac{133}{4422}$
 34. $\frac{1}{68} + \frac{1}{69} = \frac{137}{4704}$
 35. $\frac{1}{70} + \frac{1}{71} = \frac{141}{4970}$
 36. $\frac{1}{72} + \frac{1}{73} = \frac{145}{5256}$
 37. $\frac{1}{74} + \frac{1}{75} = \frac{149}{5550}$
 38. $\frac{1}{76} + \frac{1}{77} = \frac{153}{5852}$
 39. $\frac{1}{78} + \frac{1}{79} = \frac{157}{6162}$
 40. $\frac{1}{80} + \frac{1}{81} = \frac{161}{6480}$
 41. $\frac{1}{82} + \frac{1}{83} = \frac{165}{6806}$
 42. $\frac{1}{84} + \frac{1}{85} = \frac{169}{7140}$
 43. $\frac{1}{86} + \frac{1}{87} = \frac{173}{7482}$
 44. $\frac{1}{88} + \frac{1}{89} = \frac{177}{7832}$
 45. $\frac{1}{90} + \frac{1}{91} = \frac{181}{8190}$
 46. $\frac{1}{92} + \frac{1}{93} = \frac{185}{8556}$
 47. $\frac{1}{94} + \frac{1}{95} = \frac{189}{8930}$
 48. $\frac{1}{96} + \frac{1}{97} = \frac{193}{9312}$
 49. $\frac{1}{98} + \frac{1}{99} = \frac{197}{9702}$
 50. $\frac{1}{100} + \frac{1}{101} = \frac{201}{10100}$

51. $\frac{1}{102} + \frac{1}{103} = \frac{205}{10506}$
 52. $\frac{1}{104} + \frac{1}{105} = \frac{209}{10920}$
 53. $\frac{1}{106} + \frac{1}{107} = \frac{213}{11342}$
 54. $\frac{1}{108} + \frac{1}{109} = \frac{217}{11772}$
 55. $\frac{1}{110} + \frac{1}{111} = \frac{221}{12210}$
 56. $\frac{1}{112} + \frac{1}{113} = \frac{225}{12656}$
 57. $\frac{1}{114} + \frac{1}{115} = \frac{229}{13110}$
 58. $\frac{1}{116} + \frac{1}{117} = \frac{233}{13572}$
 59. $\frac{1}{118} + \frac{1}{119} = \frac{237}{14042}$
 60. $\frac{1}{120} + \frac{1}{121} = \frac{241}{14520}$
 61. $\frac{1}{122} + \frac{1}{123} = \frac{245}{15006}$
 62. $\frac{1}{124} + \frac{1}{125} = \frac{249}{15500}$
 63. $\frac{1}{126} + \frac{1}{127} = \frac{253}{15992}$
 64. $\frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{129} = \frac{257}{16492}$
 65. $\frac{1}{130} + \frac{1}{131} = \frac{261}{16990}$
 66. $\frac{1}{132} + \frac{1}{133} = \frac{265}{17496}$
 67. $\frac{1}{134} + \frac{1}{135} = \frac{269}{18000}$
 68. $\frac{1}{136} + \frac{1}{137} = \frac{273}{18512}$
 69. $\frac{1}{138} + \frac{1}{139} = \frac{277}{19032}$
 70. $\frac{1}{140} + \frac{1}{141} = \frac{281}{19560}$
 71. $\frac{1}{142} + \frac{1}{143} = \frac{285}{20096}$
 72. $\frac{1}{144} + \frac{1}{145} = \frac{289}{20640}$
 73. $\frac{1}{146} + \frac{1}{147} = \frac{293}{21182}$
 74. $\frac{1}{148} + \frac{1}{149} = \frac{297}{21732}$
 75. $\frac{1}{150} + \frac{1}{151} = \frac{301}{22290}$
 76. $\frac{1}{152} + \frac{1}{153} = \frac{305}{22856}$
 77. $\frac{1}{154} + \frac{1}{155} = \frac{309}{23430}$
 78. $\frac{1}{156} + \frac{1}{157} = \frac{313}{24012}$
 79. $\frac{1}{158} + \frac{1}{159} = \frac{317}{24602}$
 80. $\frac{1}{160} + \frac{1}{161} = \frac{321}{25200}$
 81. $\frac{1}{162} + \frac{1}{163} = \frac{325}{25806}$
 82. $\frac{1}{164} + \frac{1}{165} = \frac{329}{26420}$
 83. $\frac{1}{166} + \frac{1}{167} = \frac{333}{27042}$
 84. $\frac{1}{168} + \frac{1}{169} = \frac{337}{27672}$
 85. $\frac{1}{170} + \frac{1}{171} = \frac{341}{28310}$
 86. $\frac{1}{172} + \frac{1}{173} = \frac{345}{28956}$
 87. $\frac{1}{174} + \frac{1}{175} = \frac{349}{29610}$
 88. $\frac{1}{176} + \frac{1}{177} = \frac{353}{30272}$
 89. $\frac{1}{178} + \frac{1}{179} = \frac{357}{30942}$
 90. $\frac{1}{180} + \frac{1}{181} = \frac{361}{31620}$
 91. $\frac{1}{182} + \frac{1}{183} = \frac{365}{32306}$
 92. $\frac{1}{184} + \frac{1}{185} = \frac{369}{32992}$
 93. $\frac{1}{186} + \frac{1}{187} = \frac{373}{33682}$
 94. $\frac{1}{188} + \frac{1}{189} = \frac{377}{34380}$
 95. $\frac{1}{190} + \frac{1}{191} = \frac{381}{35080}$
 96. $\frac{1}{192} + \frac{1}{193} = \frac{385}{35784}$
 97. $\frac{1}{194} + \frac{1}{195} = \frac{389}{36490}$
 98. $\frac{1}{196} + \frac{1}{197} = \frac{393}{37200}$
 99. $\frac{1}{198} + \frac{1}{199} = \frac{397}{37912}$
 100. $\frac{1}{200} + \frac{1}{201} = \frac{401}{38630}$

$$\begin{aligned}
& +y_2 [J_1 - J_2 - J_{2n-3} + J_{2n-2} + J_{2n+2} - J_{2n+3} + J_{4n-2} + J_{4n-1} + J_{4n+1} - J_{4n+2} - J_{6n-3} + J_{6n-2} \dots \\
& +y_2 [-J_2 + J_3 + J_{2n-2} + J_{2n-1} - J_{2n+1} + J_{2n+2} + J_{4n-3} - J_{4n-2} - J_{4n+2} + J_{4n+3} + J_{6n-2} - J_{6n-1} - \\
& +y_3 [J_2 - J_3 - J_{2n-4} + J_{2n-3} + J_{2n+3} - J_{2n+4} + J_{4n-3} + J_{4n-2} + J_{4n+2} - J_{4n+3} - J_{6n-4} + J_{6n-3} \\
& +y_3 [-J_3 + J_4 + J_{2n-3} - J_{2n-2} - J_{2n+2} + J_{2n+3} + J_{4n-4} - J_{4n-3} - J_{4n+3} + J_{4n+4} - \dots
\end{aligned}$$

względnie indukcyj podjęcie i wzięcie wzoru $J_{k-1} - J_{k+1} = 2J'_k$

$$\begin{aligned}
\frac{y_1 - y_0}{2} &= y_0 \left[J'_1 + J'_{4n-1} - J'_{4n+1} - J'_{8n-1} + J'_{8n+1} + J'_{12n-1} - J'_{12n+1} \dots \right] \left\{ \begin{aligned} & J'_0 - 2J'_{4n} + 2J'_{8n} - 2J'_{12n} \leftarrow \\ & J'_2 - J'_{4n-2} - J'_{4n+2} + J'_{8n-2} + J'_{8n+2} \\ & J'_4 - J'_{4n-4} - J'_{4n+4} + J'_{8n-4} + J'_{8n+4} \\ & J'_6 - J'_{4n-6} - J'_{4n+6} + J'_{8n-6} + J'_{8n+6} \dots \end{aligned} \right. \\
& +y_1 [-J'_1 + J'_{4n-3} - J'_{4n+3} + J'_{8n-1} - J'_{8n+1} + J'_{12n-3} - J'_{12n+3} \dots] \\
& +y_{-1} [J'_3 - J'_{4n-1} + J'_{4n+1} - J'_{8n-3} + J'_{8n+3} - J'_{12n-1} + J'_{12n+1} \dots] \\
& +y_2 [-J'_3 + J'_{4n-5} - J'_{4n+5} + J'_{8n-3} - J'_{8n+3} + \dots] \\
& +y_{-2} [J'_5 - J'_{4n-3} + J'_{4n+3} - J'_{8n-5} + J'_{8n+5} - \dots] \\
& +y_3 [-J'_5 + J'_{4n-7} - J'_{4n+7} + J'_{8n-5} - J'_{8n+5} + \dots]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
y_0 \frac{(y_1 - y_0)}{2} &= \bar{y}_0 \left[J'_0 - 2J'_{4n} + 2J'_{8n} - 2J'_{12n} \dots \right] \left[J'_1 + J'_{4n-1} - J'_{4n+1} \dots \right] \\
&\text{supozycja wzoru: } \bar{y}_k^2 = \bar{y}_0^2 (1 + \rho k) \\
&= \bar{y}_0^2 \left\{ \left[J'_1 - 2J''_{4n} + 2J''_{8n} - 2J''_{12n} \dots \right] \left[J'_0 - 2J'_{4n} + 2J'_{8n} - 2J'_{12n} \dots \right] \right. \\
&\quad \left. + 2[J''_2 - J''_{4n-2} + J''_{4n+2} - J''_{8n-2} + J''_{8n+2}] [J'_2 - J'_{4n-2} - J'_{4n+2} + J'_{8n-2} + J'_{8n+2}] \dots \right\}
\end{aligned}$$

o ile punkty stankowskie ^{handy} nie są zbyt, a n b. d. nie, może to być. The more so id est, um 2

Dugji pygkremi: $J'_v = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\cos(x - \frac{2v-1}{4}\pi) - \frac{v^2}{2x} \sin(x - \frac{2v-1}{4}\pi) \right]$

27

$$J'_{2v} = (J'_{4v-4} + J'_{4v+2v}) + (J'_{8v-4} + J'_{8v+2v}) - \dots =$$

$$= (-1)^{v+m} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})}{2x} \left[\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[1 - 2(4v)^2 + 2(8v)^2 - \dots 2(4m)^2 \right] \right] \right]$$

$$1 + 2[1 - x^2]$$

$$\left\{ 1 - 32v^2 [1 - 4 + 9 - 16 \dots - m^2] \right. \\ \left. 1 - 2^2 + 3^2 - 4^2 \dots m^2 \right\}$$

$$\sum \left[\left(\frac{1}{m} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{2}{m} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{m} \right)^2 - \dots - \left(\frac{m}{m} \right)^2 \right] = F(1, m)$$

$$\neq \left(\frac{1}{m} \right)^2 - \left(\frac{2}{m} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{3}{m} \right)^2 - \dots = F(x, m)$$

$$\int_0^1 F(x, m) dx = \frac{x}{m} - \frac{2x^2}{m} + \frac{3x^3}{m} - \dots$$

$$\int_0^1 x \int_0^1 F(x, m) dx = x - x^2 + x^3 - \dots = \frac{x - x^{m+1}}{1-x}$$

$$\int_0^1 F(x, m) dx = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{x}{1-x} - \frac{x^{m+1}}{1-x} \right] = x \left[\frac{1 - (m+1)x^m}{1-x} + \frac{(x - x^{m+1})}{(1-x)^2} \right]$$

$$= x \frac{1-x - m x^m - x^m + m x^{m+1} + x^{m+1}}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$F(x) = \frac{1-x^m}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{(m+1)x^m}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{2x(1-x^m)}{(1-x)^3} - m \frac{(m+1)x^m}{1-x} + \frac{m x^{m+1}}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1-x^m - m x^m - x^m + m x^{m+1} - (m^2 + 2m)x^m + (m^2 + 2m)x^{m+1}}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{1-2x^m}{(1-x)^2} - \frac{m(m+2)x^m}{1-x}$$

$$+ \frac{2}{(1-x)^2} \frac{x^m - x^{m+1}}{x-1} = \frac{2}{(1-x)^2} \frac{x^{m+1} - x^m + x^m - x^{m+1}}{x-1} = \frac{2x^m}{(1-x)^2} + \frac{2x^{m+1} - 1}{(x-1)^3} - \frac{1}{(1-x)^2}$$

$$x - x^2 + x^3 - \dots + (-1)^{m+1} x^m = S_m$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots + x^m + \frac{x^{m+1}}{1-x}$$

$$= \frac{x + (-1)^{m+1} x^{m+1}}{1-x}$$

$$x - 2x^2 + 3x^3 - \dots + (-1)^{m+1} m x^m = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (S_m)$$

$$1 - 2^2 + 3^3 - \dots$$

$$(-1)^{m+1} m^2 = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (S_m) \right] \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} S_m \Big|_{x=1} + x \frac{\partial^2 S_m}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{x=1}$$

$$\frac{\partial S}{\partial x} = \frac{1 + (-1)^{m+1} (m+1)x^m}{1+x} - \frac{x + (-1)^{m+1} x^m}{(1+x)^2} \Big|_{x=1} = \frac{1}{4} + (-1)^{m+1} \left(\frac{m}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 S}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(-1)^{m+1} m(m+1)x^{m-1}}{1+x} - 2 \frac{1 + (-1)^{m+1} (m+1)x^m}{(1+x)^2} + 2 \frac{x + (-1)^{m+1} x^m}{(1+x)^3} = -\frac{1}{4} + (-1)^{m+1} \left[\frac{m^2}{2} + \frac{m}{2} - \frac{1}{4} \right]$$

$$\frac{m^2+m}{2} = \frac{m(m+1)}{2} + \frac{1}{4} \quad -\frac{2}{4} + \frac{2}{8}$$

$$1 - 2^2 + 3^3 - \dots (-1)^{m+1} m^2 = (-1)^{m+1} \left[\frac{m^2}{2} + \frac{m}{2} \right]$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4} - \dots \right] = \left[\frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4} - \dots \right] \cdot \left[\frac{1}{1-x} \right]$$

$$(1-x)^{-1} = 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$$

$$(1-x)^{-1} = \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right) = \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{1-x} \right)$$

$$(1-x)^{-1} = \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-x} \cdot \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{2}{1-x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right] \cdot x = \left[\frac{2}{1-x^2} \right] \cdot x = \frac{2x}{1-x^2}$$

$$\frac{1}{1-x} = \frac{1}{1-x^2} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 & \frac{(x^2 - 4x + 4) \cdot 8 - (x^2 - 4x + 4) \cdot 8}{(x^2 - 4x + 4) \cdot 8} \\
 & \frac{(x^2 - 4x + 4) \cdot 8 - (x^2 - 4x + 4) \cdot 8}{(x^2 - 4x + 4) \cdot 8} \\
 & \frac{(x^2 - 4x + 4) \cdot 8 - (x^2 - 4x + 4) \cdot 8}{(x^2 - 4x + 4) \cdot 8}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{(x^2 - 4x + 4) \cdot 8 - (x^2 - 4x + 4) \cdot 8}{(x^2 - 4x + 4) \cdot 8}$$

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$$\frac{(x^2 - 4x + 4) \cdot 8 - (x^2 - 4x + 4) \cdot 8}{(x^2 - 4x + 4) \cdot 8}$$

(15, 8) $x=2$

$$1 = \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} \frac{\nu!}{\lambda!} J_{\nu+\lambda} = \nu! \left[J_{\nu} + \frac{J_{\nu+1}}{1!} + \frac{J_{\nu+2}}{2!} + \frac{J_{\nu+3}}{3!} + \dots \right]$$

$$y \sin 2x + 3^2 y^3 \sin 6x + 5^2 y^5 \sin 10x + \dots =$$

$$= \sin 2x \left\{ \frac{y + 9y^3 + 6y^5 \cos 4x - 15y^5 - 10y^5 \cos 4x - 7y^7}{(1 - 2y^2 \cos 4x + y^4)^2} + \right. \\ \left. + 8 \left\{ \frac{\cos 4x \cdot [y^3 + 3y^5 + 2y^5 \cos 4x - 3y^7 - 2y^7 \cos 4x - y^9] - [y^5 + 3y^7 + 2y^7 \cos 4x - 3y^9 - 2y^9 \cos 4x - y^{11}]}{(1 - 2y^2 \cos 4x + y^4)^3} \right\} \right\}$$

$$\sin 2x + 3^3 \sin 6x + 5^3 \sin 10x + \dots = \sin 2x \left\{ \frac{1 + 27 + 18 \cos 4x - 75 - 50 \cos 4x - 49}{16 \sin^4 2x} - \right.$$

$$- \frac{(-12 - 4 \cos 4x) 2 (-4 \cos 4x + 4)}{64 \sin^6 2x} + 8 \left[\frac{1}{\sin^4 2x} \right]$$

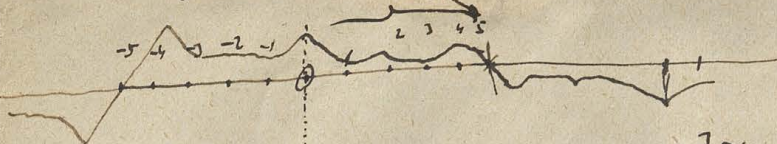
$$+ 8 \left\{ \frac{\cos 4x [3 + 15 + 10 \cos 4x - 21 - 14 \cos 4x - 9] - [5 + 21 + 14 \cos 4x - 27 - 18 \cos 4x - 11]}{64 \sin^6 2x} \right\}$$

$$= \sin 2x \left\{ \frac{-96 - 32 \cos 4x}{16 \sin^4 2x} + \frac{8(1 - \cos 4x)(3 + \cos 4x)}{64 \sin^6 2x} \right\} + \frac{\cos 4x [-12 - 4 \cos 4x] - [-12 - 4 \cos 4x]}{8 \sin^6 2x}$$

$$= \frac{-6 - 2 \cos 4x}{\sin^4 2x} + \frac{2(3 + \cos 4x)}{\sin^4 2x} = 0 !!!$$

Stokroony karč Tai unchā

29



$$y_0 = y_0(0) J_0 + [y_1(0) + y_{-1}(0)] J_1 + [y_2 + y_{-2}(0)] J_2 + \dots + [y_n + y_{-n}(0)] J_n + [y_{n+1} + y_{-(n+1)}] J_{n+1} - [y_{n-1} + y_{-(n-1)}] J_{n-1} - [y_2 + y_{-2}(0)] J_{2n-2} - [y_1 + y_{-1}] J_{2n+1} - [y_{-1} + y_{-1}] J_{2n+2} - [y_{n-1} + y_{-1}] J_{2n-1} + [y_1 + y_{-1}] J_{2n} + [y_2 + y_{-2}] J_{2n-2} + J_{2n+1}$$

$$y_1 = y_1(0) J_0 + [y_2 + y_0] J_1 + [y_3 + y_{-1}] J_2 + \dots + [y_n + y_{-n}] J_{n-1} + [y_{n+1} + y_{-(n+1)}] J_n - [y_2 + y_0] J_{2n-1} - [y_1 + y_{-1}] J_{2n-2} - [y_{n-3} + y_{-(n-3)}] J_{2n-3} - [y_{n-2} + y_{-(n-2)}] J_{2n+1} - [y_0 + y_{-1}] J_{2n+1} - [y_1 + y_{-1}] J_{2n+2} - [y_{n-1} + y_{-(n-1)}] J_{2n+3} - [y_{n-2} + y_{-(n-2)}] J_{2n-1} - [y_{n-1} + y_{-(n-1)}] J_{2n} + [y_n + y_{-n}] J_{2n+1}$$

$$(y_1 - y_0) = (y_1 - y_0) J_0 + [y_2 + y_0 - y_1 - y_{-1}] J_1 + [y_3 + y_{-1} - y_2 - y_{-2}] J_2 + \dots + [y_n + y_{-n+2} - y_{n-1} - y_{-(n-1)}] J_{n-1} + [y_{n+1} + y_{-(n+1)} - y_n - y_{-n}] J_n - [y_{n-1} + y_{-(n-1)} - y_{n-2} - y_{-(n-2)}] J_{n+1} + \dots - [y_2 + y_0 - y_1 - y_{-1}] J_{2n-1} - [y_1 + y_{-1} - y_0 - y_{-0}] J_{2n-2} - [y_{n-3} + y_{-(n-3)} - y_{n-2} - y_{-(n-2)}] J_{2n-3} - [y_{n-2} + y_{-(n-2)} - y_{n-1} - y_{-(n-1)}] J_{2n-4} - [y_{n-1} + y_{-(n-1)} - y_n - y_{-n}] J_{2n-5} + [y_n + y_{-n+2} - y_{n-1} - y_{-(n-1)}] J_{2n+1} + [y_{n+1} + y_{-(n+1)} - y_n - y_{-n}] J_{2n+2} - \dots + [y_2 + y_0 - y_1 - y_{-1}] J_{2n-1}$$

$$y_1 - y_0 = (y_1 - y_0) [J_0 + 2J_{2n} + 2J_{2n+2} + \dots] + [y_2 + y_0 - y_1 - y_{-1}] [J_1 + J_{2n-1} + J_{2n+1} + \dots] + [y_3 + y_{-1} - y_2 - y_{-2}] [J_2 + J_{2n-2} + J_{2n+2} + \dots] + \dots + [y_n + y_{-n+2} - y_{n-1} - y_{-(n-1)}] [J_{n-1} + J_{2n-1} + J_{2n+1} + \dots] + [-y_{n-1} + y_{-(n-1)} - y_n - y_{-n}] [J_n + J_{2n} + J_{2n+2} + \dots] + [-y_n - y_{n+2} + y_{n+1} + y_{-(n+1)}] [J_{n+1} + J_{2n+1} + J_{2n+3} + \dots] + \dots - [y_2 - y_0 + y_1 + y_{-1}] [J_{2n-1} + J_{2n+1} + J_{2n+3} + \dots] + [2y_0 - y_{-1}] [J_{2n} + J_{2n+2} + \dots]$$

$$\frac{1}{2c} \dot{y}_0 = y_0(0) J_0' + [y_1 + y_{-1}] J_1' + [y_2 + y_{-2}] J_2' + \dots + y_0(0) [J_0' + 2J_{2n}' + 2J_{2n+2}' + \dots] + [y_1 + y_{-1}] [J_1' - J_{2n-1}' - J_{2n+1}' + J_{2n-1}' + J_{2n+1}' + \dots] + [y_2 + y_{-2}] [J_2' + J_{2n-2}' + J_{2n+2}' + J_{2n-2}' + J_{2n+2}' + \dots] - [y_{n-1} + y_{-(n-1)}] [J_{n-1}' - J_{2n-1}' - J_{2n-1}' + J_{2n+1}' + \dots]$$



$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \dots + (x+y+z)^2$$

$$= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \dots + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \dots + x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$= (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + \dots + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \dots + (x+y+z)^2$$

$$= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \dots + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \dots + x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

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$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \dots + (x+y+z)^2$$

$$= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \dots + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \dots + x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$= (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + \dots + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \dots + (x+y+z)^2$$

$$= x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \dots + x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \dots + x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$= (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + \dots + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

$$W = \frac{2\alpha}{m} \overline{y_0(y_1 - y_0)}$$

30

$$= \frac{4\pi^2}{m} \{$$

$$\begin{aligned} & -\overline{y_0}^2 [\overline{J_0 + 2J_{2n} + 2J_{4n} + \dots}] [\overline{J'_0 - J'_{2n} + J'_{4n} + \dots}] + \overline{y_0}^2 [\overline{J_1 + J_{4n-1} + J_{4n+1} + \dots}] [\overline{J'_1 - J'_{2n-1} - J'_{2n+1} + J'_{4n-1} + \dots}] \overline{y_0}^2 \\ & - [\overline{J_{2n-1} + J_{2n+1} + J_{6n-1} + \dots}] + [\overline{J_{2n} + J_{6n} + \dots}] \overline{y_0}^2 \\ & + \overline{y_1}^2 [\overline{J_0 + J_{2n} + J_{4n} + \dots}] [\overline{J'_1 - J'_{2n-1} - J'_{2n+1} + J'_{4n-1} + \dots}] - [\overline{J_1 + J_{4n-1} + J_{4n+1} + \dots}] [\overline{J'_1 - J'_{2n-1} - J'_{2n+1} + \dots}] \\ & - [\overline{J_{2n-2} + J_{2n+2} + J_{6n-2} + \dots}] [\overline{J'_1 - J'_{2n-1} - J'_{2n+1} + J'_{4n-1} + \dots}] + [\overline{J_{2n-1} + J_{2n+1} + J_{6n-1} + \dots}] [\overline{J'_1 - J'_{2n-1} - \dots}] \} \\ & + \overline{y_1}^2 [\overline{J'_1 - J'_{2n-1} - J'_{2n+1} + J'_{4n-1} + \dots}] \{ - [\overline{J_1 + J_{4n-1} + J_{4n+1} + \dots}] + [\overline{J_2 + J_{4n-2} + J_{4n+2} + \dots}] - \\ & - [\overline{J_{2n-2} + J_{2n+2} + J_{6n-2} + \dots}] + [\overline{J_{2n-1} + J_{2n+1} + \dots}] \} \end{aligned}$$

wydaje mi się, że powyższe wyrażenie jest równe zero!

$$W = \frac{4\pi^2}{m} \{$$

$$\begin{aligned} & + \overline{y_0}^2 [\overline{J'_0 - 2J'_{2n} + 2J'_{4n} + \dots}] [\overline{J_1 + J_{4n-1} + J_{4n+1} + \dots}] + \overline{y_0}^2 [\overline{J_1 + J_{4n-1} + J_{4n+1} + \dots}] \\ & [\overline{J_0 - J_{2n-1} + 2J_{2n} - J_{2n+1} + J_{4n-1} - 2J_{4n} + J_{4n+1} - J_{6n-1} + 2J_{6n} - J_{6n+1}}] \\ & + \overline{y_1}^2 [\overline{J'_1 - J'_{2n-1} - J'_{2n+1} + J'_{4n-1} + \dots}] [\overline{J_0 - J_1 - J_{2n-2} + J_{2n-1} + J_{2n+1} - J_{2n+2} - J_{4n-1} + 2J_{4n} - J_{4n+1}}] \\ & + \overline{y_1}^2 [\overline{J_1 + J_{4n-1} + J_{4n+1} + \dots}] [\overline{J_2 + J_{4n-2} + J_{4n+2} + \dots}] + \overline{y_1}^2 [\overline{J_2 + J_{4n-2} + J_{4n+2} + \dots}] \\ & [\overline{J_1 - J_2 - J_{2n-3} + J_{2n-2} + J_{2n+2} - J_{2n+3} - J_{4n-2} + J_{4n-1} + J_{4n+1} - J_{4n+2}}] \\ & + \overline{y_1}^2 [\overline{J'_1 - J'_{2n-1} - J'_{2n+1} + J'_{4n-1} + \dots}] [\overline{J_1 - J_2 - J_{2n-3} + J_{2n-2} + J_{2n+2} - J_{2n+3} - J_{4n-2} + J_{4n-1} + J_{4n+1} - J_{4n+2}}] \\ & + \overline{y_1}^2 [\overline{J_1 - J_2 - J_{2n-3} + J_{2n-2} + J_{2n+2} - J_{2n+3} - J_{4n-2} + J_{4n-1} + J_{4n+1} - J_{4n+2}}] \\ & + \overline{y_1}^2 [\overline{J_1 - J_2 - J_{2n-3} + J_{2n-2} + J_{2n+2} - J_{2n+3} - J_{4n-2} + J_{4n-1} + J_{4n+1} - J_{4n+2}}] \} \end{aligned}$$

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[Faint, illegible handwriting in the middle section.]

[Faint, illegible handwriting in the lower middle section.]

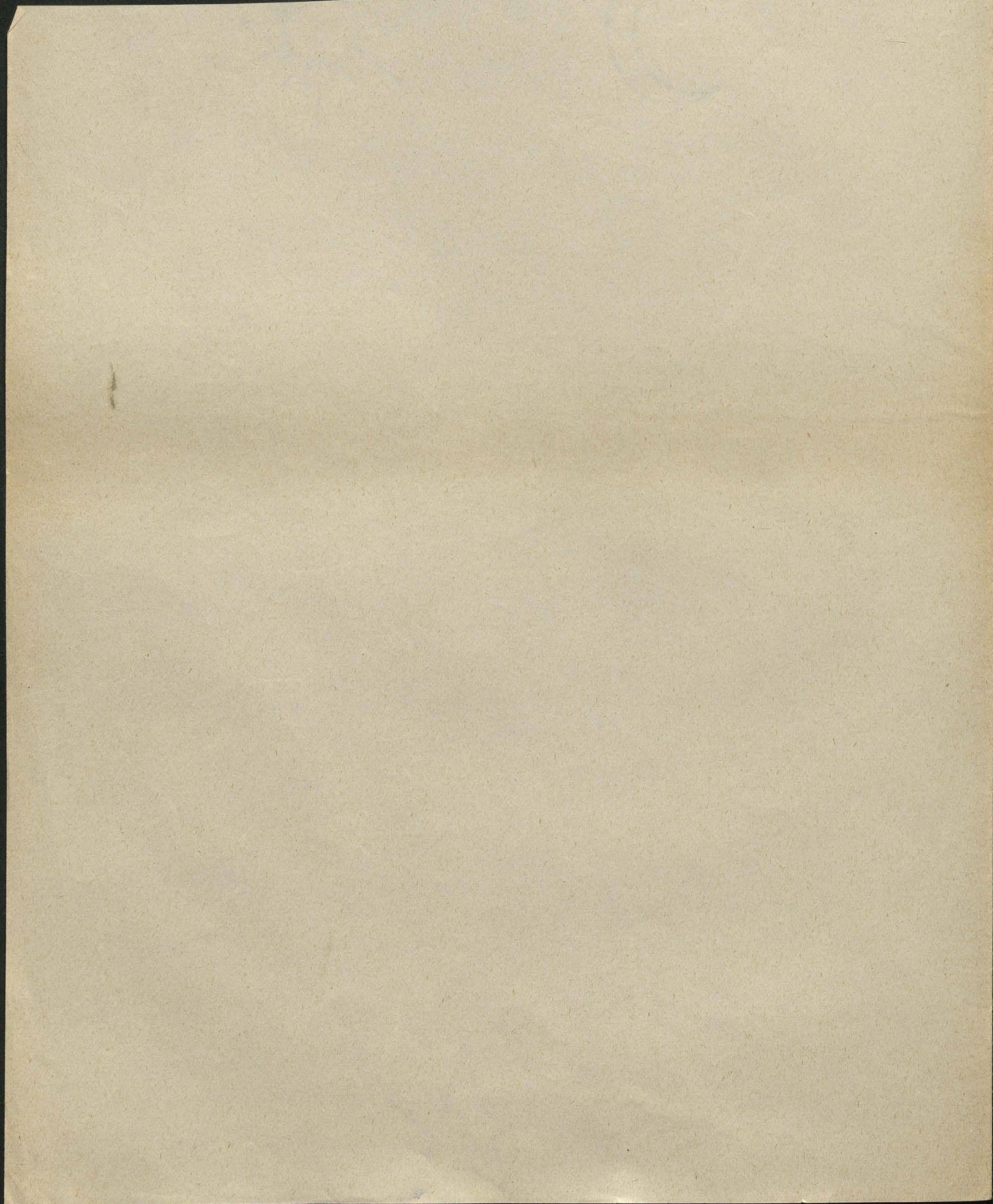
[Faint, illegible handwriting in the lower middle section.]

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$$\int_{-2ct}^{+2ct} (1+\rho x) dx = 2ct$$

$$\int_0^{2ct} (1+\rho x) dx - \int_0^{2ct} (1-\rho x) dx = 2 \int_0^{2ct} \rho x dx = 2\rho \frac{x^2}{2} \Big|_0^{2ct} = \rho (2ct)^2$$

$$\frac{c \dot{y}_0 (y_1 - y_0)}{2}$$

$$W = \cancel{\frac{2\alpha}{m} \dot{y}_0^2} + \cancel{\frac{2\alpha}{m} \dot{y}_0^2}$$

$$= - \frac{2\alpha}{m} 2[\dot{y}_0^2 + 2c\dot{y}_0^2]$$

$$\dot{y}_0^2 \left[\sum_{k=2}^{2ct} (1+\rho k) J_k J_{k-1} - \sum_{k=0}^{2ct} (1-\rho k) J_k J_{k+1} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{k=2}^{2ct} J_k \left[\underbrace{J_{k-1} - J_{k+1}}_{\frac{2J'_k}{x}} + \rho k \underbrace{(J_{k-1} + J_{k+1})}_{\frac{2J_k}{x}} \right] - J_0 J_1$$

$$W = \frac{2\alpha}{m} 2 \dot{y}_0^2 \sum_{k=2}^{2ct} J_k \left[J'_k + \frac{\rho k^2}{x} J_k \right] - J_0 J_1$$

$$\bar{W} = \frac{4\alpha}{m} \dot{y}_0^2 \underbrace{\sum_{k=2}^{2ct} \frac{k^2 J_k^2}{x}}_{\neq \frac{\rho c^3 t^3}{3(2ct)^2 n} \frac{2}{4} \frac{n}{4}}$$

$$\frac{ct}{3}$$

czy mi tutaj lepiej napisać i tak to jest 0.
Skorzystajmy z teorii?

Semicorrelacja:

$$J_{\frac{v}{2}}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left\{ \left[1 - \frac{(4v^2-1)(4v^2-3)}{2!(\rho x)^2} + \dots \right] \sin\left(x - \frac{2v-1}{4}\pi\right) + \left[\frac{4v^2-1}{\rho x} - \frac{(4v^2-1)(4v^2-3)(4v^2-5)}{3!(\rho x)^3} \right] \cos\left(x - \frac{2v-1}{4}\pi\right) \right\}$$

ale w powyższym:

$$= (-1)^{\frac{v}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left\{ \left[1 - \frac{(4v^2-1)(4v^2-3)}{2!(\rho x)^2} + \dots \right] \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \left[\dots \right] \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right\}$$

$$1 - \frac{v^4 - \frac{5}{2}v^2 + \frac{9}{16}}{\rho x^2} \quad \frac{v^2 - \frac{1}{4}}{2x}$$

czyżby $\frac{v^2}{x}$ było de v było sin

$$\neq \cos\left(\frac{v^2}{2x}\right) \quad \neq \sin\left(\frac{v^2}{2x}\right)$$

$$= \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{v^2}{2x}\right)$$

$$y_1 - y_0 = [y_1(0) - y_0(0)] \left[1 - c^2 t^2 + \frac{c^4 t^4}{4} \right] + [y_2(0) + y_0(0) - y_1(0) - y_{-1}(0)] \left[\frac{c^2 t^2}{2} - \frac{c^4 t^4}{6} \right] + [y_3 + y_{-1} - y_2 - y_{-2}] \frac{c^4 t^4}{4!} \\ + [\dot{y}_1(0) - \dot{y}_0] \left[t - \frac{c^2 t^3}{3} + \frac{c^4 t^5}{20} \right] + [\dot{y}_2(0) + \dot{y}_0(0) - \dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_{-1}] \left[\frac{c^2 t^3}{2} - \frac{c^4 t^5}{30} \right] +$$

$$\dot{y}_0 =$$

$$\dot{y}_0 = \dot{y}_0 (y_1 - y_0) (1 - 2c^2 t^2) + \dot{y}_2 (y_2 + y_0 - y_1 - y_{-1}) \frac{c^2 t^2}{2} + \dot{y}_0 [\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_0] \left[t - \frac{c^2 t^3}{3} \right] + y_0 [\dot{y}_2 + \dot{y}_0] [\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_{-1}] \frac{c^2 t^3}{6}$$

$$\dot{y}_0 = -\dot{y}_0 [2c^2 t + c^4 t^3] + [y_1 + y_{-1}] \left[c^2 t - \frac{2c^4 t^3}{3} \right] + [y_2 + y_{-2}] \frac{c^4 t^3}{6} \\ + \dot{y}_0 \left[1 - \frac{c^2 t^2}{2} + \frac{c^4 t^4}{4} \right] + [\dot{y}_1 + \dot{y}_{-1}] \left[\frac{c^2 t^2}{2} - \frac{c^4 t^4}{6} \right] + [\dot{y}_2 + \dot{y}_{-2}] \frac{c^4 t^4}{4!}$$

$$W = y_0 [y_1 - y_0] \left[-2c^2 t + \frac{2c^4 t^3}{3} \right] + y_0 [y_2 + y_0 - y_1 - y_{-1}] c^4 t^3 + y_0 [\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_0] \left[-2c^2 t + \frac{5}{3} c^4 t^3 \right] \\ + y_0 [\dot{y}_2 + \dot{y}_0 - \dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_{-1}] \left[-\frac{c^4 t^4}{2} \right]$$

$$+ [y_1 + y_{-1}] [y_1 - y_0] c^2 t + [y_2 + y_{-2}] [\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_0] c^2 t^2 + \cancel{[y_1 - y_0] (-2c^2 t - 4t^3)}$$

$$+ \dot{y}_0 [y_1 - y_0] \left[1 - \frac{3}{2} c^2 t^2 \right] + \dot{y}_0 [\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_0] t + \dot{y}_0 [y_2 + y_0 - y_1 - y_{-1}] \frac{c^2 t^2}{2}$$

$$+ (y_1 - y_0) (\dot{y}_1 + \dot{y}_{-1}) \frac{c^2 t^2}{2} + \cancel{(y_1 - y_0) (\dot{y}_2 + \dot{y}_{-2})}$$

$$= c^2 t \left\{ (y_1 + y_{-1} - 2y_0) (y_1 - y_0) \right\} + \dot{y}_0 (y_1 - y_0) + c^2 t^2 \left\{ (y_1 + y_{-1} - 2y_0) (\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_0) - \frac{3}{2} \dot{y}_0 (y_1 - y_0) \right. \\ \left. + \dot{y}_0 (\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_0) t + \frac{\dot{y}_0}{2} (y_2 + y_0 - y_1 - y_{-1}) + \frac{(y_1 - y_0) (\dot{y}_1 + \dot{y}_{-1})}{2} \right\}$$

$$W_0 = \dot{y}_0 (y_1 - y_0)$$

$$\dot{y}_0 \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (y_1 - y_0) e^{-\frac{cy_1^2}{2\theta_0} (1+\beta)} dy_1 = \dot{y}_0 \frac{\sqrt{2\pi\theta_0}}{2c(1+\beta)} \dot{y}_0 y_0 \sqrt{\frac{2\pi\theta_0}{c(1+\beta)}} \quad \begin{matrix} c\rho l^3 \theta_0 = \theta_0 \\ c\rho \sim \dot{p}_0 \\ \frac{c\lambda_0 c}{c^3 \dot{e}_0} \end{matrix}$$

$$\kappa \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} q t = \Phi$$

$$\kappa = \frac{\Phi}{q t \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x}} = \frac{\frac{1}{at}}{\frac{1}{at}} = \frac{c}{a^2} \left(\frac{at}{at} \right) \times \epsilon$$

$$\frac{10}{\text{cal}} = \frac{0.0013 \cdot (48000)^2}{4 \cdot 10^{19} \cdot 2 \cdot 273 \cdot 4 \cdot 2 \cdot 10^7}$$

$$\frac{10}{\text{cal}} = \frac{4.8^2 \cdot 1.3 \cdot 10^5}{4 \cdot 42 \cdot 546 \cdot 10^{28}} = 3 \cdot 10^{-24}$$

$$\kappa = \frac{10^5}{(10^{-8})^2} = 10^{21} \cdot 3 \cdot 10^{-24} = 0.003 \left(\frac{\text{cal}}{\text{cm}^2} \right)!$$

$$-hc [(y_0 - y_1)^2 + y_0^2 + y_1^2]$$

разн. тем: правды. $y_1, y_0 \sim z$

W przypadku ograniczonego szeregu λa , otrzymujemy punkt wyznaczenia: $1 + r + r^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-r}$

$$j_k = \int \dots \int \left[\sin 2\omega x \frac{\cos [x \sin \omega - 2\omega k - 2\omega \lambda]}{\sin 2\omega \lambda} + \sin 2\omega y \frac{\cos [x \sin \omega + 2\omega k - 2\omega \lambda]}{\sin 2\omega \lambda} \right] d\omega$$
$$= \int \dots \int \frac{\begin{aligned} & -\sin [x \sin \omega + 2\omega (r+k) - 2\omega \lambda] \\ & -\sin [x \sin \omega - 2\omega (r-k) - 2\omega \lambda] \\ & +\sin [x \sin \omega + 2\omega (r-k) - 2\omega \lambda] \\ & +\sin [x \sin \omega - 2\omega (r+k) - 2\omega \lambda] \end{aligned}}{2 \sin 2\omega \lambda} d\omega$$

$$\int \frac{\sin (x \sin \omega - \alpha \omega)}{\sin 2\omega \lambda} d\omega \quad \text{lub} \quad \int \sin (x \sin \omega - \alpha \omega) d\omega$$
$$\beta \alpha = \frac{n}{m} \quad \int \cos (x \sin \omega - \alpha \omega)$$

czy to po upływie czasu $t \rightarrow \infty$ dąży do limitu takiego i tak. dąży y_k $\propto e^{-\alpha k^2}$

$(y_k)_t = f_k(t)$ oznacza: $t = \varphi_k(y_k)$ wieloznaczność funkcji φ_k

$\frac{dt}{dy_k} = \frac{1}{\frac{dy_k}{dt}}$ $dt = dy_k \sum_n \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_k}$ czy $\frac{1}{n} \sum_n \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y_k} = e^{-\frac{y_k^2}{2}}$

Punkty przecięcia



już punkt (0) ⁽¹⁾ ~~mają~~ ^{przebiegi} $y_0(0)$ $y_1(0)$
jak nie to wychodzi: dalej?

$$y_k = y_0(0) J_{2k}(2ct) + y_1(0) J_{2k-2}(2ct)$$

ogólnie $y_k = \sum_{v=-n}^{+n} y_v(0) J_{2k-2v}(2ct)$

przebiegi. Takie ułożenie $= \sim e^{-\frac{y_k^2}{2}}$

energia która się rozchodzi w ramy szeregów harmonicznych

$$W = \sum_{k=-n}^{+n} y_k^2$$

Wobec wytworzy $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy_k \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy_{k-1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy_{k-2} \dots e^{-2h \sum_{k=-n}^{+n} y_k^2(0)} W$

porównaj z analogią do ilości ciepła rozprzeczonych

$$y_1 - y_0 = [y_1(0) - y_0(0)] J_0 + [y_0(0) + y_2(0) - y_1(0) - y_{-1}(0)] J_2 + [y_{-1}(0) + y_3 - y_2 - y_{-2}] J_4 + \dots$$

$$+ [\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_0] \int J_0 dt + [\dot{y}_0 + \dot{y}_2 - \dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_{-1}] \int J_2 dt + [\dot{y}_{-1} + \dot{y}_3 - \dot{y}_2 - \dot{y}_{-2}] \int J_4 dt + \dots$$

~~$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} y_0 y_1 J_0' + 2c y_0 y_2 J_2' + \dots$$~~

$$\dot{y}_0 = (2c [y_1 + y_{-1}] J_2' + 2c [y_2 + y_{-2}] J_4' + \dots$$

$$+ \dot{y}_0 J_0 + [\dot{y}_{-1} + \dot{y}_1] J_2 + [\dot{y}_{-2} + \dot{y}_2] J_4 + \dots$$

$W =$ Puzgynys ir pusktovai y_k y_n ir ceteris dvisi nusakine: $\int y_k y_c = 0$ ita.

$$\frac{2c}{m} \dot{y}_0 (y_1 - y_0) = -2c \bar{y}_0^2 J_0 J_0' + 2c \bar{y}_0^2 J_2 J_0' +$$

$$+ 2c \bar{y}_1^2 J_0 J_2' + - 2c (\bar{y}_1^2 + \bar{y}_{-1}^2) J_2 J_2' + 2c \bar{y}_{-1}^2 J_4 J_2' +$$

$$+ 2c \bar{y}_2^2 J_2 J_4' - 2c (\bar{y}_2^2 + \bar{y}_{-2}^2) J_4 J_4' + 2c \bar{y}_{-2}^2 J_6 J_4' + \dots$$

$$- \int \bar{y}_0^2 J_0^2 dt + \dots \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \\ \end{array} \right\}$$

$$= 2c \bar{y}_0^2 J_0' (\overbrace{J_2 - J_0}^{-2J_1'})$$

$$- 2c \bar{y}_1^2 J_2' (\overbrace{J_2 - J_0}^{-2J_1'}) + 2c \bar{y}_{-1}^2 J_2' (\overbrace{J_4 - J_2}^{-2J_3'})$$

$$- 2c \bar{y}_2^2 J_4' (\overbrace{J_4 - J_2}^{-2J_3'}) + 2c \bar{y}_{-2}^2 J_4' (\overbrace{J_6 - J_4}^{-2J_5'})$$

$$\dots$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} + 2 \bar{y}_0^2 J_0 J_1 \\ + 2 \bar{y}_1^2 J_2 J_1 - 2 \bar{y}_{-1}^2 J_2 J_3 \\ + 2 \bar{y}_2^2 J_4 J_3 - 2 \bar{y}_{-2}^2 J_4 J_5 \end{array} \right\}$$

$$J_k J_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \cos(x \sin u - k u) du \cos(x \sin v - (k+1) v) dv$$

Po uptygia dvisio cram $J_{2k}(2ct) =$

$$J_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin(x - \frac{2n-1}{4} \pi) \quad \text{atka } n < x$$

$$J_{n+1} J_n = \frac{1}{\pi x} \sin(2x - \frac{2n-1}{2} \pi)$$

$$J_{n+1}(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos(x - \frac{2n+1}{4} \pi) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos(x - \frac{2n-1}{4} \pi)$$

$$= (-1)^n \frac{1}{\pi x} \cos 2x$$

$$J'_n(x) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \cos(x - \frac{2n-1}{4} \pi)$$

$$J_{n+1} J'_n = \nearrow$$

$$J_{n+1} x = \sqrt{\dots} \sin(x - \frac{2n-1}{4} \pi)$$

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos 2x}{x} dx \quad \begin{array}{l} 2x = 2kn \text{ chara} \\ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} \frac{\cos \varphi}{\varphi} d\varphi = \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 2\pi \\ 2\pi \end{array}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\cos 2x dx}{2kn + x} = \int_0^{\pi} \cos 2x dx \left[\frac{1}{2kn + x} - \frac{1}{(2kn+1)x} \right] = \pi \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos 2x dx \left[\frac{1}{2kn+x} - \frac{1}{(2kn+1)x} \right]$$

$$\neq \frac{\alpha}{(2kn)^2} \neq \frac{\alpha}{x^2}$$

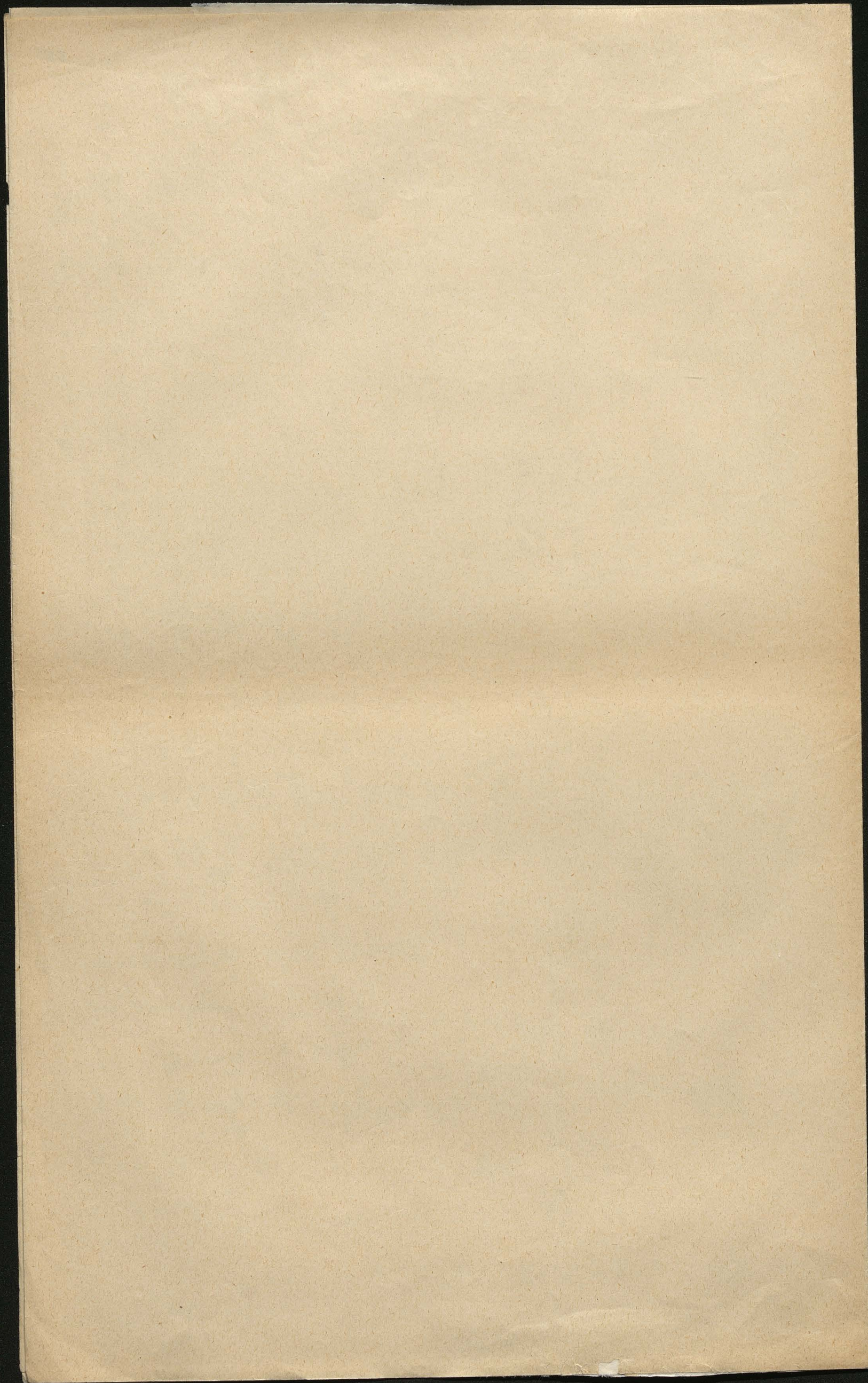
$$\begin{aligned}
 y_1 - y_0 = & \gamma_0 \left[-J_0 + J_2 - J_{4n-2} + 2J_{4n} - J_{4n+2} + J_{8n-2} - \dots \right. \\
 & + J_0 - J_2 - J_{4n-4} + J_{4n-2} + J_{4n+2} - J_{4n+4} - J_{8n-2} + 2J_{8n} - J_{8n+2} \\
 & + \gamma_0 \beta \left\{ \begin{aligned} & [J_0 + J_2 - J_4 - J_{4n-4} + J_{4n-2} + J_{4n+2} - J_{4n+4} - J_{8n-2} + 2J_{8n} - J_{8n+2} \\ & + J_2 - J_4 - J_{4n-2} + 2J_{4n} - J_{4n+2} - J_{8n-4} + J_{8n-2} + J_{8n+2} - J_{8n+4} \\ & + 2[J_2 - J_4 - J_{4n-6} + J_{4n-4} + J_{4n+4} - J_{4n+6} - J_{8n-4} + J_{8n-2} + J_{8n+2} - J_{8n+4} \\ & + J_4 - J_6 - J_{4n-4} + J_{4n-2} + J_{4n+2} - J_{4n+4} - J_{8n-6} + J_{8n-4} + J_{8n+4} - J_{8n+6} \\ & + 3[J_4 - J_6 - J_{4n-8} + J_{4n-6} + J_{4n+6} - J_{4n+8} \\ & + J_6 - J_8 - J_{4n-6} + J_{4n-4} + J_{4n+4} - J_{4n+6} \end{aligned} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & = J_0 - J_4 - J_{4n-4} + 2J_{4n} - J_{4n+4} - J_{8n-4} + 2J_{8n} - J_{8n+4} \\
 & = J_2 - J_6 - J_{4n-6} + J_{4n-2} + J_{4n+2} - J_{4n+6} - J_{8n-6} + J_{8n-2} + J_{8n+2} - J_{8n+6} \\
 & = J_4 - J_8 - J_{4n-8} + J_{4n-4} + J_{4n+4} - J_{4n+8} - \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \{ \} = & \gamma_0 \beta \left\{ \begin{aligned} & [J'_1 - J'_{4n-3} + J'_{4n+3} - J'_{8n-1} + J'_{8n+1} - \\ & + J'_3 - J'_{4n-1} + J'_{4n+1} - J'_{8n-3} + J'_{8n+3}] \\ & + 2[J'_3 - J'_{4n-5} + J'_{4n+5} - \\ & + J'_5 - J'_{4n-3} + J'_{4n+3} - \\ & + 3[J'_5 - J'_{4n-7} \\ & + J'_7 - J'_{4n-5} \end{aligned} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$

multiplicandi: $\frac{2v}{\alpha} J'_n = J'_{2n} + J'_{n+1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 = & \frac{2\gamma_0 \beta}{\alpha} \left\{ \begin{aligned} & [2J'_2 - (4n-2)J'_{4n-2} + (4n+2)J'_{4n+2} - (8n-2)J'_{8n-2}] \times [J'_2 - J'_{4n-2} - J'_{4n+2} - \\ & + 2[4J'_4 - (4n-4)J'_{4n-4} + (4n+4)J'_{4n+4} - \dots] \times [J'_4 - J'_{4n-4} - \dots] \\ & + 3[6J'_6 - (4n-6)J'_{4n-6} + \dots] \times [J'_6 - \dots] \end{aligned} \right.
 \end{aligned}$$



Praca wykonana podlega cennemu
względem punktu y_1

$$\dot{y}_0 = \int_0^t c(y_1 - y_0) dt = c \int_0^t (y_1 - y_0) dy_0$$

$$y_0 = y_0(0) + y_1(0) J_2(2ct) + y_2(0) J_4(2ct) + \dots$$

$$y_1 = y_1(0) J_0(2ct) + y_0(0) J_2(2ct) + y_{-1}(0) J_4(2ct) + \dots$$

$$\dot{y}_0 = y_0(0) + 2c [y_1(0) J_2'(2ct) + y_2(0) J_4'(2ct) + \dots]$$

$$y_1 - y_0 = [y_1(0) - y_0(0)] J_0(2ct) + [y_0(0) + y_2(0) - y_1(0) - y_{-1}(0)] J_2(2ct) + [y_{-1} + y_3 - y_2 - y_{-2}(0)] J_4(2ct) + \dots$$

$$E = U + T = \sum \frac{m}{2} \dot{y}_k^2 + \alpha \sum [(y_1 - y_0)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2 + (y_3 - y_2)^2 + \dots]$$

$$y_0 = y_0(0) J_0(2ct) + [y_1(0) + y_{-1}(0)] J_2(2ct) + [y_2(0) + y_{-2}(0)] J_4(2ct) + \dots$$

$$S = \int \frac{E}{2} \frac{d}{d\alpha} d$$

W każdej chwili takie wychylenie jest równe to co jest w przypadku o terminach
pamiętaj o mierzalności y_k $y_k \sim e^{\frac{m}{2\alpha} \dot{y}_k^2 + \frac{y_k^2}{2\alpha}}$ dy dy_k

$$S = \int \dots e^{-\left[\frac{m}{2\alpha} \dot{y}_k^2 + \frac{y_k^2}{2\alpha}\right] \beta} dy_k \dots W$$

W Babilonie tuteży tony $\iint E dy_k dx_k$
później ułkowi ułtę wygłaski i z wygłaski
i=k

$$c \int y_0 (y_1 - y_0) dt = -c \frac{y_0^2}{2} + c \int y_0 y_1 dt$$

Sporządźmy wykład nieliniowy d. czasu t

$$J_0^{(4)} = 1 - \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x^4}{2^2 \cdot 4^2} - \dots$$

$$J_2 = \frac{x^2}{8} \left[1 - \frac{x^2}{12} + \dots \right]$$

$$J_4 = \frac{x^4}{4! \cdot 2^4} \left[1 - \frac{x^2}{20} + \dots \right]$$

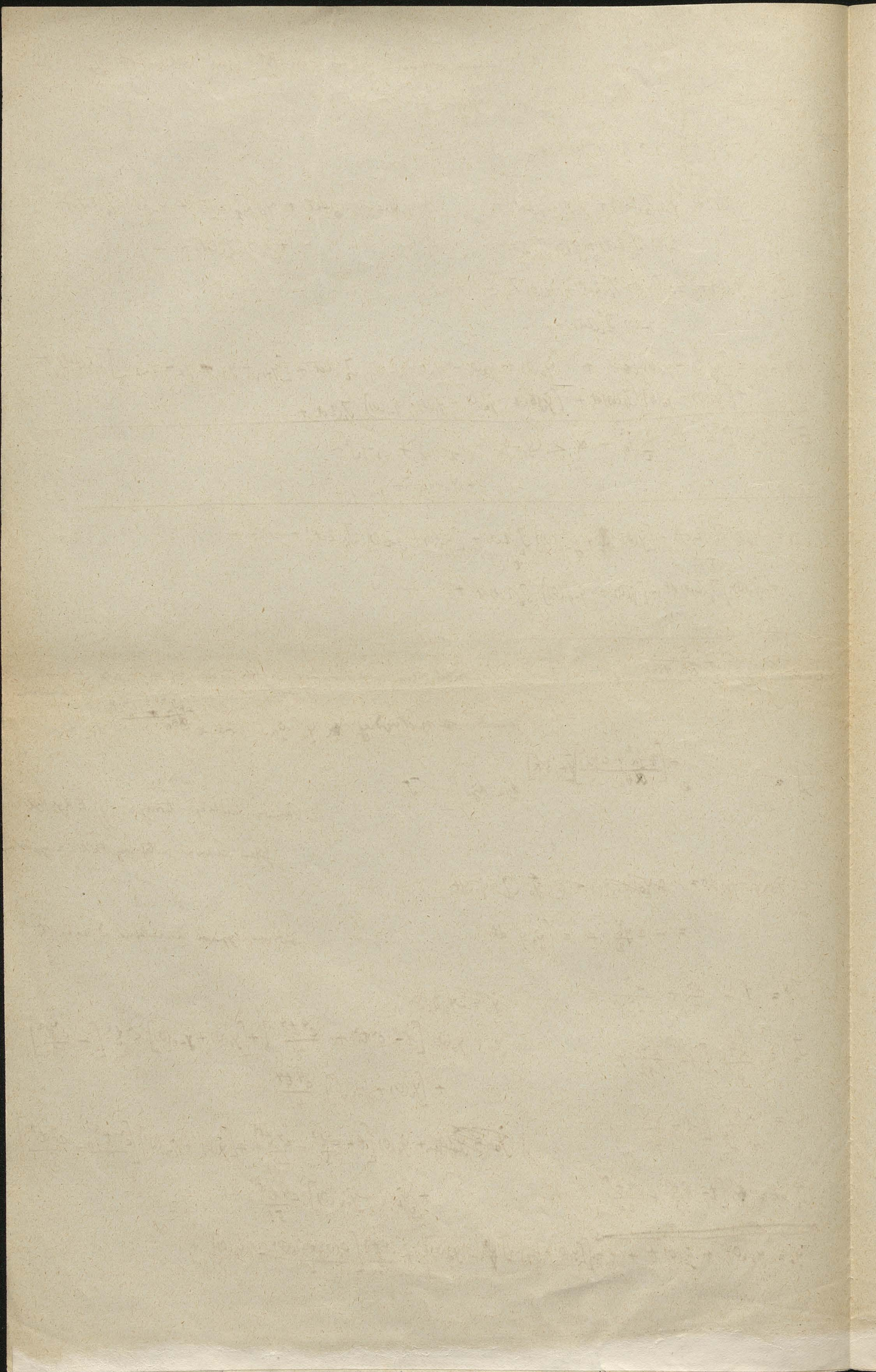
$$\int J_0 dt = \left[t - \frac{c^2 t^3}{3} + \frac{c^4 t^5}{20} \right]$$

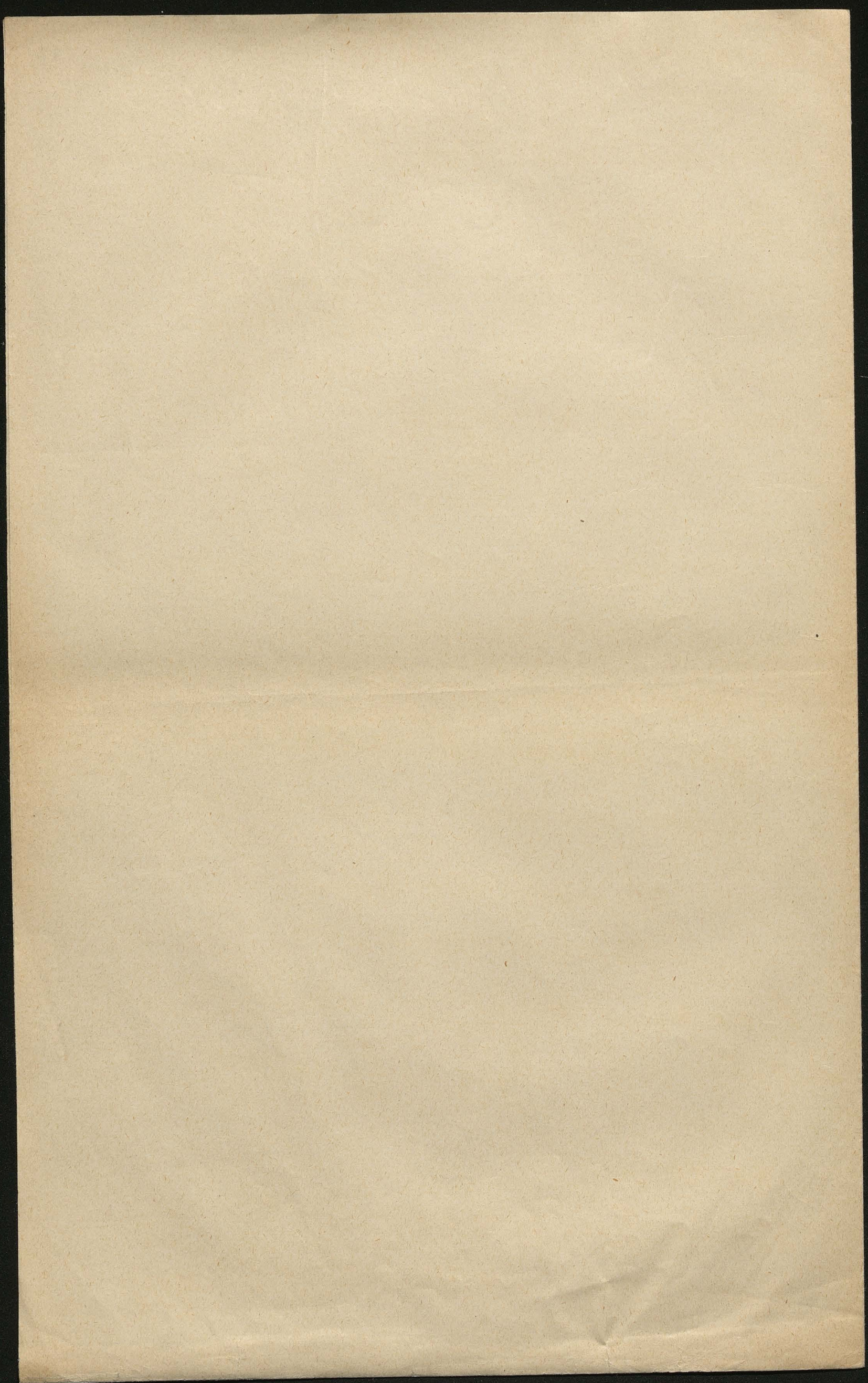
$$\dot{y}_0 = -y_0(0) 2c$$

$$y_0 = y_0(0) \left[1 - c^2 t^2 + \frac{c^4 t^4}{4} \right] + [y_1(0) + y_{-1}(0)] \frac{c^2 t^2}{2!} \left[1 - \frac{c^2 t^2}{3} \right] + [y_2(0) + y_{-2}(0)] \frac{c^4 t^4}{4!}$$

$$\dot{y}_0 = -y_0(0) 2c + \dot{y}_0(0) \left[t - \frac{c^2 t^3}{3} + \frac{c^4 t^5}{20} \right] + [\dot{y}_1(0) + \dot{y}_{-1}(0)] \left[\frac{c^2 t^3}{6} - \frac{c^4 t^5}{30} \right] + [\dot{y}_2(0) + \dot{y}_{-2}(0)] \frac{c^4 t^5}{5!}$$

$$y_0 = y_0(0) + \dot{y}_0(0) t + t^2 \left[\frac{y_1(0) + y_{-1}(0)}{2} - y_0(0) \right] + \frac{c^2 t^3}{3} \left[\frac{\dot{y}_1(0) + \dot{y}_{-1}(0)}{2} - \dot{y}_0(0) \right] + \dots$$





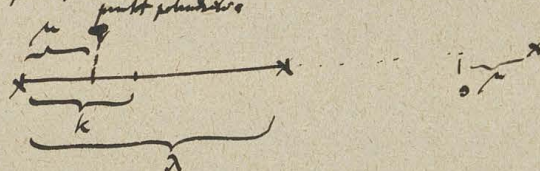
Ładunek (ładunkowy) punktu

Ładunek w punkcie

$$y_k = J_{2k} - J_{2(2v-k)} - J_{2(2\mu+k)} + J_{2(2v+2\mu-k)} + J_{2(2v+2\mu+k)} - J_{2(4v+2\mu-k)}$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos(x \sin \omega - 2k\omega) d\omega + \sum \begin{matrix} 2v-k & 2v+2\mu-k \\ 4v+2\mu-k & 4v+4\mu-k \\ 6v+4\mu-k & 6v+6\mu-k \\ \hline 2\mu+k & 2\mu+2v+k \\ 4\mu+2v+k & 4\mu+4v+k \end{matrix}$$

Redukcja polećni punktu k względem początku stałemu



$$y_k = J_{2(k-\mu)} - J_{2(2\lambda-\mu-k)} + J_{2(2\lambda+\mu-k)} - J_{2(4\lambda-\mu-k)} + J_{2(4\lambda+\mu-k)} \\ - J_{2(2\lambda-\mu+k)} + J_{2(2\lambda+\mu+k)} - \dots$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos [x \sin \omega - 2(k-\mu)\omega] d\omega \\ = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \cos [x \sin \omega - 2\omega(2\lambda-\mu-k)] d\omega + \sum \cos [x \sin \omega - 2\omega(2\lambda+\mu-k)] \\ - \sum \cos [x \sin \omega - 2\omega(2\lambda-\mu+k)] d\omega + \sum \cos [x \sin \omega - 2\omega(2\lambda+\mu+k)]$$

$$= \int \dots + 2 \sum \sin [x \sin \omega - 2\omega(2\lambda-k)] \sin 2\omega\mu \\ + 2 \sum \sin [x \sin \omega - 2\omega(2\lambda+k)] \sin 2\omega\mu$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos(\alpha - n\beta) = \cos \alpha [\cos \beta + \cos 2\beta + \dots] + \sin \alpha [\sin \beta + \sin 2\beta + \dots]$$

$$A + iB = e^{i\beta} + e^{2i\beta} + \dots = \frac{e^{i\beta}}{1-e^{i\beta}} = \frac{e^{\frac{i\beta}{2}}}{e^{\frac{i\beta}{2}} - e^{-\frac{i\beta}{2}}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{e^{\frac{i\beta}{2}}}{\sin \frac{\beta}{2}} = \frac{-\sin \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2} + i \cos \frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}}{2 \sin \frac{\beta}{2}}$$

$$A = -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$B = \frac{1}{2} \cot \frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$\sum \cos(\alpha - n\beta) = \frac{1}{2} [-\cos \alpha + \cot \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \alpha] = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin \alpha \cot \frac{\beta}{2} - \cos \alpha}{\sin \frac{\beta}{2}} = \frac{\sin(\alpha - \frac{\beta}{2})}{2 \sin \frac{\beta}{2}}$$

$$\sum \sin(\alpha - n\beta) = \frac{1}{2} [\sin \alpha - \cot \frac{\beta}{2} \cos \alpha] = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos \alpha \cot \frac{\beta}{2} + \sin \alpha}{\sin \frac{\beta}{2}} = -\frac{\cos(\alpha - \frac{\beta}{2})}{2 \sin \frac{\beta}{2}}$$

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

można też dostać war. lin $J_{k+1} = \frac{2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - \alpha - \pi \frac{\pi}{2})}{\sqrt{2} \pi}$

prostej wierz. jest niepełna

$$\sum (y'_k)^2 = \frac{\alpha^2}{4} = \frac{\alpha^2 k}{2 \pi c t}$$

zatem to war. wierz. tylko o ile stromie $\frac{\pi}{2}$ bardziej
ale mi go $\frac{\pi}{2}$ blisko jedności

zatem $k = \frac{\pi}{2} c t$
a i do

Jeżeli żuł $\frac{\pi}{2}$ metr, to równanie różnicowe dla J_n przechodzi w J_0 , co dla $h = \infty$ jest tak jak

oraz w war. wierz. dopł. $\frac{k}{c t}$ metr

$$t_{max} = \frac{z}{c l t} = \frac{z}{l \cdot c t} \text{ metr} \parallel c = \sqrt{\frac{T}{m l}}$$

$$= \frac{z}{a t}$$

to znaczy $z < a t$

~~nie~~ $\sqrt{\frac{T}{m l}} = \frac{m l}{\pi^2 m l^2} = \frac{l}{\pi^2}$
później $\frac{a t}{\sqrt{\frac{T}{m l}}} = l c$
czyli $2 c t = \frac{2 a t}{l}$

Odcia podany dyskusja punktu w wykreślenie przez niego na punkcie $k+1$:

$$\int \frac{dy_k}{dt} \cdot \frac{y_{k+1} - y_k}{l} T dt = \frac{T}{l}$$

Wyph. wchodzenie planu porówna. z. st. ym. w. w. $a t = \alpha = \text{skierunek}$
 $k = \frac{x}{l}$ $h = 0$

wz. $y_k = \alpha J_{2k}(\frac{2x}{l}) = \alpha J_{2k}(\frac{2 a t}{l})$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \sqrt[3]{6} \sin \frac{\pi}{3} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{3})}{(\frac{2 a t}{l})^{1/3}} ?$$

z. moim to nie p. w. d.
Tylko c. b. f. e. w. w. w. d. t. e. k. a. m. i. n. e.
p. w. d. i. n. g. p. u. k. t. u. ?

Dowodzenie p. w. d.:

$$\frac{d^2 y_k}{dt^2} = c^2 (y_{k+1} - 2 y_k + y_{k-1}) + c^2 (y_{k+1} - 2 y_k + y_{k-1})$$

Wiad. $y_k = J_{2k}(2 c t) J_{2k}(2 c t)$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = J'_{2k} J_{2k} + J_{2k} J'_{2k}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} [(J'_{2k-1} - J'_{2k+1}) J_{2k} + J_{2k} (J'_{2k-1} - J'_{2k+1})]$$

$$\frac{d^2}{dt^2} = \frac{1}{2} [(J'_{2k-1} - J'_{2k+1}) J_{2k} + (J_{2k-1} - J_{2k+1}) J'_{2k} + \dots]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} [(J_{2k-2} - 2 J_{2k} + J_{2k+2}) J_{2k} + (J_{2k-1} - J_{2k+1}) (J_{2k-1} - J_{2k+1}) + (J_{2k-2} - 2 J_{2k} + J_{2k+2}) J_{2k}]$$

Przebieg wyhylenia fazy przez a

$$y_k = a J_{2k}(2ct)$$

dla dużych k $t = a \frac{J_{2k}(2ct)}{2} = \frac{a}{\pi} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{\frac{1}{2} \sin(\frac{1}{2})} \cos[\frac{1}{2} (2ct - \frac{1}{2} \pi - \frac{1}{2} \pi)] = \frac{a}{\pi} \frac{1}{\sin(\frac{1}{2})} \cos[ct - \frac{1}{2} \pi]$

Wielkie punkty x_0, x_1 zostały wyhyleno tak samo

$$y_k = a [J_{2k}(2ct) + J_{2k-2}(2ct)] = \frac{2(2k-1)}{2ct} J_{2k-1}(2ct) = \frac{a(2k-1)}{ct} J_{2k-1}(2ct)$$

$$\overline{y_k^2} = a^2 [J_{2k}(2ct)]^2 =$$

czy istnieją analogia dwóch przybliżonych wartości:

I). punkt $x=0$ ~~ma~~ tam gdzie strumień prądu jest zerowy $y'_0 = 0$ $t=0$

podczas gdy inne wartości x są różnymi

energiami kinetycznymi

II). punkt $x=0$ jest strumieniem i to jest $\frac{mc^2}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ podczas gdy wartość $\theta=0$

W drugim wyrażeniu mamy

$$\theta = \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{\frac{kx}{c}}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4kt}} = \frac{1}{2 \sqrt{A\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4At}} \quad \left\| \begin{array}{l} \text{podczas} \\ \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{4At \sqrt{A\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4At}} \\ = \frac{x}{4At} \theta \end{array} \right.$$

I). $y'_k = a J'_{2k}(2ct)$ ~~co to jest~~

$$y'_k = a J'_{2k}\left(2 \frac{ct}{a}\right) \quad \tau = \frac{a}{\sqrt{\frac{Ta}{m}}} = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$= a J'_{2k}\left(\frac{2ct}{a}\right)$$

energia kinetyczna x to jest $\frac{1}{2} mc^2$ ~~to jest~~ $\frac{1}{2} mc^2$

$$\text{rozwiązanie } J = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$$

tytuł $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}$ ile $\frac{k^2}{x} \ll 1$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} < \frac{ct}{a}$$

$$x^2 < a, ct$$

$$a = 10^{-8} \quad c = 10^8$$

$$ac = 10^{-3}$$

II). Zmiany są najniższymi θ_{max}

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial t} = 0 \quad \frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x} = 0 \quad \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} = x$$

$$\theta \sim \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4A}}$$

$$e^{-\frac{x^2}{4A}} = 0$$

$$x^2 = \frac{4A}{2} = 2A$$

$$A = \frac{k}{c^2}$$

Debye :

$$J_p(x) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n(x) \frac{\Gamma(n+1)}{(\frac{x}{2})^{n+1}} \cos \left\{ x(2\tau - \tau \cos \tau) - (2n+1) \frac{\pi}{2} \right\}$$

while $\frac{k}{x} = n\lambda = \varepsilon$

Let $\tau = \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi$

$$\cos \tau = \sin \varphi = \frac{k}{x}$$

$$J_p(x) = \sqrt{2 \frac{x}{n}} \left[1 - \frac{1}{8} \frac{x}{n^3} + \dots \right] \sin \tau = \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{k}{x}\right)^2} \neq 1 - \frac{k^2}{2x^2}$$

$$\cos \tau = \frac{k}{x} + \frac{k^3}{2x^3}$$

$$\sin \tau - \tau \cos \tau = 1 - \frac{k^2}{2x^2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi\right) \frac{k}{x} = \frac{\pi - \tau}{2} - \tau + \frac{\tau^3}{6} + \dots$$

Approx take: $p = x \sin \varphi$

$$= \cos \varphi - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi\right) \sin \varphi = 1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2} - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi\right) \left(\varphi - \frac{\varphi^3}{6}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2} + \frac{\varphi^4}{4!}$$

$$- \frac{\pi}{2} \varphi + \varphi^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{\varphi^3}{3!} - \frac{\varphi^4}{4!}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{\pi}{2} \varphi + \frac{\varphi^2}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{\left[\frac{x}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}}} \cos \left[x \left(1 - \frac{\pi \varphi}{2} + \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) - \frac{\pi}{4} \right] + \frac{\Gamma(\frac{3}{2})}{\left[\frac{x}{2} \left(1 - \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right)\right]^{\frac{3}{2}}} \cos \left[x \left(1 - \frac{\pi \varphi}{2} + \frac{\varphi^2}{2}\right) - \frac{3\pi}{4} \right] + \dots \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma(\frac{1}{2})}{\sqrt{\frac{x}{2}}} \cos \left(x - \frac{\pi p}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial J_n^2(x)}{\partial x} = 0$$

$$J_n^2(x) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x \sin 2nx \cdot J_0(2x \sin x) dx$$

(n int)

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^x J_{2n}(2x \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$\int [J_n(x)]^2 dx = \frac{1}{2} \int d\theta \int J_{2n}(2x \sin \theta) dx$$

$$\int J_n(x) dx = \int J_{n+2}(x) dx + 2 \int J_{n+1}(x) dx$$

$$2 J'_n = J_{n-1} - J_{n+1}$$

$$2 J'_{n+2} = J_{n+1} - J_{n+3}$$

$$2(J'_n - J'_{n+2}) = J_{n-1} + 2J_{n+1} + J_{n+3}$$

$$4 J''_{n+1}$$

$$4 J''_{n+2} = J_n - 2J_{n+2} + J_{n+4}$$

$$4 J''_{n-2} = J_{n-4} - 2J_{n-2} + J_n$$

$$4 J''_n = J_{n-2} - 2J_n + J_{n+2}$$

$$4[J''_{n+2} + J''_{n+2} + 2J''_n] = J_{n+4} + J_{n-4} - 2J_n$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \left[y_{k+2}^2 - 2y_{k+1}^2 + y_k^2 \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a^2} \int \left[J_{2k+2}^2(2ct) - 2J_{2k+2}^2(2ct) + J_{2k}^2(2ct) \right] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a^2} \int_0^x \int_0^{4x} \left[J_{4k+8} - 2J_{4k+4} + J_{4k} \right] dt dx$$

$$J''_{4k+6} + 2J''_{4k+4} + J''_{4k+2}$$

$$\int \frac{d\theta}{4c \sin \theta} [J'_{4k+6} + 2J'_{4k+4} + J'_{4k+2}]$$

line 22

$$y_{kh} = J_{2k} + J_{2h}$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} = \frac{c^2}{h} [J_{2k-2} - 2J_{2k} + J_{2k+2} + J_{2h-2} - 2J_{2h} + J_{2h+2}]$$

$$y_{k,h-1} = 2y_{kh} + y_{k,h+1} = J_{2k} + J_{2h-2} - 2J_{2k} - 2J_{2h} + J_{2k+2} + J_{2h+2}$$

stumped!

a podobnie w trójwymiarowej przestrzeni?

wzrost $k=h=j=2$ mamy zatem

$$y_k' = 3aJ_{22}(2ct)$$

$$y_k' = J_{2k}(2ct)$$

41

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\theta}}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2a^2 t} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [y_{k+1}^2 - 2y_k^2 + y_{k-1}^2] dt = \frac{1}{2a^2 t} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [J_{2k+2}^2 - 2J_{2k}^2 + J_{2k-2}^2] dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a^2 n(t_1 - t_2)} \int_0^n \underbrace{(J_{4k+4} - 2J_{4k} + J_{4k-4})}_{4(J_{4k+2}' + 2J_{4k}' + J_{4k-2}')} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2a^2 n c(t_1 - t_2)} \int_0^n \underbrace{\frac{d\theta}{2\theta} (J_{4k+2}' + 2J_{4k}' + J_{4k-2}')}_{= \frac{4ct \sin \theta}{2}} dt$$

$$\int J''(4ct \sin \theta) dt = \frac{J'(4ct \sin \theta)}{4c \sin \theta}$$

$$2J_{n+2}' = J_{n+1} - J_{n+3} = \frac{x}{2} (J_n - J_{n+4})$$

$$4J_n' = 2(J_{n-1} - J_{n+1}) = \frac{2x}{2} (J_{n-2} - J_{n+2})$$

$$2J_{n+2}' = J_{n+3} - J_{n-1} = \frac{x}{2} (J_{n-4} - J_{n+4})$$

$$2(J_{n+2}' + 2J_n' + J_{n-2}') =$$

$$= J$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\theta}}{\partial t} = \int \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (y^2) dt = y^2 \Big|_{t_1}^{t_2} = J_{2k}^2(2ct) = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^n J_{4k}(4ct \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$2[J_{n+2}' + 2J_n' + J_{n-2}'] = \underbrace{J_{n-3} + J_{n-1}}_{2 \frac{(n-2)}{x} J_{n-2}} - \underbrace{J_{n+1} + J_{n+3}}_{2 \frac{(n+2)}{x} J_{n+2}} = 2 \frac{n}{x} (J_{n-2} - J_{n+2}) - \frac{4}{x} (J_{n-2} + J_{n+2})$$

$$= 2 \frac{n}{x} (J_{n-2} - J_{n+2}) - \frac{4}{x} (J_{n-2} + J_{n+2})$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} (E_{k+1} + E_{k-1}) = \frac{1}{n(t_1 - t_2)}$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\theta}_k}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2a^2 n} \int_0^n [J_{4k+4} - 2J_{4k} + J_{4k-4}] (4ct \sin \theta) dt$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{\theta}_k}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{n} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \int_0^n J_{4k}(4ct \sin \theta) dt$$

$$= \frac{4c}{n} \int_0^n \sin \theta d\theta J_{4k}'(4ct \sin \theta)$$

$$= \frac{2c}{n} \int_0^n \sin \theta d\theta [J_{4k-1} - J_{4k+1}]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} : \frac{2x}{n} J_r = J_{r-1} + J_{r+1}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\frac{2x}{n} J_r' - \frac{2x}{n} J_r = J_{r-1}' + J_{r+1}' \right] = \frac{1}{2} [J_{r-2} - J_{r+2}]$$

$$\frac{2(4k-1)}{n} J_{4k-1} = J_{4k-2} + J_{4k}$$

$$\frac{2(4k+1)}{n} J_{4k+1} = J_{4k} + J_{4k+2}$$

$$\begin{matrix} + & - \\ 3 & 5 \\ + & 9 \end{matrix}$$

$$(4k-5) - (4k-3) + (4k+3) - (4k+5) + (4k+7) - (4k+9)$$

$$J_{r-1} = J'_r + \frac{r}{2} J_r$$

$$J_{r+1} = \frac{r}{2} J_r - J'_r$$

$$J_r = J'_{r+1} + \frac{r+1}{2} J_{r+1}$$

~~$$J_{r-1} = J'_r + \frac{r}{2} J_r$$~~

$$= \frac{r}{2} \left(\frac{r-1}{2} J_{r-1} - J'_{r-1} \right) -$$

$$\sum_0^{\lambda} (-1)^k J_{2\lambda+1} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_0^{\lambda} (-1)^k \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \omega - (2\lambda+1)\omega) d\omega$$

42

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \omega) \cos(2\lambda+1)\omega + \sin$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \omega) \sum_0^{\lambda} (-1)^k \cos((2\lambda+1)\omega) + \int_0^{\pi} \sin(x \sin \omega) \sum_0^{\lambda} (-1)^k \sin((2\lambda+1)\omega) d\omega$$

$$\sum_0^{\lambda} e^{i(2\lambda+1)\omega} = \sum_0^{\lambda} (\cos(2\lambda+1)\omega + i \sin(2\lambda+1)\omega) = \frac{e^{i\omega} - e^{i(2\lambda+2)\omega}}{1 - e^{2i\omega}} = e^{i\omega}$$

$$= e^{i\omega} \left[\frac{1 + e^{2i\omega} + e^{4i\omega} + \dots + e^{2i\omega(\lambda+1)}}{1 + e^{2i\omega} + e^{4i\omega} + \dots + e^{2i\omega(\lambda+1)}} \right] \quad x = e^{2i\omega}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\lambda} x^k = \frac{1-x^{\lambda+1}}{1-x}$$

$$\sum = e^{i\omega} \frac{1 - e^{2i\omega(\lambda+1)}}{1 - e^{2i\omega}} = \frac{1 - e^{2i\omega(\lambda+1)}}{(2i) \frac{e^{i\omega} - e^{-i\omega}}{2i}} = \frac{1 - e^{2i\omega(\lambda+1)}}{2i \sin \omega}$$

$$= \frac{i}{2} \frac{1 - \cos 2\omega(\lambda+1) - i \sin 2\omega(\lambda+1)}{\sin \omega}$$

$$\sum \cos(2\lambda+1)\omega = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin 2\omega(\lambda+1)}{\sin \omega}$$

$$\sum \sin(2\lambda+1)\omega = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 - \cos 2\omega(\lambda+1)}{\sin \omega}$$

$$\sum_0^{\lambda} (-1)^k J_{2\lambda+1} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(x \sin \omega)}{\sin \omega} \sin 2\omega(\lambda+1) d\omega + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(x \sin \omega)}{\sin \omega} [1 - \cos 2\omega(\lambda+1)] d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(x \sin \omega)}{\sin \omega} \sin 2\omega(\lambda+1) d\omega + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(x \sin \omega)}{\sin \omega} [1 - \cos 2\omega(\lambda+1)] d\omega$$

$$\frac{\partial \sum}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(x \sin \omega) \sin 2\omega(\lambda+1) d\omega + \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \omega) [1 - \cos 2\omega(\lambda+1)] d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \omega) d\omega - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos[(x \sin \omega) - 2\omega(\lambda+1)] d\omega$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} J_0(x) - \frac{1}{2} J_{2\lambda+2}(x)$$

$$\sum = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(x \sin \omega)}{\sin \omega} d\omega - \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin[x \sin \omega - 2\omega(\lambda+1)]}{\sin \omega} d\omega$$

$$J_{4k+4} + J_{4k+2}$$

1/11

$$- J_{4k+2} - J_{4k}$$

$$- J_{4k} - J_{4k-2}$$

-3+5-7-

$$+ J_{4k-2} + J_{4k-4}$$

1-

Wystak kint energii ΔE wynosi od 0 do k :

$$\frac{4c}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} J'_{4k}(4ct \sin \theta) = \frac{2c}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} [J_{4k-1} - J_{4k+1}] = \frac{2c}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} J_{2k+1}(-1)^k$$

już wiadomo: $J_{\nu} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin(x - \frac{2\nu-1}{4}\pi)$

$$J_{4k-1} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x \sin \theta}} \sin(4ct \sin \theta - \frac{8k-3}{4}\pi)$$

$$J_{4k+1} = \dots \sin(4ct \sin \theta - \frac{8k+1}{4}\pi) = [\dots - \frac{8k-3}{4}\pi - \pi] = - J_{4k-1}$$

nie pomylić o ile J_{ν} nie jest zerem $\neq \frac{4c}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} J_{4k-1}$

$$= \frac{4c}{\pi} k \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sqrt{2n \sin \theta}} d\theta = \frac{4ck}{\pi \sqrt{2n \sin \theta}} \int_0^{\pi} \sqrt{\sin \theta} d\theta$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (-1)^k J_{2k+1}(x) = \frac{x}{2}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta \sin(4ct \sin \theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} [\cos((4ct+1)\sin \theta) - \cos((4ct-1)\sin \theta)] d\theta = -\frac{\pi}{2} [J_0(4ct+1) - J_0(4ct-1)]$$

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\infty} du \int_0^{\infty} J_0(\frac{2u}{v}) \cos n(u-v) du$$

$$\cos nt \int_0^{\infty} J_0(\frac{2u}{v}) \cos nu du + \sin nt \int_0^{\infty} J_0(\frac{2u}{v}) \sin nu du$$

$$J_n^2(2) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} J_{2n}(2x \sin \theta) d\theta = \frac{2x}{4n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} (J_{2n-1} + J_{2n+1}) \sin \theta d\theta$$

$$\frac{2}{\pi} 2 J_n J'_n(2) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta J'_{2n}(2x \sin \theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta (J_{2n-1} - J_{2n+1})$$

$$\frac{1}{2} J_n^2(2) + J_n J'_n = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta J_{2n-1}$$

$$J_n \left[\frac{J_{n-1} + J_{n+1}}{2} + \frac{J_{n-1} - J_{n+1}}{2} \right] = J_n J_{n-1}$$

↑
tędy pochodzą punkty $k=0$
gdzie program musi ulegać

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = 2$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = 2$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = 2$$


$$J_5 + J_3 + J_1 = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$J_6 + J_4 + J_2 = 1$$

$$J_7 + J_5 + J_3 = \frac{2}{\pi}$$

$$J_8 + J_6 + J_4 = 1$$

String loaded with particles

Let A point to vibrate $y_0 = C \sin pt$
 " B  $y_0 = D \sin pt, y_0 = 0$

Pythionia ~~one~~ *one* *with* *in* $\frac{T}{l_m} = c$

chodri to sy $n \geq 2c$

Laminate $\frac{T}{\ell}$ is vari longitudinally isotropic $\frac{E}{\ell} = E\ell$

$$c^2 = \frac{El}{m}$$

$$m \frac{d^2 x_k}{dt^2} = \frac{x_{k+1} - x_k}{l} \varepsilon - \dots$$

~~justi obit~~ $\epsilon = El^2$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$$

$$l = 10^{-7}$$

$$m = \frac{\rho l^3}{4}$$

physicist $\left(\frac{C_u}{2}\right)^2 = [50000]^2$

$$u = \frac{50000}{c} \sqrt{2}$$

C mi musí být ~~na~~ i tak mi 10^{-7}

$$\mu > \frac{5 \cdot 10^4 \sqrt{2}}{10^{-7}} = 7 \cdot 10^{11}$$

$$E = 10^{10} \cdot 10^8$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}} = \frac{1}{\rho} \sqrt{\frac{E}{\rho}}$$

$$= \frac{10^5}{10^{-7}} = 10^{12}$$

$$Z_c = 2 \cdot 10^{12}$$

$$n = 10^{12}$$

$$z = \frac{1}{2}$$

~~transmission~~
transmission coefficient $\lambda = 18 \cdot 10^{-2} = 0.2 \text{ cm}$

Také v minulosti jsem se potácel a až teď vyjde z přirozeného vlnění.

Takie wiadomości już są podane a nie było jeszcze czasu, aby
 Racz ogłosił je w inny sposób. Informujemy czytelników naszych o powyższym wiadomości i o tym, że
 punkt 10. dotyczący przekazu powołany a

$$y_n = \sum E_i \sin 2k\theta \cos(2\theta - n\theta) + \sum F_i \sin 2k\theta \sin(2\theta - n\theta)$$

$$E_i = 0$$

$$E_i = 0$$

$$F_i = \frac{a \sin 2k\theta}{c(n+1) \sin \theta} \rightarrow \theta = \frac{i\pi}{2(n+1)}$$

$$y_k = \frac{a}{c(n+1)} \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{\sin \frac{2kn}{2(n+1)}}{\sin \frac{i\pi}{2(n+1)}} \sin \frac{2k i \pi}{2(n+1)} \sin(2\pi \sin \frac{i\pi}{2(n+1)})$$

$$\frac{i}{n+1} \frac{n}{2} = \varphi$$

$$2 \frac{2}{n+1} = 2p$$

~~$$y'_x = 2a \sum \sin$$~~

$$y'_k = \frac{4a}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \underbrace{\sin 2k\varphi \sin 2k\varphi}_{-\cos 2(k+k)\varphi + \cos 2(k-k)\varphi} (2\cot \sin \varphi) d\varphi$$

\sqrt{x}

$$u = 2(h-k)$$
$$g = 2ct$$

$$y_k = 2c \sum E_i \sin^2 \theta \sin(2ct + i\theta) + \dots$$

$$\overline{y_k^2} = 4c^2 \sum E_i^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 2k\theta + 2c^2 \sum F_i^2 \sin^2 \theta \sin^2 2k\theta$$

$$= \frac{2c^2}{(n+1)^2} \frac{\sin^2 2k\theta}{\sin^2 \theta} \sin^2 2k\theta$$

$$= 2c^2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

$$u = u'$$

$$u = u''$$

$$\frac{\partial u'}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial u''}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 (u' - u'')}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 (u' - u'')}{\partial z^2}$$

$$u' - u'' = f$$

$$\begin{aligned} 1) & u|_{t=0} = f(t) \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = 0 \\ 2) & u = 0 \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Nagrywaliśmy: pępek z kawałkami prądu energii kinetycznej rozdzielony tam na n stopniach wolności
wtedy pępek kinetyczny, następnie pępek energii z drugiej strony pętku kinetycznego i pępek

~~jak~~

$$y_k = J_{2k-1}(2ct) = J_{2k}(x)$$

~~dy~~

$$\frac{d^2 J_k}{dx^2} = J_{k-2} - 2J_k + J_{k+2}$$

~~dy~~

$$\frac{d^2 J_{2k-1}}{d(2ct)^2} = J_{2k-3} - 2J_{2k-1} + J_{2k+1}$$

dla punktu k=1:

$$y_1 = J_1(2ct)$$

$$\frac{d^2 J_1}{dx^2} = (J_3 - 2J_1)c^2$$

$$= c^2 (y_3 - 2y_1)$$

stwierdzenie!

$$\frac{d^2 y_k}{dx^2} = c^2 (y_{k-1} - 2y_k + y_{k+1}) \quad \text{stwierdzenie}$$

tylko dla punktu k=0 nie zachodzi
gdzie $J_{-1} = -J_1$

$$\text{wtedy } J_{\text{impuls}}(0) = 0 \quad \text{gdzie } y_k(0) = 0$$

Analiza prostokątna i funkcji o wartościach przez czasu ciepła

44

122. $t=0$ $u=0$ ~~przez~~ od czasu t do τ : $x=0$: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$

wartość $x=0$ $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$

od czasu τ do ∞ : $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0$ (konieczna wartość u)

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

$$u = \int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha^2 t} d\alpha$$

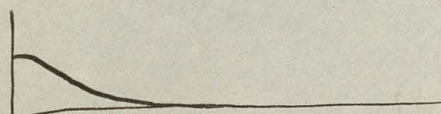
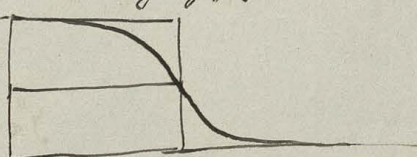
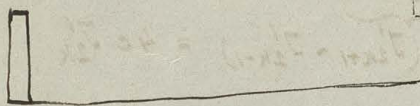
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = + \frac{x}{4a^2 \sqrt{t^3}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = - \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = + \frac{x}{4a^3 \sqrt{t^3}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}}$$

granicznie i bezstronnie)
 Aby tu prostokątną i odpowiednio $x=0$ i do $x=l$ (bardzo mała) na prostokątną temp. α , zerową jednak
 wzdłuż pozostał. $\theta=0$

To samo jest gdyż zatknięte zostały dwa pręty o długościach l i ∞



$$u = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} C \int_{-\frac{l}{2}}^{+\frac{l}{2}} e^{-\frac{(x-\alpha)^2}{4a^2 t}} d\alpha = \frac{Cl}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-\frac{l}{2})^2}{4a^2 t}}$$

$$J_{n+1}(x) = \frac{2n}{x} J_n(x) - J_{n-1}(x)$$

Stądżysk (x) : $J_0(x) = \frac{2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - x)}{\sqrt{2\pi x}}$

$$J_1(x) = - \frac{dJ_0}{dx} = - \left[\frac{2 \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - x)}{\sqrt{2\pi x}} + \frac{\cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - x)}{\sqrt{2\pi x^3}} \right]$$

$$J_2(x) = J_0 + 2 \frac{dJ_1}{dx} = - \frac{2 \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - x)}{\sqrt{2\pi x}} + \frac{2 \sin(\frac{\pi}{4} - x)}{\sqrt{2\pi x^3}} - \frac{3 \cos(\frac{\pi}{4} - x)}{\sqrt{2\pi x^5}}$$

$$J_1 = \frac{2}{x} J_0 - J_{-1}$$

$$J_2 = \frac{2}{x} J_1 - J_0$$

$$\int u dx = \frac{Cl}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^\infty e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2 t}} dx$$

$\frac{x}{2a\sqrt{t}} = z$
 $dx = dz \cdot 2a\sqrt{t}$

$$= \frac{Cl}{\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_0^\infty e^{-z^2} dz = \frac{Cl}{2}$$

$$2 \frac{dz}{dx} + x \frac{d^2 z}{dx^2} + \frac{z}{x} + \frac{dz}{dx} - \frac{z^2}{x} = 0$$

~~$$x \frac{dz}{dx} + 3 \frac{dx}{dx} + (1-x^2) \frac{z}{x} = 0$$~~

$$y = x^2$$

~~$$\frac{dy}{dx} = x + x \frac{dz}{dx}$$~~

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = 2 \frac{dz}{dx} + x \frac{d^2 z}{dx^2}$$

Superficial

hence $y_k = J_{2k-1}(2ct) + J_{2k+1}(2ct)$

Ans. $y'_{2k} = c \cdot I_{2k} \quad (2\text{ct})$

for $\cos t = 0$: $y_n = 0$

$$y_k = c \int_0^t I_{2k}(2ct) dt$$

11. $y'_n = 0$ 2. together $y'_0 = c$

$$y_{k+1} - 2y_k + y_{k-1} = c \int_0^x dt \left(\underbrace{J_{2k+2} - 2J_{2k} + J_{2k-2}}_{=0} \right)$$

$$2(J'_{2k+1} - J'_{2k-1}) = 4c J'_{2k}$$

$$y_1 = c I_2$$

$$\gamma'_0 = c \gamma_0$$

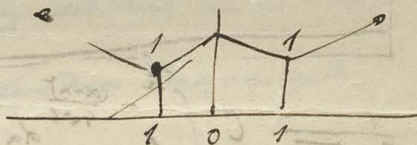
$$y''_{2k} = 2c^2 J'_{2k}$$

$$y_1'' = L^2 z_2' = L^2 [z_1 - z_3]$$

$$y_1''' = 2c^3[\mathcal{I}_1' - \mathcal{I}_3'] = c^3[\mathcal{I}_0 - \mathcal{I}_2 - \mathcal{I}_2 + \mathcal{I}_4] = c^2[y_0' - 2y_2' + y_4']$$

$$y_0'' = 2c^2 J_0' = -2c^2 J_1$$

$$y_0''' = -4c^2 J_1' = -2c^2 [J_0 - J_2] = 2c^2 [y_1' - y_0']$$



stamm! to spórta do jedného punktu! ^{x=0} ~~vyhlásenie~~ vyhlásenie poudarku 2 poudarku! 2 poudarku!
namiesto toho je vyhlásenie 20.

$$\underline{y'_k = \alpha \cdot I_{2k}(2ct)}$$

were joined per those per those wings per those by the same to

$$y'_n = \sum \alpha_n J_{2(k-n)}(2ct)$$

Wye to Upton the day was

$$y' = \frac{2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - x - \frac{\pi}{2} 2k\right)}{\sqrt{2n x}} = \frac{2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 2ct - \pi k\right)}{\sqrt{2n 2ct}} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - 2ct\right)}{\sqrt{nct}}$$

celkovite energia klady sa mi mori pustiť by vzhľad $\frac{1}{2} \frac{q^2}{r}$!

De energie is nu weer meer bij tyllke vering en de ponsen K , nu is de doordruk derzelve K !

In any $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} (y/k)^2$ by Poly $\approx \infty$

He datete min krönlige rom ⁴ te nam

$$J_n(x) = \frac{x^n}{n! 2^n} \quad \text{etc}$$

$$y_k' = \alpha \frac{(2 \cdot t)^{2k}}{2k! \cdot 2^{2k}} = \alpha \frac{(ct)^{2k}}{2k!}$$

2 vjz. the al. $k=0$

$$e^{i\omega} - e^{3i\omega} + e^{5i\omega} - e^{7i\omega} \dots (-1)^{\lambda} e^{(2\lambda+1)i\omega} = e^{i\omega} [1 + x + x^3 + \dots + x^{\lambda}] \quad x = -e^{2i\omega}$$

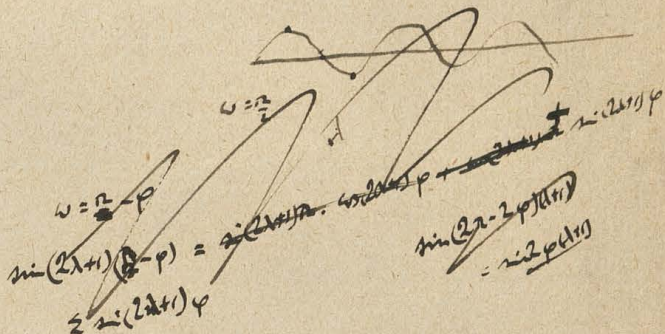
$$= e^{i\omega} \frac{1 - (-e^{2i\omega})^{\lambda+1}}{1 - (-e^{2i\omega})}$$

45

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 + (-1)^{\lambda} e^{2i\omega(\lambda+1)}}{\frac{e^{i\omega} + e^{-i\omega}}{2}} = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 + (-1)^{\lambda} \cos 2\omega(\lambda+1) + (-1)^{\lambda} i \sin 2\omega(\lambda+1)}{\cos \omega}$$

$$\sum (-1)^{\lambda} \cos(2\lambda+1)\omega = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1 + (-1)^{\lambda} \cos 2\omega(\lambda+1)}{\cos \omega}$$

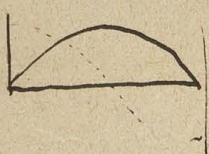
$$\sum (-1)^{\lambda} \sin(2\lambda+1)\omega = \frac{1}{2} (-1)^{\lambda} \frac{\sin 2\omega(\lambda+1)}{\cos \omega}$$



$$S = \sum_{\lambda=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{\lambda} J_{2\lambda+1} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \omega) \frac{1 + (-1)^{\lambda} \cos 2\omega(\lambda+1)}{\cos \omega} d\omega + \sin(x \cos \omega) \frac{(-1)^{\lambda} \sin 2\omega(\lambda+1)}{\cos \omega}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(x \sin \omega)}{\cos \omega} d\omega + (-1)^{\lambda} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(x \sin \omega - 2\omega(\lambda+1))}{\cos \omega} d\omega$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\cos(x \sin \omega)}{\cos \omega} d\omega = \frac{\sin(x \cos \omega)}{x \cos \omega} - \frac{1}{x} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(x \cos \omega)}{\cos^2 \omega} d\omega$$



$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \omega) \frac{\cos 2\omega(\lambda+1)}{\cos \omega} d\omega + \int_0^{\pi} \sin(x \cos \omega) \frac{\sin 2\omega(\lambda+1)}{\cos \omega} d\omega$$

$$\int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \omega) [\cos \omega - \cos 3\omega + \cos 5\omega - \dots - \cos(2\lambda+1)\omega] d\omega + \dots = 0$$

$$S = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin(x \cos \omega) [\sin \omega - \sin 3\omega + \sin 5\omega - \dots - \sin(2\lambda+1)\omega] d\omega = \frac{(-1)^{\lambda}}{2\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(x \sin \omega) \frac{\sin 2\omega(\lambda+1)}{\cos \omega} d\omega$$

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(x \cos \omega) d\omega$$

$\omega = \frac{\pi}{2} - \varphi$
 $\sin 3\omega = \sin(3\frac{\pi}{2} - 3\varphi) = -\cos 3\varphi$
 $\sin 5\omega = \sin(5\frac{\pi}{2} - 5\varphi) = \cos 5\varphi$
 \dots

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin(x \cos \varphi) [\cos \varphi + \cos 3\varphi + \cos 5\varphi + \dots - \cos \dots] d\varphi$$

Quincy 48

$$\frac{1000}{1000} = 1$$

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(dla innych wartości ω do k :

$$E = \sum_{-k}^k [J_n(2)]^2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi d\theta \sum_{-k}^k$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi d\theta \sum_{-k}^k J_{4k}(4\cos\theta)$$

lim $k \rightarrow \infty$ mamy: $\sum_{-k}^k J_{4k} = \frac{1 + \cos 2 + \dots}{2}$

$$E = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi [1 + \cos(4\cos\theta)] d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} J_2(4\cos\theta) + \dots$$

wyciagamy tutaj pewną wartość pominięto niechcimy [strona 1]

$$J_0 - 2J_2 + 2J_4 - 2J_6 \dots = \cos 2$$

ale jeżeli wartości tych sągini dla składowych k^2

$$J_0 + 2J_2 + 2J_4 + 2J_6 \dots = 1$$

$x = 4\cos^2\theta$

$$E = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi d\theta \sum_{-k}^k \int_0^\pi \cos(x \sin \omega - 4k\omega) d\omega$$

$$\int_0^\pi \left\{ \cos(x \sin \omega) \sum_{-k}^k \cos 4k\omega + \sin(x \sin \omega) \sum_{-k}^k \sin 4k\omega \right\} d\omega$$

$$e^{4ki\omega} + e^{-4ki\omega} + 1 + e^{4i\omega} + \dots = e^{-4ki\omega} [1 + e^{4i\omega} + \dots e^{8ki\omega}]$$

$$= e^{-4ki\omega} \frac{1 - (e^{4i\omega})^{k+1}}{1 - e^{4i\omega}}$$

$$= e^{-4ki\omega} \frac{1 - e^{4i\omega}}{1 - e^{4i\omega}} = \frac{e^{-4ki\omega} - e^{4i\omega}}{1 - e^{4i\omega}}$$

$$= \frac{e^{-4ki\omega} - e^{4i\omega}}{1 - e^{4i\omega}} = \frac{e^{-4ki\omega} - e^{4i\omega}}{1 - e^{4i\omega}} = \frac{1}{2i} \frac{e^{-4ki\omega} - e^{4i\omega}}{\sin 2\omega}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{e^{-4ki\omega} - 1}{1 - e^{4i\omega}} = 1 - \frac{1 - e^{-4ki\omega}}{1 - e^{4i\omega}}$$

$$= 1 + \frac{e^{-2ki\omega} - e^{2ki\omega}}{e^{2i\omega} - e^{-2i\omega}} = 1 + e^{-2(k+1)i\omega} \frac{\sin 2k\omega}{\sin 2\omega}$$

$$\sum_{-k}^k \cos 4k\omega = 1 + \frac{\sin 2k\omega}{\sin 2\omega} \cos 2(k+1)\omega = \frac{\sin 2\omega + \sin 2k\omega [\cos 2k\omega \cos 2\omega - \sin 2k\omega \sin 2\omega]}{\sin 2\omega}$$

$$= \frac{\sin 2\omega \cos 2k\omega + \cos 2\omega \sin 2k\omega \cos 2k\omega}{\sin 2\omega} = \frac{\cos 2k\omega \sin 2(k+1)\omega}{\sin 2\omega}$$

$$\sum_{-k}^k \sin 4k\omega = \frac{\sin 2k\omega \sin 2(k+1)\omega}{\sin 2\omega}$$

$$E = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^\pi d\theta \int_0^\pi d\omega \frac{\sin 2(k+1)\omega}{\sin 2\omega} \cos(x \sin \omega + 2k\omega)$$

$$\cos(x \sin \omega) [\cos^2 2k\omega + \sin^2 2k\omega \cos 2\omega]$$

$$- \sin(x \sin \omega) [\cos 2k\omega \sin 2k\omega + \sin^2 2k\omega \sin 2\omega]$$

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[Faint handwriting, possibly a title or section header]

[Faint handwriting, possibly a definition or introductory text]

$$y_n = y_{n-1} + \Delta y$$
$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \Delta y$$

[Faint handwriting, possibly a theorem or statement]

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \Delta y$$
$$y_{n+2} = y_{n+1} + \Delta y$$

[Faint handwriting, possibly a theorem or statement]

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \Delta y$$
$$y_{n+2} = y_{n+1} + \Delta y$$

[Faint handwriting, possibly a theorem or statement]

$$y_{n+1} = y_n + \Delta y$$
$$y_{n+2} = y_{n+1} + \Delta y$$

Jżeli punktowi y_0 przydzielamy $y_0 = 0$

a w chwili $t=0$ pozostaje punkt 0 zanywa wyznaczal dynamicznych $y_0' = A \cdot \sin t$

Superpozycja:

z czasem t_0 przesunięciem punktu $y_k = \varphi(k, t_0)$ i wychylenie $y_k = \varphi(k, t)$

zmieniamy jednak

po upływie czasu t_0

przechodzi punkt 0 tak samo jak

$$y_0' = A \sin t_0$$

$$y_0' = A \sin t_1$$

po przesunięciu punktu y_0 zanywa wyznaczal dynamicznych $y_0' = A \sin t_1$

0 punktu $A \sin t_0 \sin t$

$$y_k' = \varphi(k, t) + J$$

$$\varphi(k, t + \Delta t) = \varphi(k, t) + A \sin t \int_k^{\infty} \cos t dt$$

Rozkładamy ruch punktu 0 na

Jżeli punktowi y_0 przydzielamy $y_0 = 0$ a w chwili $t=0$ pozostaje punkt 0 zanywa wyznaczal dynamicznych $y_0' = A \sin t$

$$y_k = \sum J_{2k}(2ct) + \frac{1}{2} J_0(2ct)$$

$$[1 - J_0(2ct)] J_{2k}(2c(t-t_0)) + [1 - J_0(4ct) \pm J_0(2ct) [1 - J_0(2ct)]] J_{2k}(2c(t-t_0))$$

Zmiana czasu ruchu punktu y_k

$$\text{punktowi } \frac{dy_k}{dt} = J$$

$$y_k(t+\tau) = y_k(t) + \tau \ddot{y}_k(t) +$$

$$y_0 = f(t)$$

$$y_k = \varphi(k, t)$$

$$y_0 = f(t) = \varphi(0, t)$$

$$y_0(t) = \varphi(0, t+\tau)$$

Gdyż mi y_k wyznaczal dynamicznych $y_k = \varphi(k, t)$

$$i zmiana czasu τ : $y_k(t+\tau) = \varphi(k, t+\tau)$$$

ale dla wyznaczal dynamicznych y_k punktu y_k zanywa wyznaczal dynamicznych $y_k = \varphi(k, t)$

$$[f(t+\tau) - \varphi(0, t+\tau)] J_{2k}(2c\tau)$$

$$\varphi(k, t+\tau) = \varphi(k, t) + \uparrow$$

$$\ddot{y}_k = \frac{c^2}{h^2} (y_{k+1} - 2y_k + y_{k-1})$$

$$y_k = A \sin(\alpha t - \beta k)$$

$$\ddot{y}_k = -\alpha^2 A \sin(\alpha t - \beta k)$$

$$A [\sin(\alpha t - \beta k - \beta) + \sin(\alpha t - \beta k + \beta)]$$

$$2 \sin(\alpha t - \beta k) \cos \beta - 2 \sin(\alpha t - \beta k)$$

$$= -4 \sin(\alpha t - \beta k) \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$\alpha^2 = 4c^2 \sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$\alpha = 2c \sin \frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$\alpha t - \beta k = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\alpha dt - \beta dk = 0$$

$$V = \frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{\alpha a}{\beta} = \frac{ac \sin \frac{\beta}{2}}{\frac{\beta}{2}}$$

możliwe zatem tylko o ile

$$\frac{\alpha}{2c} < 1$$

$$\alpha < 2c$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\tau}$$

$$\frac{\pi}{\tau} < c$$

$$\tau > \frac{\pi}{c}$$

$$\text{dla } \tau = \frac{\pi}{c} :$$

$$\beta = \pi$$

$$V = 0$$

Wówczas drganie jednego punktu wobec drugiego następuje

$$\ddot{y}_k = -2c^2 y_k$$

$$y = A \cos \alpha t$$

$$\alpha^2 = 2c^2$$

$$\alpha = c\sqrt{2} = \frac{2\pi}{\tau}$$

$$\tau = \frac{2\pi}{c\sqrt{2}}$$

N.p. jeżeli punkt 0 sumaryczny wstąpi do układu

$$y_0 = A \cos \alpha t$$

Punkt 0 sumaryczny do układu

$$y_0 = A \cos \alpha t$$

Ogólnie: $y_k = A \sin \alpha t f(k)$

$$y_k = A e^{i\alpha t} \varphi(k) + B e^{-i\alpha t} \psi(k)$$

$$\ddot{y}_k = -\alpha^2 y_k$$

$$c^2 y_{k+1} - (2c^2 - \alpha^2) y_k + c^2 y_{k-1} = 0$$

$$\varphi_{k+1} - (2 - \frac{\alpha^2}{c^2}) \varphi_k + \varphi_{k-1} = 0$$

$$\varphi_k = \sin \beta k$$

$$2 \cos \beta \sin \beta k + \sin \beta k - (2 - \frac{\alpha^2}{c^2}) \sin \beta k = 0$$

$$\cos \beta = 1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2c^2} \quad \text{dla } \alpha < 2c$$

$$\varphi_k = e^{\pm i\beta k}$$

$$e^{\beta} - (2 - \frac{\alpha^2}{c^2}) + e^{-\beta} = 0$$

$$\frac{e^{\beta} + e^{-\beta}}{2} = 1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2c^2}$$

$$A e^{i\alpha t} \varphi_k + B e^{-i\alpha t} \psi_k$$

$$\varphi_{k+1} - (2 + \frac{\alpha^2}{c^2}) \varphi_k + \varphi_{k-1} = 0$$

$$\varphi_k = e^{\pm i\beta k}$$

$$\cos \beta = 1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{2c^2}$$

$$\varphi_k = e^{\pm i\beta k}$$

$$\frac{e^{2\beta} + 2e^{-\beta} + 1}{4} = 1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{c^2} + \frac{\alpha^4}{4c^4}$$

$$e^{\frac{\beta}{2}} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{c^2} + \frac{\alpha^4}{4c^4}}$$

$$e^{\frac{\beta}{2}} = 1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{2c^2} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{c^2} + \frac{\alpha^4}{4c^4}}$$

$$\text{dla } \frac{\alpha^2}{c^2} > 1 \quad \alpha > 2c$$

$$e^{\beta} = 1 + \frac{\alpha^2}{2c^2} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{\alpha^2}{c^2} + \frac{\alpha^4}{4c^4}}$$

A single staff of handwritten musical notation. The staff is a horizontal line with several vertical bar lines. There are various notes and rests written on the staff. Some notes are simple vertical strokes, while others are more complex, resembling eighth or sixteenth notes. There are also some markings that look like 'x' or 'k' on the staff. The handwriting is in dark ink on aged, slightly textured paper.

$$2 \left\{ \begin{aligned} & \mathcal{I}_{2K} - \mathcal{I}_{2(N-K)} + \mathcal{I}_{2(2N-K)} - \mathcal{I}_{2(3N-K)} + \dots \\ & - \mathcal{I}_{2(N+K)} + \mathcal{I}_{2(2N+K)} - \mathcal{I}_{2(3N+K)} + \dots \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$\int \cos(x) \sin(x) \left[\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{-1} \cos 2(nN+k)\omega + \sum_1^{\infty} \cos 2(nN-k)\omega \right] + \sin(x) \sum_1^{\infty} \cos 2(nN-k)\omega$$

$$-e^{2i\omega(N-k)} + e^{2i\omega(2N-k)} - e^{2i\omega(3N-k)} + \dots =$$

$$-x + x^2 - x^3 \dots = \frac{-x}{1-x}$$

$$\sum_k \cos \dots = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\sin(\omega(N-2k))}{\sin \omega N} \quad \sum_k \sin = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\cos(\omega(N-2k))}{\sin \omega N}$$

$$= \int \cos(x \sin u) \cdot \cos 2ku \cdot \frac{1}{2} \int \frac{\sin [x \sin u - u(N-2k)]}{\sin u N} du$$

$$V = \alpha \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} (y_{k+1} - y_k)^2$$

$$T = \frac{m}{2} \sum_{k=-\infty}^{\infty} \dot{y}_k^2$$

$$c^2 = \frac{2\alpha}{m}$$

$$m \ddot{y}_0 = +2\alpha (y_1 - 2y_0 + y_{-1})$$

$$4m c^2 J'_0 = +2\alpha (J_1 - 2J_0 + J_{-1})$$

$$m c^2 = 2\alpha$$

$$J_1 - 2J_0 + J_{-1}$$

$$-2J'_0 + 2J'_1 = 4J'_0$$

$$y_0(t) = y_0 J_0 + y_1 J_1 + y_2 J_2 + y_3 J_3$$

$$+ \dot{y}_0 \int J_0 dt + \dot{y}_1 \int J_1 dt + \dot{y}_2 \int J_2 dt$$

$$+ y_{-1} J_{-1} + y_{-2} J_{-2} + \dots$$

$$+ \dot{y}_{-1} \int J_{-1} dt + \dot{y}_{-2} \int J_{-2} dt + \dots$$

$$\dot{y}_0(t) = 2c \left[y_0 J'_0 + (y_1 + y_{-1}) J'_1 + (y_2 + y_{-2}) J'_2 + \dots \right] + \left[\dot{y}_0 J_0 + (\dot{y}_1 + \dot{y}_{-1}) J_1 + (\dot{y}_2 + \dot{y}_{-2}) J_2 + \dots \right]$$

$$y_1(t) = \left[y_1 J_0 + (y_2 + y_0) J_1 + (y_3 + y_{-1}) J_2 + \dots \right] + \left[\dot{y}_1 \int J_0 dt + (\dot{y}_2 + \dot{y}_0) \int J_1 dt + \dots \right]$$

Przebieg funkcji ułamek:

$$W(y_0, y_1, \dots) = A e^{-\gamma(V+T)} = A e^{-\gamma \left[\alpha \left\{ (y_0 - y_1)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + \dots + (y_{n-1} - y_n)^2 \right\} + \frac{m}{2} \left\{ \dot{y}_0^2 + \dot{y}_1^2 + \dots + \dot{y}_{n-1}^2 \right\} \right]}$$

$$\iiint \dots W = 1 = A \left(\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{\gamma} \right)^{2n+1} \int e^{-\gamma \alpha \left\{ (y_0 - y_1)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + \dots + (y_{n-1} - y_n)^2 \right\}} dy_0 dy_1 \dots dy_n$$

$$\text{[wymiar całkowania } dy_n] = A \left[\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{\gamma} \right]^{2n+1} \left[\frac{\sqrt{2\pi}}{\gamma} \right]^{2n} = A \frac{\sqrt{4\pi^2 c^2}}{\gamma^{2n+1}}$$

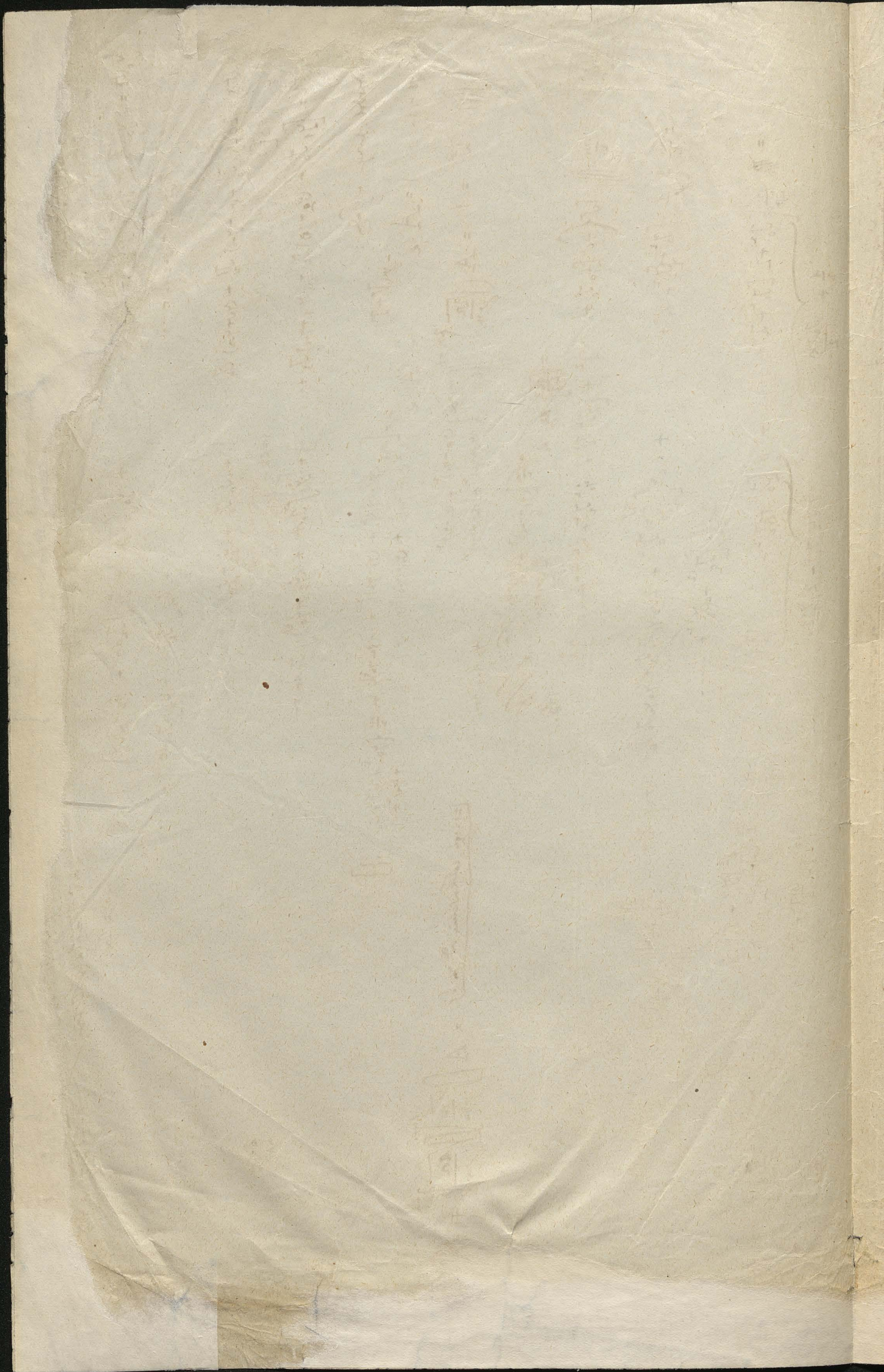
$$\frac{m}{2} \overline{\dot{y}_0^2(t)} = \frac{m}{2} \iint W \left\{ 4c^2 [y_0 J'_0 + \dots]^2 + [\dot{y}_0^2 J_0^2 + \dot{y}_1^2 J_1^2 + \dot{y}_{-1}^2 J_{-1}^2 + \dots] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{m}{2} \left\{ \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \left[J_0^2 + J_1^2 + J_{-1}^2 + \dots \right] + 4c^2 \left[\left[\dot{y}_0^2 J_0^2 + 2y_0 y_1 J'_0 J'_1 + y_0 y_{-1} J'_0 J'_{-1} + \dots + (y_1 J'_1 + \dots)^2 \right] + c^2 \left[(y_1 - y_0) J_1^2 + \dots \right] \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\gamma} \left\{ J_0^2 + 2[J_1^2 + J_{-1}^2 + \dots] + 8 \left[J_0^2 J_1^2 + J_1^2 J_2^2 + \dots \right] \right\}$$

$$\frac{m}{2} \frac{c^2}{2\alpha} \left[J_1^2 + J_3^2 + \dots \right] = \frac{1}{4\gamma} [J_1^2 + J_3^2 + \dots]$$

$$\frac{m}{2} \overline{\dot{y}_0^2(t)} = \frac{1}{4\gamma} \left\{ J_0^2 + 2[J_1^2 + J_{-1}^2 + J_3^2 + \dots] \right\} = \frac{1}{4\gamma}$$



$$(y_n' + a_n y_n) e^{-\beta [y_n^2 + (y_n - y_{n-1})^2 + \dots]} dy_n = \int [y_n' + a_n y_n] e^{-\beta [y_n^2 + (y_n - y_{n-1})^2 + \dots]} dy_n$$

$$1 - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\beta} = 1 - \frac{1}{2\beta}$$

$$e^{-\beta [y_n^2 + (y_n - y_{n-1})^2]} = e^{-\beta \frac{y_n^2}{2} - 2\beta (y_n - y_{n-1})^2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y_n e^{-\beta [y_n^2 + (y_n - y_{n-1})^2]} dy_n = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y_n^2 e^{-\beta [y_n^2 + (y_n - y_{n-1})^2]} dy_n = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2\beta}} e^{-\beta \frac{y_{n-1}^2}{4}}$$

$$y_n = x + \frac{y_{n-1}}{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} y_n e^{-\beta [y_n^2 + (y_n - y_{n-1})^2]} dy_n = e^{-\beta \frac{y_{n-1}^2}{4}} \left[\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x^2 e^{-2\beta x^2} dx + \frac{y_{n-1}^2}{4} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} e^{-2\beta x^2} dx \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{1}{4\beta} + \frac{y_{n-1}^2}{4} \right] \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2\beta}}$$

$$\iint y_n^2 e^{-\beta [y_n^2 + (y_n - y_{n-1})^2]} dy_n dy_{n-1} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2\beta}} \left(\frac{1}{4\beta} + \frac{y_{n-1}^2}{4} \right) e^{-\beta \frac{y_{n-1}^2}{4}}$$

$$\frac{1}{32} + \frac{1}{16}$$

find: ~~reducing~~ ~~superficial~~ ~~noise~~ value:

$$\int [y_n' + a_n y_n + C] e^{-\beta [y_n^2 + (y_n - y_{n-1})^2 + \dots]} dy_n = \left[\frac{1}{2\beta} + y_{n-1}^2 \right] + C$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta}} \int \left[\frac{1}{2\beta} + y_{n-1}^2 + C \right] e^{-\beta [y_n^2 + (y_n - y_{n-1})^2 + \dots]} dy_n = \left[\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta}} \right]^2 \left[\frac{1}{2\beta} + \frac{1}{2\beta} + y_{n-1}^2 + C \right]$$

$$\iiint \dots dy_0 = \left(\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta}} \right)^{n+1} \left[\frac{n+1}{2\beta} + C \right]$$

$$I_0^2 =$$

$$I_2^2 =$$

$$\frac{x^2}{8} \left[1 - \frac{x^2}{12} \right]$$

$$I_0^2 = I_1^2 = \frac{x}{2} \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{8} \right)$$

$$I_2^2 = \frac{x}{4} - \frac{x^3}{24}$$

$$\left(1 - \frac{(2ct)^2}{4} + \frac{(2ct)^4}{64} \right)^2 = 1 - \frac{(2ct)^2}{2} + \frac{3}{32} (2ct)^4$$

$$+ \frac{(2ct)^4}{64}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{(2ct)^2}{8} \left[1 - \frac{(2ct)^2}{12} \right] \right\}^2 = \frac{7}{64}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{4} - \frac{x^4}{16}$$

$$\frac{x^2}{16} - \frac{x^4}{48}$$

$$\frac{12}{4} = 3$$

$$\frac{3 \cdot 4}{12} = 1$$

5

$$x_{ijk} = \sum_{\alpha \beta \gamma} a_{\alpha \beta \gamma} [J_{2(i-\alpha)} + J_{2(j-\beta)} + J_{2(k-\gamma)}]$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha \beta \gamma} a_{\alpha \beta \gamma} [J_{2(i-\alpha)} + J_{2(j-\beta)} + J_{2(k-\gamma)}] + \sum_{\alpha \beta \gamma} u_{\alpha \beta \gamma} \int_0^t [J_{2(i-\alpha)} + J_{2(j-\beta)} + J_{2(k-\gamma)}] dt$$

$$x_{i-1,j,k} = \sum_{\alpha \beta \gamma} a_{\alpha \beta \gamma} [J_{2(i-\alpha)-2} + J_{2(j-\beta)} + J_{2(k-\gamma)}] + \dots$$

$$(x_{ijk} - x_{i-1,j,k}) = \sum_{\alpha \beta \gamma} a_{\alpha \beta \gamma} [J_{2(i-\alpha)} - J_{2(i-\alpha)-2}]$$

ponahtkone partoci: $(x_{ijk} - x_{i-1,j,k})(0) = \sum_{\alpha \beta \gamma} a_{\alpha \beta \gamma} [J_{2(i-\alpha)} - J_{2(i-\alpha)-2}(0)] = \sum_{\alpha \beta \gamma} \sum_{\beta \gamma} (a_{i\beta\gamma} - a_{i-1,\beta\gamma})$

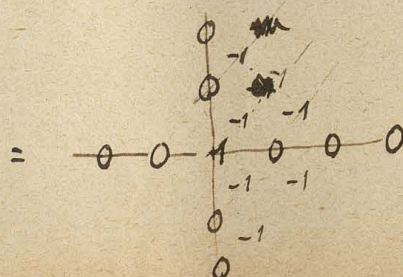
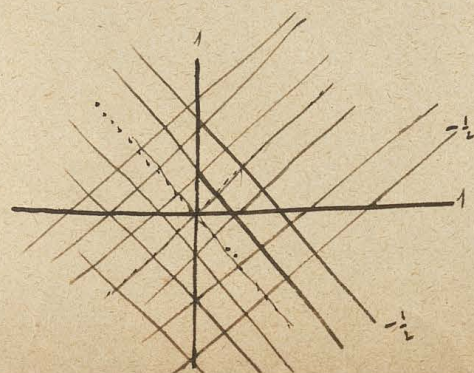
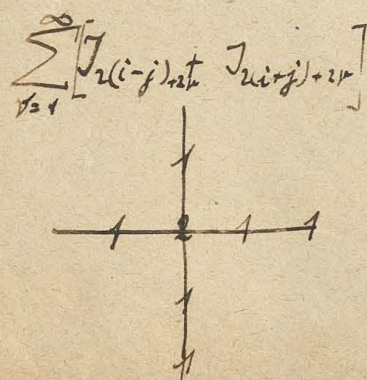
zatem $V_0 = \alpha \sum \sum \sum [(a_{ijk} - a_{i-1,j,k})^2 + (a_{ijk} - a_{i,j-1,k})^2 + (a_{ijk} - a_{i,j,k-1})^2 + \dots]$

$$x_{111} = a_{111} + a_{112} + a_{121} + a_{122} + a_{111} + a_{112} + a_{121} + a_{122} + \dots$$

można także pisać $x_{ijk} = a \frac{J_{2(i-j)}}{J_{2(i+j)}} + b \frac{J_{2(i-k)}}{J_{2(i+k)}} + c \frac{J_{2(j-k)}}{J_{2(j+k)}}$

to znika w danym $t=0$ wzdłuż i poprzek

ponahtkone $i = \pm j$ $i = \pm k$ $j = \pm k$



$$\dot{x}_{ijk} = 2c \sum_{\alpha \beta \gamma} \{ a_{\alpha \beta \gamma} [J'_{2(i-\alpha)} + J'_{2(j-\beta)} + J'_{2(k-\gamma)}] + u_{\alpha \beta \gamma} [J_{2(i-\alpha)} + J_{2(j-\beta)} + J_{2(k-\gamma)}] \}$$

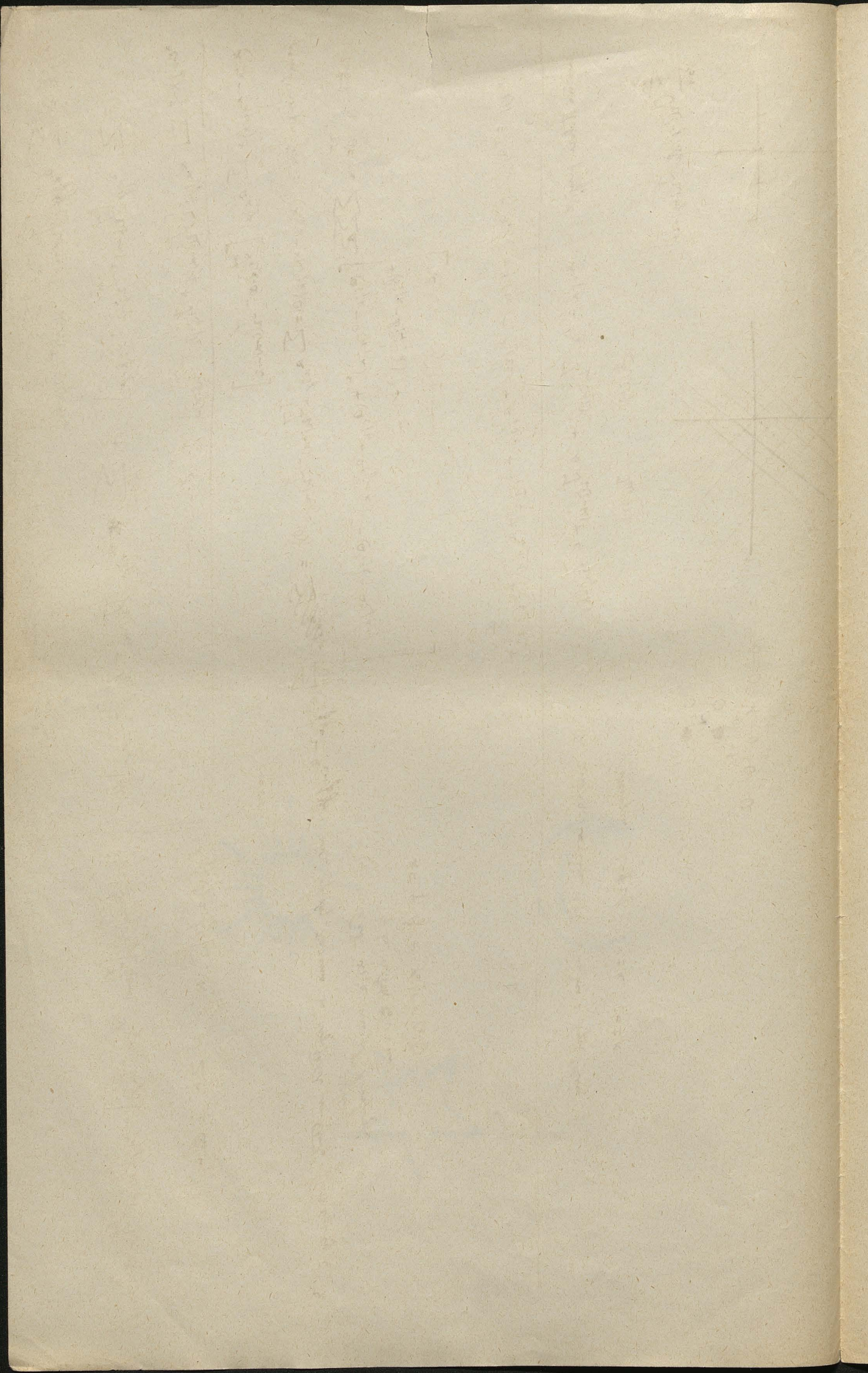
$$\dot{x}_{ijk}(0) = 2c \left[\sum_{\beta \gamma} u_{i\beta\gamma} + \sum_{\alpha \gamma} u_{\alpha j\gamma} + \sum_{\alpha \beta} u_{\alpha \beta k} \right]$$

nie błądź to samo w innych punktach ponahtkone i ?

wzr. wzdłuż x_{ijk} nie jest $\frac{\partial}{\partial t}$!

tylko błądź to użwi:

$$x = \varphi_1(\xi) + \varphi_2(\eta) + \varphi_3(\zeta)$$



$$J_v = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n \cos(x \sin u - nu) du$$

$$J_{2v} = \frac{2}{n} \int_0^{\frac{n}{2}} \cos(2 \sin \varphi) \cos(2v\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$J_{2v+2} - 2J_{2v} + J_{2v-2} = \frac{2}{n} \int_0^{\frac{n}{2}} \cos(2 \sin \varphi) \left[\underbrace{\cos(2v+2)\varphi - 2\cos(2v\varphi) + \cos(2v-2)\varphi}_{2\cos(2v\varphi)\cos(2\varphi)} \right] d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{4}{n} \int_0^{\frac{n}{2}} \cos(2 \sin \varphi) \cos(2v\varphi) (\cos(2\varphi) - 1) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{2}{n} \int_0^{\frac{n}{2}} \sin^2 \varphi \cos(2 \sin \varphi) \cos(2v\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= J_{2v}''$$

$$S = \int_0^{\frac{n}{2}} \cos(2 \sin \varphi) \cos(2i\varphi) \cos(2j\varphi) \cos(2k\varphi) d\varphi$$

$$\Delta_i + \Delta_j + \Delta_k = \int_0^{\frac{n}{2}} \cos(2 \sin \varphi) \cos(2i\varphi) \cos(2j\varphi) \cos(2k\varphi) \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial n^2} S = \int \dots \quad \nearrow =$$

$$z=0 \quad \varphi=2\varphi$$

$$S = \frac{2}{n} \int_0^{\frac{n}{2}} \cos(i\varphi) \cos(2j\varphi) \cos(2k\varphi) d\varphi = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n \cos i\varphi \cos j\varphi \cos k\varphi d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n} \int_0^n [\cos(i+j)\varphi + \cos(i-j)\varphi] \cos k\varphi d\varphi = \frac{1}{4n} \int_0^n [\cos(i+j+k)\varphi + \cos(i+j-k)\varphi + \cos(i-j+k)\varphi + \cos(i-j-k)\varphi] d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{4n} \left[\frac{\sin(i+j+k)n}{i+j+k} + \frac{\sin(i+j-k)n}{i+j-k} + \dots \right]$$

$$\geq 0 \quad \text{jerinli} \quad \text{alho } i+j+k \rightarrow 0$$

nyq & yzholi na to samo jsh $J_{2v}(j+k)$ sta

Sietha

$$\ddot{y}_{ij} = 2\alpha [y_{i-1,j} - 2y_{ij} + y_{i+1,j}] + [y_{i,j-1} - 2y_{ij} + y_{i,j+1}]$$

postawisz $J_{i,j}$ do rzy wyrazić jako liniową funkcję J_0, J_1 przyjmujemy $y_{i,j} = J_0 \Phi_{i,j}^{(0)} + J_1 \Phi_{i,j}^{(1)}$

$$\dot{y} = 2c[J_0' \Phi + J_1' \Psi] + J_0 \Phi' + J_1 \Psi'$$

$$\ddot{y} = 4c^2[J_0'' \Phi + J_1'' \Psi] + 4c[J_0' \Phi' + J_1' \Psi'] + J_0 \Phi'' + J_1 \Psi''$$

~~Wstawiamy~~

$$= J_0 [\Phi'' + 4c \Psi' - 4c^2 \Phi - \frac{4c^2}{x} \Psi] + J_1 [\Psi'' - 4c \Phi' - 4c^2 \Psi + \frac{8c^2}{x} \Psi + \frac{4c^2}{x} \Phi]$$

$$2J_1' = J_0 - J_2$$

$$\frac{2}{x} J_1 = J_0 + J_2$$

$$2(J_1' + \frac{J_1}{x}) = 2J_0$$

$$J_1' = J_0 - \frac{J_1}{x}$$

$$J_1'' = J_0' - \frac{J_1'}{x} + \frac{J_1}{x^2} = -J_1 - \frac{J_0}{x} + 2\frac{J_1}{x^2}$$

$$J_{n+1} = \frac{2x}{x} J_n - J_{n+1}$$

Albo przyjmujemy: $y_{ij} = J_{2i} \Phi_j + J_{2i+1} \Psi_j$

$$\dot{y} = J_{2i}' \Phi + J_{2i} \Phi'$$

$$\ddot{y} = J_{2i}'' \Phi + 2J_{2i}' \Phi' + J_{2i} \Phi''$$

$$2J_{2i}' \Phi_j' + J_{2i} \Phi_j'' = J_{2i} \Delta_j^x \Phi + J_{2i+1} \Delta_j^x \Psi$$

$$+ 2J_{2i+1} \Psi_j' + J_{2i+2} \Psi_j''$$

$$J_{2i} [\Phi_j'' + \frac{4c}{x} \Phi_j' + 2\Psi_j'] + J_{2i+1} [-2\Phi_j' - \frac{4c+2}{x} \Psi_j' + \Psi_j''] = J_{2i} \Delta_j^x \Phi + J_{2i+1} \Delta_j^x \Psi$$

$$2\Psi_j' = \Delta_j^x \Phi - \Phi_j'' - \frac{4c}{x} \Phi_j'$$

$$2\Phi_j' = -\Delta_j^x \Psi + \Psi_j'' - \frac{4c+2}{x} \Psi_j'$$

$$4\Psi_j'' = 2\Delta_j^x \Phi' - 2\Phi_j''' - \frac{8c}{x} \Phi_j'' + \frac{8c}{x} \Phi_j'$$

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

$$2\psi'' = -\Delta^2 \psi + \Delta^2 \psi' - \frac{4c+2}{x} \Delta^2 \psi' - \frac{4c}{x} \left[-\Delta^2 \psi' + \psi'' - \frac{4c+2}{x} \psi' \right] + \frac{4c}{x^2} \left[-\Delta^2 \psi + \psi' - \frac{4c+2}{x} \psi' \right]$$

$$-\Delta^2 \psi + \Delta^2 \left[\psi'' - \frac{4c+2}{x} \psi' + \frac{4c}{x} \psi - \right]$$

Wzrosty pęty $x_{ijk} = a_{ijk} J_{2(i+j+k)}$ i takim razie istotnie $x_{ijk} = 0$ wzdłuż wyjątku $i=j=k=0$ nie prowadzi! do przesłania $\begin{cases} i=0 \\ i=0 \text{ nie spełnione} \\ k=0 \end{cases}$

Wzrosty pęty wzdłuż osi:

$$x_{ijk} = \sum x_{ijk}(0)$$

a boczne $x_{ijk} = x_{ijk}(0) J_{2(i-\alpha)+(j-\beta)+(k-\gamma)}$ mamy teraz z wyjątkiem $i=\alpha, j=\beta, k=\gamma$

$$\dot{x} = 2c \cdot 2(J_{2v-1} - J_{2v+1})$$

$$\dot{x} = 4c \cdot 4 [J_{2v-2} - 2J_{2v} + J_{2v+2}]$$

$$\Delta^2 x = x_{i-1} - 2x_i + x_{i+1} = J_{2v-2} - 2J_{2v} + J_{2v+2}$$

$$-2^{-1} \\ (-2+1) = -1$$

Wzrosty pęty wzdłuż osi $i-\alpha=0$

z wyjątkiem punktu $i=0$?

$$\Delta^2 x \approx J_{2v+2} - 2J_{2v} + J_{2v-2}$$

$i=\alpha$
 $(i-1-\alpha) = +1$
 $(i+1-\alpha) = +1$

$$\Delta^2 x = J_{2v+2} - 2J_{2v} + J_{2v-2}$$

$i=1$

$$J_{2v-2} - 2J_{2v} +$$

$$J_{2v+2} - 2J_{2v} + J_{2v-2}$$

Wzrosty pęty wzdłuż osi nie bierze pod uwagę przesłania $i=\alpha, j=\beta, k=\gamma$

Wzrosty pęty wzdłuż osi

Wzrosty pęty wzdłuż osi

$$x_{ijk} = a_{ijk} [J_{2(i+j+k)} + J_{2(i+j-k)} + J_{2(i-j+k)}]$$

to istotnie wzdłuż osi $i=j=k=0$ nie prowadzi! do przesłania $i=j=k=0$

ale również dobrze mogłoby być $J_{2(i+j+k)}$ z wyjątkiem $i=j=k=0$?

$$\begin{cases} i+j+k=0 \\ i-j+k=0 \\ -i+j+k=0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} k=0 \\ 2(i-j)=0 \\ i=j=\frac{k}{2} \end{cases}$$

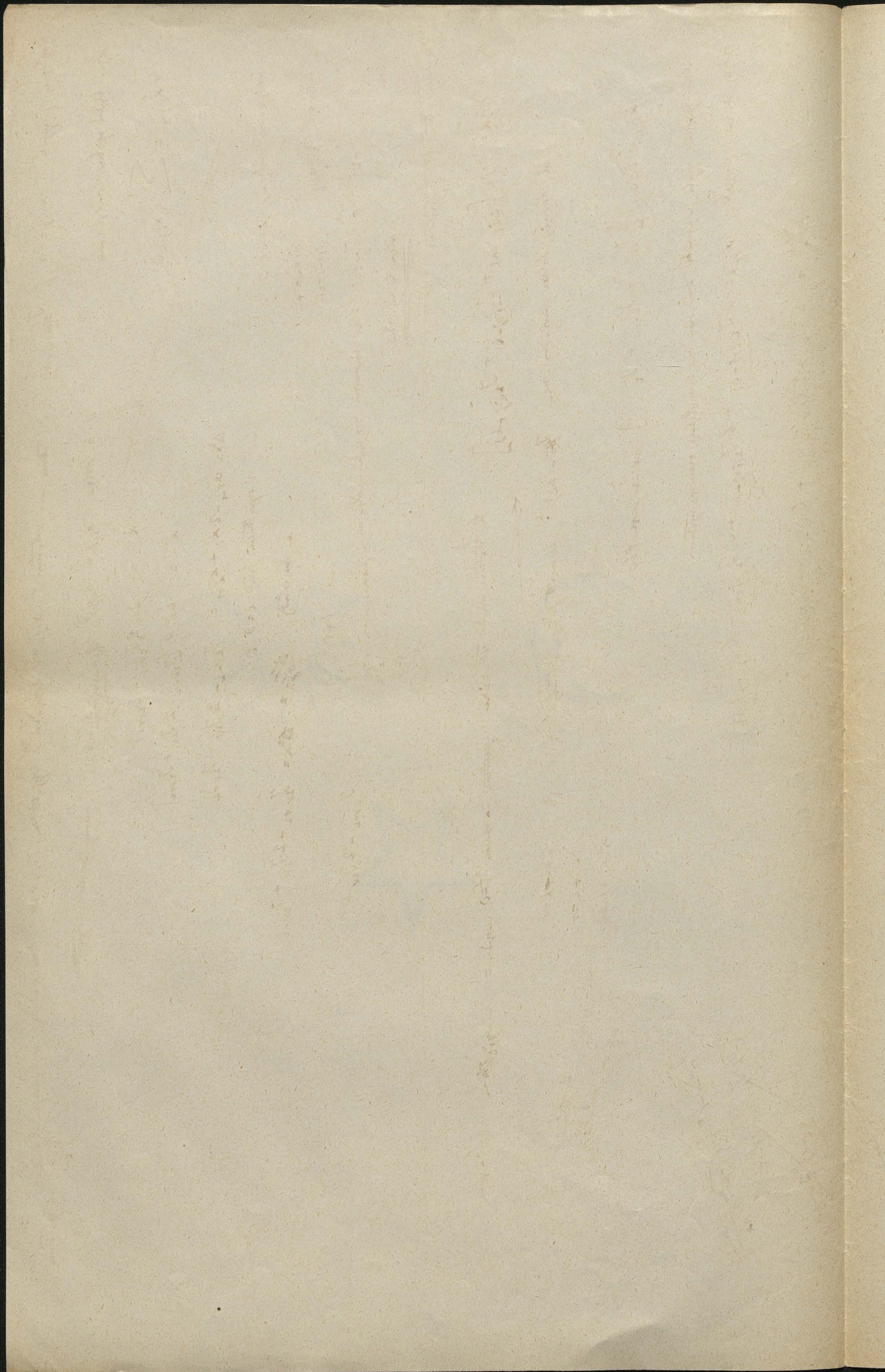
$$\dot{x}_{ijk} = 2ca_{ijk} [J'_{2v-1} + J'_{2v+1} + J'_{2v-2} + J'_{2v+2}]$$

Rozszerzenie dyfuzji wzdłuż osi na symetryczny graniczny system

$$x_{ijk} = a J_{2(i+j+k)} + b J_{2(i+j-k)} + c J_{2(i-j+k)} + d J_{2(-i+j+k)}$$

$$\Delta^2 x = a (J_{2v-2} - 2J_{2v} + J_{2v+2}) + b (J_{2v-2} - 2J_{2v} + J_{2v+2}) + c (J_{2v-2} - 2J_{2v} + J_{2v+2}) + d (J_{2v-2} - 2J_{2v} + J_{2v+2})$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_{2v-2} + J_{2v} + J_{2v+2} &= 2J_{2v} \\ (J_{2v-2} - J_{2v}) + (J_{2v} - J_{2v+2}) &= -2J_{2v} \\ J_{2v-2} - J_{2v+2} &= -2J_{2v} \end{aligned}$$





$$A_{\mu\nu}^L =$$

$$c_{ijk}^L = a (J_{i,j-1} - 2J_{ij} + J_{i,j+1}) +$$

$$\mu_{cm} = 6a$$

~~stare~~ *głównie* RR

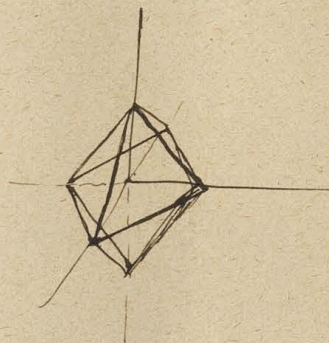
raczej tak

gdzie (dla $\frac{a}{b} > 0$)

~~nie~~

$$a J_1(0) + b J_2(0) + c J_3(0) + d J_4(0)$$

$$\begin{cases} x_{ijk} = a & \text{punktach gdzie } i, j, k = 0 \\ x_{ijk} = b & \text{,,} \\ x_{ijk} = c & \text{,,} \\ x_{ijk} = d & \text{,,} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} i+j+k=0 \\ i+j-k=0 \\ \text{,,} \\ \text{,,} \end{cases}$$



$$J_0 + 2[J_2 + J_4 + J_6 + \dots] = 1$$

$$J_1 + 3J_3 + 5J_5 + \dots = \frac{2}{2}$$

$$J_0 - 2J_2 + 2J_4 - \dots = \cos 2$$

$$2(J_1 - J_3 + J_5 - \dots) = \sin 2$$

$$\begin{aligned} J_0 &= 1 \\ J_1 &= J_0 - J_2 \\ J_2 &= J_1 - J_3 \\ J_3 &= J_2 - J_4 \\ J_4 &= J_3 - J_5 \\ J_5 &= J_4 - J_6 \\ J_6 &= J_5 - J_7 \\ J_7 &= J_6 - J_8 \\ J_8 &= J_7 - J_9 \\ J_9 &= J_8 - J_{10} \\ J_{10} &= J_9 - J_{11} \\ J_{11} &= J_{10} - J_{12} \\ J_{12} &= J_{11} - J_{13} \\ J_{13} &= J_{12} - J_{14} \\ J_{14} &= J_{13} - J_{15} \\ J_{15} &= J_{14} - J_{16} \\ J_{16} &= J_{15} - J_{17} \\ J_{17} &= J_{16} - J_{18} \\ J_{18} &= J_{17} - J_{19} \\ J_{19} &= J_{18} - J_{20} \\ J_{20} &= J_{19} - J_{21} \\ J_{21} &= J_{20} - J_{22} \\ J_{22} &= J_{21} - J_{23} \\ J_{23} &= J_{22} - J_{24} \\ J_{24} &= J_{23} - J_{25} \\ J_{25} &= J_{24} - J_{26} \\ J_{26} &= J_{25} - J_{27} \\ J_{27} &= J_{26} - J_{28} \\ J_{28} &= J_{27} - J_{29} \\ J_{29} &= J_{28} - J_{30} \\ J_{30} &= J_{29} - J_{31} \\ J_{31} &= J_{30} - J_{32} \\ J_{32} &= J_{31} - J_{33} \\ J_{33} &= J_{32} - J_{34} \\ J_{34} &= J_{33} - J_{35} \\ J_{35} &= J_{34} - J_{36} \\ J_{36} &= J_{35} - J_{37} \\ J_{37} &= J_{36} - J_{38} \\ J_{38} &= J_{37} - J_{39} \\ J_{39} &= J_{38} - J_{40} \\ J_{40} &= J_{39} - J_{41} \\ J_{41} &= J_{40} - J_{42} \\ J_{42} &= J_{41} - J_{43} \\ J_{43} &= J_{42} - J_{44} \\ J_{44} &= J_{43} - J_{45} \\ J_{45} &= J_{44} - J_{46} \\ J_{46} &= J_{45} - J_{47} \\ J_{47} &= J_{46} - J_{48} \\ J_{48} &= J_{47} - J_{49} \\ J_{49} &= J_{48} - J_{50} \\ J_{50} &= J_{49} - J_{51} \\ J_{51} &= J_{50} - J_{52} \\ J_{52} &= J_{51} - J_{53} \\ J_{53} &= J_{52} - J_{54} \\ J_{54} &= J_{53} - J_{55} \\ J_{55} &= J_{54} - J_{56} \\ J_{56} &= J_{55} - J_{57} \\ J_{57} &= J_{56} - J_{58} \\ J_{58} &= J_{57} - J_{59} \\ J_{59} &= J_{58} - J_{60} \\ J_{60} &= J_{59} - J_{61} \\ J_{61} &= J_{60} - J_{62} \\ J_{62} &= J_{61} - J_{63} \\ J_{63} &= J_{62} - J_{64} \\ J_{64} &= J_{63} - J_{65} \\ J_{65} &= J_{64} - J_{66} \\ J_{66} &= J_{65} - J_{67} \\ J_{67} &= J_{66} - J_{68} \\ J_{68} &= J_{67} - J_{69} \\ J_{69} &= J_{68} - J_{70} \\ J_{70} &= J_{69} - J_{71} \\ J_{71} &= J_{70} - J_{72} \\ J_{72} &= J_{71} - J_{73} \\ J_{73} &= J_{72} - J_{74} \\ J_{74} &= J_{73} - J_{75} \\ J_{75} &= J_{74} - J_{76} \\ J_{76} &= J_{75} - J_{77} \\ J_{77} &= J_{76} - J_{78} \\ J_{78} &= J_{77} - J_{79} \\ J_{79} &= J_{78} - J_{80} \\ J_{80} &= J_{79} - J_{81} \\ J_{81} &= J_{80} - J_{82} \\ J_{82} &= J_{81} - J_{83} \\ J_{83} &= J_{82} - J_{84} \\ J_{84} &= J_{83} - J_{85} \\ J_{85} &= J_{84} - J_{86} \\ J_{86} &= J_{85} - J_{87} \\ J_{87} &= J_{86} - J_{88} \\ J_{88} &= J_{87} - J_{89} \\ J_{89} &= J_{88} - J_{90} \\ J_{90} &= J_{89} - J_{91} \\ J_{91} &= J_{90} - J_{92} \\ J_{92} &= J_{91} - J_{93} \\ J_{93} &= J_{92} - J_{94} \\ J_{94} &= J_{93} - J_{95} \\ J_{95} &= J_{94} - J_{96} \\ J_{96} &= J_{95} - J_{97} \\ J_{97} &= J_{96} - J_{98} \\ J_{98} &= J_{97} - J_{99} \\ J_{99} &= J_{98} - J_{100} \end{aligned}$$

function variabile

~~$y_0 = y_0 T_0 +$~~

$$y_0 = y_1 T_1 + y_2 T_2 + y_3 T_3 + y_4 T_4 + \dots$$

$$+ \dot{y}_1 \int T_1 dt + \dot{y}_2 \int T_2 dt + \dot{y}_3 \int T_3 dt + \dots$$

$$\left\| \frac{\dot{y}_0}{2} = \frac{y_1 T_1'}{2} + \frac{y_2 T_2'}{2} + \frac{y_3 T_3'}{2} + \dots \right\| + y_1 T_1 + y_2 T_2 + y_3 T_3 + \dots$$

$$y_1 = y_1 T_0 + y_2 T_1 + y_3 T_2 + y_4 T_3 + \dots$$

$$+ \dot{y}_1 \int T_0 dt + \dot{y}_2 \int T_1 dt + \dots$$

$$W(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_i, y_{i+1}, \dots) = A e^{-\frac{\beta}{2} [(y_1 - y_2)^2 + (y_2 - y_3)^2 + \dots] + \frac{\beta}{2} [\dot{y}_1^2 + \dot{y}_2^2 + \dot{y}_3^2 + \dots]}$$

$y_1 - y_2 = x$ $dy_1, dy_2, \dots, dy_i, dy_{i+1}, \dots$

$$\int e^{-\beta(y_1 - y_2)^2} y_1^2 dy_1 = \int e^{-\beta x^2} (x + y_2)^2 dx = \int x^2 e^{-\beta x^2} dx + y_2^2 \int e^{-\beta x^2} dx$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\beta(y_1 - y_2)^2} y_1 dy_1 = 0$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\beta(y_1 - y_2)^2} dy_1 = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta}}$$

$$c^2 = \frac{2a}{m}$$

~~$\dot{y}_0 = \frac{1}{2} [y_1^2 T_0 T_1' + y_2^2 T_1 T_2' + \dots]$~~

inib. $\omega = \infty$ do $\rightarrow \infty$ stela temperature

$$\dot{y}_0(t) = \dot{y}_0 \left\{ T_0' + \underbrace{2 [T_1' + T_2' + \dots]}_{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} T_2(2x) - T_0'} \right\} + 4 \left\{ y_0^2 T_0'' + 2 y_1^2 T_1'' + \dots \right\}$$

~~$T_0^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} T_0(2x) \right) = T_1^2 T_0(2x) + T_2(2x)$~~

$$\int e^{-\beta x^2} dx = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta}}$$

$$\int x^2 e^{-\beta x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{\beta^3}}$$

$$\int e^{-\beta [(y_0 - y_1)^2 + (y_0 - y_{-1})^2]} dy_0 = \int e^{-\beta [2y_0^2 - 2y_0(y_1 + y_{-1}) + y_1^2 + y_{-1}^2]} dy_0$$

$$= e^{-2\beta \left[(y_0 - \frac{y_1 + y_{-1}}{2})^2 + \frac{y_1^2 + y_{-1}^2}{4} - \left(\frac{y_1 + y_{-1}}{2} \right)^2 \right]}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{\beta}{2} (y_1 - y_{-1})^2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2\beta}}$$

$$\frac{\int x^2 e^{-\beta x^2}}{\int e^{-\beta x^2}} = \frac{1}{2\beta}$$

$$e^{-\beta [y_0^2 + (y_0 - y_1)^2]} = e^{-\beta (2y_0^2 - 2y_0 y_1 + y_1^2)}$$

$$= e^{-2\beta (y_0^2 - y_0 y_1 + \frac{y_1^2}{4} + \frac{y_1^2}{4})}$$

$$= e^{-\frac{\beta y_1^2}{2}} e^{-2\beta (y_0 - \frac{y_1}{2})^2}$$

$$2 J'_{k-1} = J_{k-2} - J_{k+1}$$

$$2 J'_{k+1} = J_k - J_{k+2}$$

$$4 J''_k = J_{k-2} - 2 J_k + J_{k+2}$$

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long ~~the~~ $y_i = a J_{2i}(2ct)$ reason for $y_i = a$

$$\dot{y}_i = 2ac J'_{2i} = 2ac (J_{2i-1} - J_{2i+1}) \quad || \dot{y} = 0$$

ale rovnice dobre mrazky x y

$$y_i = a J_{2i}(2ct) + b J'_{2i}(2ct) ?$$

Ku prouti to study

$$\dot{y}_i$$

$$J''_{2i} = J_{2i-2} - 2J_{2i} + J_{2i+2}$$

ale rovnice by mrazky ~~$y_i = a J$~~

$$J_0(\sqrt{x})$$

$$\frac{J'_0(\sqrt{x})}{2\sqrt{x}}$$

$$-\frac{J'_0(\sqrt{x})}{4\sqrt{x}^3} - \frac{J'_0(\sqrt{x})}{4\sqrt{x}}$$

$$-J'_1 + J'_{+1} \\ -J_{-2} + 2J_0 - J_2$$

$$- \underbrace{(4n-2v)^2 + (4n+2v)^2}_{-2(16n^2+4v^2)} + \underbrace{(4n-2v)^2 + (4n+2v)^2}_{+2(16n^2+4v^2)} - \dots$$

16

$$J'_{2v} - J'_{4n-2v} - J'_{4n+2v} + J'_{4n+2v} + J'_{4n+2v} - \dots$$

$$= (-1)^v \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\cos\left(\frac{x+\pi}{2}\right) (1-2+2-\dots) - \frac{\sin\left(\frac{x+\pi}{2}\right)}{x} \right]$$

Trzy symple:

9

$$V = \alpha \left[\sum (x_k - x_{k-1})^2 + \right.$$

$$\left. + \sum \left[(x_{ijk} - x_{i-1,j,k})^2 + (y_{ijk} - y_{i,j-1,k})^2 + (z_{ijk} - z_{i,j,k-1})^2 \right] \right] \left\| \frac{T}{2} + \frac{m}{2} (\dot{x}_{ijk}^2 + \dot{y}_{ijk}^2 + \dot{z}_{ijk}^2) \right\|$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x_{ijk}} = 2\alpha (-x_{i+1,j,k} + 2x_{ijk} - x_{i-1,j,k})$$

$$m \ddot{x}_{ijk} = 2\alpha [x_{i+1,j,k} - 2x_{ijk} + x_{i-1,j,k}] \quad \left\| \quad m \ddot{y}_{ijk} = 2\alpha [y_{i,j+1,k} - 2y_{ijk} + y_{i,j-1,k}] \right\|$$

etc.

$$x_{ijk} = \sum x_{ijk}(0) \frac{T}{2} (2ct) \quad \left\| \quad y_{ijk} = \sum y_{ijk}(0) T \right.$$

$$+ \ddot{x} \dots \int T dt$$

Pamięć energii

$$\text{w kierunku } X: \sum_{jk} (x_{0,j,k} - x_{ijk}) \dot{x}_{ijk}$$

oraz tymi porządkami poprowadzi rezultat że $\rho \propto \frac{1}{x}$

ale to dlatego że tutaj energia płynie tylko w kierunku liniowym (~~uważa~~ (ortoi x , albo y , albo z) i nie wychodzi z przestrzeni

Jużi res:

$$m \ddot{x}_{ijk} = 2\alpha [(x_{i+1,j,k} - 2x_{ijk} + x_{i-1,j,k}) + (x_{i,j+1,k} - 2x_{ijk} + x_{i,j-1,k}) + (x_{i,j,k+1} - 2x_{ijk} + x_{i,j,k-1})] \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$\left\| \begin{array}{l} \text{tylko w granicy} \\ m \ddot{x}_{ijk} = 2\alpha [x_{i-1,j,k} - x_{ijk} + \dots] \\ \text{to mogłoby mieć zależność superpozycji ortogonalnych energii?} \end{array} \right.$$

$$V = \sum \left\{ [(x_{ijk} - x_{i-1,j,k})^2 + (x_{ijk} - x_{i,j-1,k})^2 + (x_{ijk} - x_{i,j,k-1})^2] + [(y_{ijk} - \dots)^2 + (z_{ijk} - \dots)^2] \right\}$$

~~x_{0jk}~~ = \sum Skrajne ograniczenie:

$$x_{ijk} = a T_{2i} + b T_{2j} + c T_{2k}$$

w czasie $t=0$: gdzie $x=0$ z wyjątkiem symetrii $x_{0,j,k} = a$

$$x_{i,0,k} = b$$

$$x_{i,j,0} = c \quad \text{etc.}$$

$$x_{0,0,0} = a+b+c$$

$$\text{Więc } x_{ijk} = a T_{2i} T_{2j} T_{2k} \quad \text{nie idzie!}$$

$$\ddot{x} = 2ac [T'_{2i} T_{2j} T_{2k} + \dots]$$

$$= ac [T_{2i-1} T_{2i} T_{2k} - T_{2i+1} T_{2i} T_{2k} + T_{2i} T_{2j-1} T_{2k} - T_{2i} T_{2j+1} T_{2k} - \dots]$$

$$\ddot{x} = \frac{ac}{2} \{ (T_{2i-2} - 2T_{2i} + T_{2i+2}) T_{2j} T_{2k} + T_{2i-1} T_{2j-1} T_{2k} - T_{2i-1} T_{2j+1} T_{2k} + T_{2i+1} T_{2j-1} T_{2k} - \dots \}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{\nu}(z)^2 &= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n \sin 2nx \, I_{\nu}(2z \sin x) \, dx \\
 &= \frac{1}{n^2} \int_0^n dx \sin 2nx \int_0^n \cos [2z \sin x \sin \omega - n\omega] \, d\omega
 \end{aligned}$$

~~is difficult~~

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \frac{1}{n^2} \int_0^{2\pi} \cos(\mu - \nu)\gamma \, d\gamma \int_0^{2\pi} \underbrace{\cos [2z \cos \gamma \sin \vartheta - (\mu + \nu)\vartheta]}_{I_{\nu\nu}(2z \cos \gamma)} \, d\vartheta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 I_{\nu}(z) I_{\mu}(z) &= \frac{1}{n^2} \int_0^n \cos(2 \sin \omega - \nu \omega) \, d\omega \underbrace{\cos(2 \sin \varphi - \mu \varphi)}_{\cos(2 \sin \varphi - \mu \varphi)} \, d\varphi \\
 &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \underbrace{\cos[2(\sin \omega + \sin \varphi) - (\nu + \mu)\varphi]}_{2 \cos \frac{\omega + \varphi}{2} \sin \frac{\omega + \varphi}{2}} + \underbrace{\cos[2(\sin \omega - \sin \varphi) - (\nu - \mu)\varphi]}_{2 \cos \frac{\omega - \varphi}{2} \sin \frac{\omega - \varphi}{2}} \right\} d\varphi \, d\omega \\
 &\quad \left\| \begin{array}{ll} \frac{\omega + \varphi}{2} = \vartheta & \omega = \vartheta + \varphi \\ \frac{\omega - \varphi}{2} = \gamma & \varphi = \vartheta - \gamma \end{array} \right. \\
 &\quad \cos [2z \sin \gamma \cos \vartheta - \nu(\vartheta + \varphi) + \mu(\vartheta - \gamma)] \\
 &\quad \quad \quad - (\nu + \mu)\gamma - (\nu - \mu)\vartheta \\
 &= \cos [2z \cos \gamma \sin \vartheta - \nu(\vartheta + \varphi) - \mu(\vartheta - \gamma)] \\
 &= \cos [2z \cos \gamma \sin \vartheta - (\nu + \mu)\vartheta + (\mu - \nu)\gamma] \\
 &= \cos [2z \cos \gamma \sin \vartheta - (\nu + \mu)\vartheta] \cos (\mu - \nu)\gamma + \cos [2z \sin \gamma \cos \vartheta - (\nu + \mu)\gamma] \cos (\nu - \mu)\vartheta \\
 &= \sin [2z \cos \gamma \sin \vartheta - (\nu + \mu)\vartheta] \sin (\mu - \nu)\gamma + \sin [2z \sin \gamma \cos \vartheta - (\nu + \mu)\gamma] \sin (\nu - \mu)\vartheta
 \end{aligned}$$

$$x_{ijk}(0) = \sum_i a_{ijk} + \sum_j b_{ijk} + \sum_k c_{ijk}$$

abc nie są niezależnymi doświadczeniami

niezależny symetryczny $x_{ijk} = a_{ijk} (T_{2i} + T_{2j} + T_{2k})$

$$x_{ijk}(0) = \sum_i + \sum_j + \sum_k a_{ijk}$$

niezależny wybór a_{ijk} !

albo też operujemy a_{ijk} jako nową zmienną! zamiast x_{ijk}

biore $T_{2(i+j-k)}$
 $\Delta^2 x = T_{2v-2} + T_{2v} + T_{2v+2}$

$\Delta^2 x =$
 $\Delta^2 x = T_{2v+2} - T_{2v} + T_{2v-2}$

$$\begin{aligned} & -T_{2i+1} T_{2j-1} T_{2k} + T_{2i+1} T_{2j+1} T_{2k} + T_{2i+1} T_{2j} T_{2k-1} T_{2k+1} T_{2k-1} T_{2k+1} \\ & + T_{2i} (T_{2j-1} - 2T_{2j} + \dots) T_{2k} + T_{2i-1} T_{2j-1} T_{2k} - T_{2i+1} T_{2j-1} T_{2k} + T_{2i} T_{2j-1} T_{2k-1} \\ & - T_{2i-1} T_{2j+1} T_{2k} + T_{2i+1} T_{2j+1} T_{2k} + T_{2i} T_{2j+1} T_{2k-1} - T_{2i} T_{2j+1} T_{2k+1} \\ & + T_{2i} T_{2j-1} T_{2k-1} - T_{2i} T_{2j+1} T_{2k+1} + \end{aligned}$$

Wartość $x = a_{ijk} T_{2(i+j+k)}$

$$m \ddot{x} = m_2 [T_{2(i+j+k)-2} - 2T_{2(i+j+k)} + T_{2(i+j+k)+2}] \quad 4c^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} 2a(x_{i+j+k} - 2x_{ijk} + x_{i+j-k}) &= [T_{2(i+j+k)-2} - 2T_{2(i+j+k)} + T_{2(i+j-k)}] / 2a \\ 2a(x_{i+j-k} - \dots) &= \dots \end{aligned}$$

- +++
- ++-
- +--
-
- (-++)
- (-+-)
- (--+)
- (---)

$$m c^2 m \ddot{x} = 6a$$

$$\frac{c^2 m}{6} = a$$

$$c^2 = \frac{6a}{m}$$

oraz tutaj wari ~~int~~ $a_{ijk} = x_{ijk}(0) |_{i+j+k=0}$

= wartości przesunięte o przesunięcia $i+j+k=0$

tożsamość $T_{2(i+j-k)} T_{2(i-j-k)}$
 jedyne zmiennym $x_{ijk} = a [T_{2(i+j+k)} + T_{2(i+j-k)} + T_{2(i-j+k)}]$

tożsamość $t=0$ musi być zerowa = 0 z ogólnym

$$\left. \begin{aligned} i+j+k &= 0 \\ i+j-k &= 0 \\ i-j+k &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad i=j=k=0$$

Network

~~Wave~~ ~~Σ~~ ~~Σ~~

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = c^2 (\Delta_h^2 w + \Delta_k^2 w)$$

$$-p^2 = c^2 [(e^{2i\varphi} - 2 + e^{-2i\varphi}) + (e^{2i\psi} - 2 + e^{-2i\psi})]$$

$$w = \sum [e^{2ik\varphi} (A e^{4ik\psi} + D e^{2ik\psi}) + e^{-2ik\varphi} (A e^{4ik\psi} + D e^{2ik\psi})] \cos p t$$

$$= 2c^2 [\cos 2\varphi - 1 + (\cos 2\psi - 1)] = -4c^2 [\sin^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \psi]$$

$$M \cos 2k\varphi + N \sin 2k\varphi$$

$$A e^{2i(k+h)\varphi} + D e^{2i(k-h)\varphi}$$

$$R e^{2i(k+h)\varphi} + e^{2i(k-h)\varphi}$$

$$= \sum_{k,h} \left[\begin{matrix} A \cos 2(k+h)\varphi + D \sin 2(k+h)\varphi \\ + C \cos 2(k-h)\varphi + D \sin 2(k-h)\varphi \end{matrix} \right] \cos p t$$

$$p = 2c \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \psi}$$

$$w = \sum_{k,h} [A_{k,h} \cos(2k\varphi + 2h\psi) + D_{k,h} \sin(2k\varphi + 2h\psi) + C_{k,h} \cos(2k\varphi - 2h\psi) + D_{k,h} \sin(2k\varphi - 2h\psi)] \cos[2ct \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \psi}]$$

$$w_{k,h} = \int \Phi(\varphi, \psi) \sin 2k\varphi \sin 2h\psi \cos(2ct \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \psi}) d\varphi d\psi$$

$$h.b. \text{ tui } w = \int \Phi(\varphi, \psi) \sin 2(k\varphi + h\psi) \cos(2ct \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \psi}) d\varphi d\psi$$

2. case $t=0$:

$$w_{k,h} = \int \Phi(\varphi, \psi) \sin 2(k\varphi + h\psi) d\varphi d\psi$$

$$\text{brayc l'apic' cos. } w = \int \Phi(\varphi, \psi) \cos 2(k\varphi + h\psi) \cos(2ct \sqrt{\sin^2 \varphi + \sin^2 \psi}) d\varphi d\psi$$

~~1/4~~ ~~1/4~~ ~~1/4~~ ~~1/4~~ $J_0(\sqrt{k^2 + h^2})$

2. case membrane $w(t,y)$:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = c^2 (\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2})$$

$$w = f(x,y) \sin ct$$

$$= J_0(\sqrt{k^2 + h^2}) \sin ct$$

$$\frac{\partial J_0}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} J_0'$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 J_0}{\partial x^2} = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} J_0'' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} J_0' - \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}^3} J_0'$$

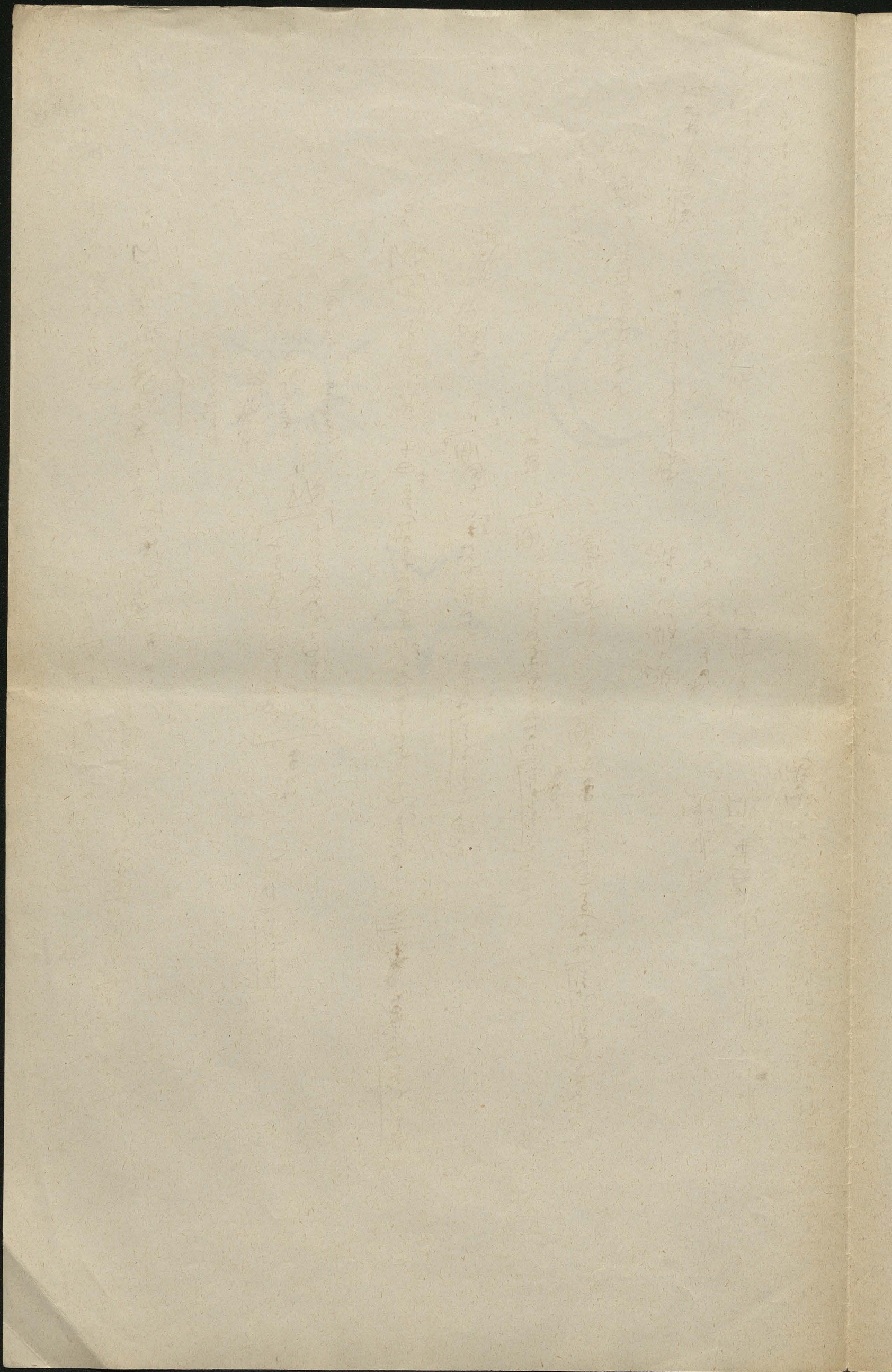
J_0'

$$(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}) J_0 = J_0'' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} J_0' = J_0''(2) + \frac{1}{2} J_0' = J_0'' - \frac{J_0'}{2} = -J_1' - (\frac{J_0 + J_2}{2}) = -J_0$$

3. Trough $w(t,y)$:

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = c^2 (\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2})$$

$$w = \sin ct \cdot \frac{e^{-ikr}}{r}$$



Imy problem dla stany [nice state]

$$y_n = \sum_i E_i \sin \frac{k_i n}{n+1} \cos(2ct \sin \frac{i n}{2(n+1)}) + \sum_i F_i \sin \frac{k_i n}{n+1} \sin(2ct \sin \frac{i n}{2(n+1)})$$

$$E_i = \frac{2}{n+1} \sum_k y_k^{(0)} \sin \frac{k_i n}{n+1} = \frac{2}{n+1} [y_1 \cos(\frac{i n}{n+1}) + y_2 \cos(\frac{2i n}{n+1}) + y_3 \cos(\frac{3i n}{n+1}) + \dots]$$

$$F_i = \frac{1}{(n+1) \cos \frac{i n}{n+1}} \sum_k y_k^{(0)} \sin \frac{k_i n}{n+1}$$

$$y_n = \frac{2}{n+1} \left[(y_1) \left\{ \sum_i \sin \frac{i n}{n+1} \cos \frac{k_i n}{n+1} \cos(2ct \sin \frac{i n}{2(n+1)}) \right\} + (y_2) \left\{ \sum_i \sin \frac{2i n}{n+1} \cos \frac{k_i n}{n+1} \cos(2ct \sin \frac{i n}{2(n+1)}) \right\} + \dots \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} [-\cos \frac{(k+1)n}{n+1} + \cos \frac{(k-1)n}{n+1}]$$

$$\sum_i -\cos \left[\frac{(k+1)n}{n+1} + 2ct \sin \frac{i n}{2(n+1)} \right] - \cos \left[\frac{(k+1)n}{n+1} - 2ct \sin \frac{i n}{2(n+1)} \right] + \cos \left[\frac{(k-1)n}{n+1} + 2ct \sin \frac{i n}{2(n+1)} \right] + \cos \left[\frac{(k-1)n}{n+1} - 2ct \sin \frac{i n}{2(n+1)} \right]$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^m \cos[n\alpha + \beta \sin n\gamma] = e^{i n \alpha + \beta \frac{e^{i n \gamma} - e^{-i n \gamma}}{2i}} = \sum A_n \cos n\alpha$$

$$e^{i n \alpha + \beta \frac{e^{i n \gamma} - e^{-i n \gamma}}{2i}}$$

~~AK~~

~~cos~~

$$\sin \frac{(k+1)n}{n+1} \cos \frac{2kn}{n+1} + \sin \frac{k n}{n+1} \cos \frac{2kn}{n+1} - \sin \frac{k n}{n+1} \cos \frac{2(k+1)n}{n+1} - \sin \frac{(k+1)n}{n+1} \cos \frac{2kn}{n+1}$$

$$e^{\frac{3in}{2(n+1)}} \sum e^{\frac{3kin}{2(n+1)}} + e^{\frac{in}{2(n+1)}} \sum e^{\frac{kin}{2(n+1)}}$$

$$\frac{e^{\frac{3in}{2(n+1)}} - e^{\frac{in}{2(n+1)}}}{1 - e^{\frac{2in}{2(n+1)}}}$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{3n}{2(n+1)} - \sin \frac{n}{2(n+1)}}{2 \sin \frac{n}{2(n+1)}}$$

$$\frac{\sin \frac{n}{n+1} - \sin \frac{n}{n+1}}{2 \sin \frac{n}{2(n+1)}} = 0$$

$$\sum e^{\frac{(k+3)ni}{2(n+1)}} + \sum_{k=1}^n e^{\frac{(2k+1)ni}{2(n+1)}}$$

~~AK~~

$$T = \frac{1}{2} A_1 \sin \frac{k n}{n+1} \sin \frac{n}{2(n+1)} + A_2 \sin \frac{2k n}{n+1}$$

$$= A_1^2 \cos^2(2ct \sin \frac{n}{2(n+1)}) \sin^2 \frac{n}{2(n+1)} \sum \sin^2 \frac{k n}{n+1} + A_2^2 \cos^2 \dots$$

$\cos \frac{2k n}{n+1}$

$$= \frac{2}{n+1} \left\{ \cos(2ct \sin \frac{n}{2(n+1)}) \left[(y_1) \sin \frac{n}{n+1} \frac{A_1}{n+1} + (y_2) \sin \frac{2n}{n+1} \frac{A_2}{n+1} + (y_3) \sin \frac{3n}{n+1} \frac{A_3}{n+1} + \dots \right] \sin \frac{k n}{n+1} + \cos(2ct \sin \frac{2n}{2(n+1)}) \left[(y_2) \sin \frac{2n}{n+1} \frac{A_2}{n+1} + (y_3) \sin \frac{4n}{n+1} \frac{A_3}{n+1} + (y_4) \sin \frac{6n}{n+1} \frac{A_4}{n+1} + \dots \right] \sin \frac{2k n}{n+1} + \cos(2ct \sin \frac{3n}{2(n+1)}) \left[\dots \right] \sin \frac{3k n}{n+1} \right\}$$

$$y_{k+1} - y_k = \frac{2}{n+1} \left\{ \cos(2ct \sin \frac{n}{2(n+1)}) A_1 \left[\sin \frac{(k+1)n}{n+1} - \sin \frac{k n}{n+1} \right] + \cos(2ct \sin \frac{2n}{2(n+1)}) A_2 \left[\sin \frac{(2k+1)n}{n+1} - \sin \frac{2k n}{n+1} \right] + \dots \right\}$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^n (y_{k+1} - y_k)^2 = A_1^2 \cos^2(2ct \sin \frac{n}{2(n+1)}) \sum \left[\sin \frac{(k+1)n}{n+1} - \sin \frac{k n}{n+1} \right]^2 + A_2^2 \cos^2(2ct \sin \frac{2n}{2(n+1)}) \sum \left[\sin \frac{(2k+1)n}{n+1} - \sin \frac{2k n}{n+1} \right]^2 + \dots$$

$$A_1 A_2 \dots \sum \left[\sin \frac{(k+1)n}{n+1} - \sin \frac{k n}{n+1} \right] \left[\sin \frac{2(k+1)n}{n+1} - \sin \frac{2k n}{n+1} \right] = \frac{4 \sin \frac{n}{n+1} \sin \frac{2n}{2(n+1)}}{\dots} \sum_{k=1}^n \left[\cos \frac{(2k+2)n}{2(n+1)} + \cos \frac{(2k+1)n}{2(n+1)} \right]$$

$$\cos \frac{(k+1)n}{n+1} \sin \frac{n}{2(n+1)} \cos \frac{(2k+1)n}{n+1} \sin \frac{n}{n+1}$$

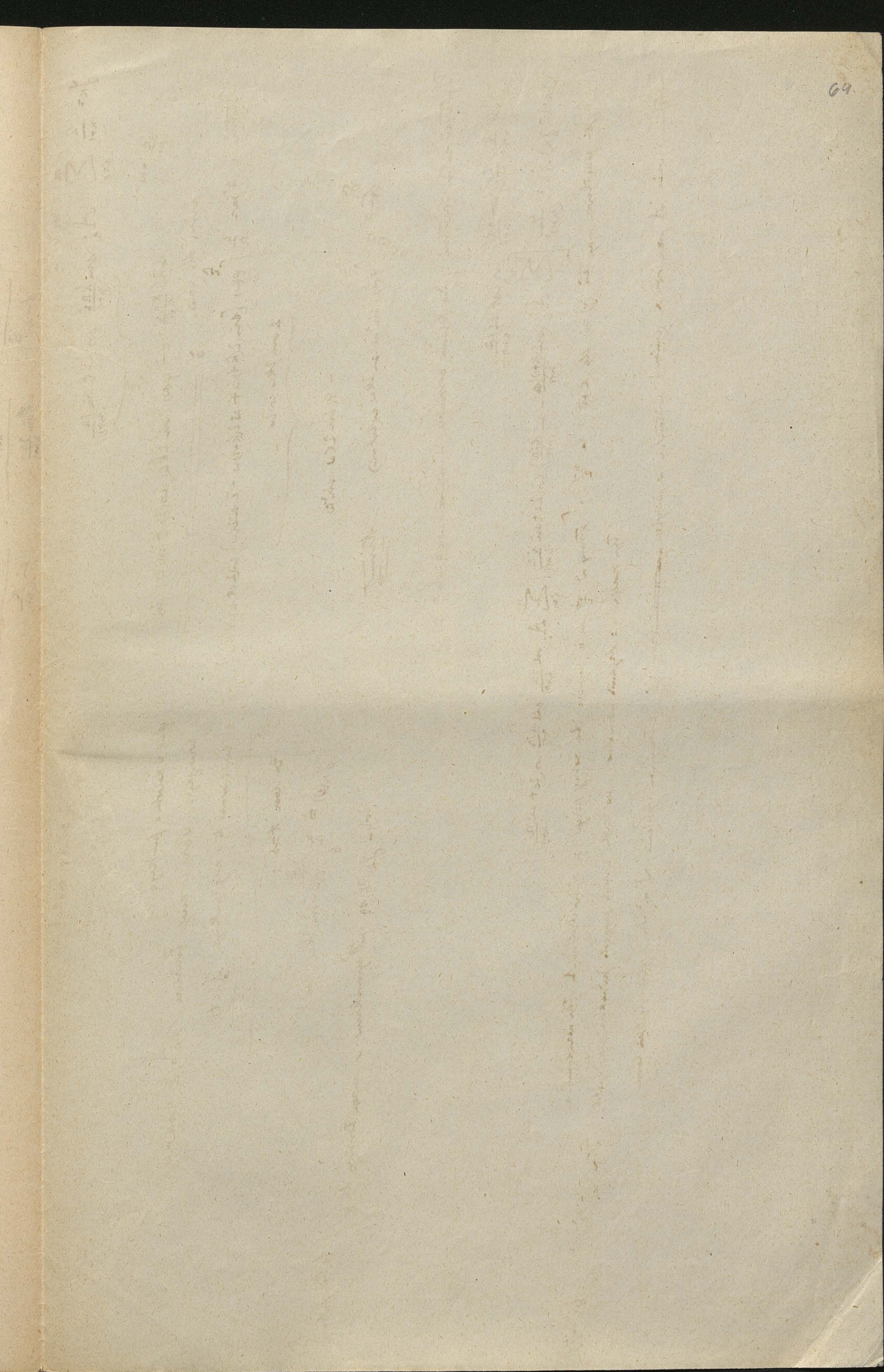
$$\cos \frac{3n}{2(n+1)} + \cos \frac{n}{2(n+1)}$$

$$+ \cos \frac{9n}{2(n+1)} + \cos \frac{3n}{2(n+1)}$$

$$+ \cos \frac{15n}{2(n+1)} + \cos \frac{5n}{2(n+1)}$$

⋮

[Faint handwritten mathematical notes and equations, including various symbols like M, A, and mathematical expressions, are visible across the page. The text is mostly illegible due to fading.]



$$y_k = \frac{2}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n A_i \sin \frac{k n i}{n+1} \cos \left(2ct \sin \frac{i n}{2(n+1)} \right)$$

$$\frac{i n}{2(n+1)} = \omega$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sin \frac{k n i}{n+1} = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \varphi(\omega) \sin 2k\omega \cos(2ct \sin \omega) d\omega$$

$$\text{Zatem: } \Delta y_k = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \varphi(\omega) [\sin 2(k+1)\omega + \sin 2(k-1)\omega - 2 \sin 2k\omega] \cos(2ct \sin \omega) d\omega$$

$$= 4 \sin 2k\omega \sin \omega$$

$$\Delta y_k = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \varphi(\omega) \sin^2 \omega \sin 2k\omega \cos(2ct \sin \omega) d\omega \quad \text{stwierdź!}$$

Wystarczy zatem rozpatrzyć jedną dyfuzję normalną, ponieważ energia $\mathcal{E} = \sum \dots$

$$y_k = \frac{2}{n+1} \sum_{i=1}^n A_i \sin \frac{k n i}{n+1} \cos \left(2ct \sin \frac{i n}{2(n+1)} \right)$$

$$(y_{k+1} - y_k) y_k = \frac{4}{(n+1)^2} \left[\sum_{i=1}^n A_i \left(\sin \frac{(k+1)n i}{n+1} - \sin \frac{k n i}{n+1} \right) \cos \left(2ct \sin \frac{i n}{2(n+1)} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n A_i \sin \frac{i n}{2(n+1)} \sin \frac{k n i}{n+1} \cos \left(2ct \sin \frac{i n}{2(n+1)} \right) \right]$$

Wypadek szczególny $\varphi = 0$ dla $k=0$ do $\frac{n-1}{2}$; stąd Δy_k do n ma być jako różnica szeregu z odpowiednimi A które uśredniamy α tym szeregi $\alpha =$ dyfuzja normalna i na każdej z nich przypada jednostowa prędkość.

Wartości A parowe α (liniowe) podane i w porównaniu z α i z innymi wyrażeniami $\Delta y_k^2, \Delta y_k^2, \dots$ które wyrażają coś

$$y_k = \sum_k A_k \cos 2k\varphi \cos(2ct \sin \varphi) + \sum B_k \sin 2k\varphi \sin(2ct \sin \varphi)$$

$\varphi(\omega) =$ dowolna funkcja ω

wierzący $\varphi(\omega)$ w szeregi Fouriera $\varphi(\omega) = \sum A \sin n\omega$

zatem mamy to w szeregu funkcji $J(2ct)$

Wtedy $t=0$:

$$y_k(0) = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \varphi(\omega) \sin 2k\omega d\omega$$

Wtedy $y_k(0)$ są współczynnikami w szeregu Fouriera dla φ .

to trygonometryczne

$$W \propto e^{-\alpha_0^2 + \alpha_1^2 + \dots} \left[\frac{\alpha_0^2}{\alpha_1^2} \right]$$

$$m \ddot{x}_{ijk} = 2\alpha [\delta_i^2 x + \delta_j^2 x + \delta_k^2 x]$$

$$m c^2 = \hbar \alpha$$

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{\hbar \alpha}{m}}$$

$$V = \sum \left[(x_{ijk} - x_{i-1,j,k})^2 + (x_{ijk} - x_{i,j-1,k})^2 + (x_{ijk} - x_{i,j,k-1})^2 + \right. \\ \left. + (y_{ijk} - y_{i,j-1,k})^2 + \right. \\ \left. + (z_{ijk} - z_{i,j,k-1})^2 + \right]$$

mł. są od siebie niezależne

$$T = \sum_m [\dot{x}_{ijk}^2 + \dot{y}_{ijk}^2 + \dot{z}_{ijk}^2]$$

Przyjmijmy: $x_{ijk} = \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma} x_{\alpha\beta\gamma} J_{2(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)}(2ct)$ to sprawdzić, czy dla $i,j,k \rightarrow \infty$ ale dla bardzo dużych i,j,k - którym wszystkim punktom równocześnie δx jest taki sam porównać z energią

Pierwsza energia w kierunku x :

(dla każdego punktu przestrzeni):

porównać wszystkim punktom równocześnie porównać z energią - z tego punktu $i=k=0$

$$(x_{0jk} - x_{1jk}) \dot{x}_{0jk}$$

$$(x_{000} - x_{100}) \dot{x}_{000}$$

$$x_{000} = \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma} x_{\alpha\beta\gamma} J_{2(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)}(2ct)$$

$$\dot{x}_{000} = 2c \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma} x_{\alpha\beta\gamma} J'_{2(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)}(2ct) = 2c \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma} x_{\alpha\beta\gamma} [J_{2(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)-1} - J_{2(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)+1}]$$

$$x_{100} = \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma} x_{\alpha\beta\gamma} J_{2(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)-2}$$

$$= 2c \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (x_{\alpha\beta\gamma} - x_{\alpha-1,\beta,\gamma}) J_{2(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)-1}$$

$$x_{000} - x_{100} = \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma} x_{\alpha\beta\gamma} [J_{2(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)} - J_{2(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)-2}]$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (x_{\alpha\beta\gamma} - x_{\alpha-1,\beta,\gamma}) J_{2(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)} = \sum_{\alpha\beta\gamma} (x_{\alpha\beta\gamma} - x_{\alpha-1,\beta,\gamma}) J_{2(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)} = \dots$$

porównać \uparrow między niezależnymi, nie można tak od razu, jak poprzednio dla δx było, więc $x_{\alpha\beta\gamma} - x_{\alpha-1,\beta,\gamma}$ jako niezależne

1	3	α	001	010	100															
2	6		002	020	200	011	101	110												
3	10		003	030	300	111	012	021	102	201	210									
4	15		004	040	400	112	121	211	202	220	022	103	301	130	310	013	031			
5	18		005	050	500	113	131	311	401	410	140	041	104	014	203	302	230	320	023	032

$$\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{2}$$

n

000 040 004

1+0+0

1+1+0 2+0+0

1+1+1 2+0+1 3+0+0

112 131 220 40

500 4+1 3+2 3+1+1

6+0 5+1 4+2 4+1+1 3+2+1

3+2+0

$$V(0) = \alpha \sum_{i,j,k} \left(\sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i,j,k} - \sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i-1,j,k} \right)^2$$

$$= \alpha \sum_{i,j,k} \left\{ \left[\sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i,j,k} - \sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i-1,j,k} \right]^2 + \left[\sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i,j,k} - \sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i,j-1,k} \right]^2 + \left[\sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i,j,k} - \sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i,j,k-1} \right]^2 \right\}$$

$$T = \frac{m}{2} \sum_{i,j,k} \left\{ \left[\sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i,j,k} + \sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i,j,k} + \sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i,j,k} \right]^2 + \left[\sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i,j,k} + \sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i,j,k} + \sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i,j,k} \right]^2 + \left[\sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i,j,k} + \sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i,j,k} + \sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i,j,k} \right]^2 \right\}$$

$$= \alpha \sum_{i,j,k} \left(\sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i,j,k} - \sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i-1,j,k} \right)^2 + \sum_j (D_{i,j} - \dots)^2 + \sum_k (C_{i,j,k} - \dots)^2 + 2 \dots$$

$$\sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} x_{i,j,k} = \sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} \left[\sum_{\alpha} A_{\alpha} T'_{2(i-\alpha)+j-\beta+k-\gamma} \right] = \sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} T'_{2(i-\alpha)+j-\beta+k-\gamma}$$

$$= \sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} \left[T'_{2(i-\alpha)+j-\beta+k-\gamma} - T'_{2(i-\alpha)+j-\beta+k-\gamma-2} \right] \cdot 2c \sum_{\alpha} \left[A_{\alpha} T'_{2(i-\alpha)+j-\beta+k-\gamma} + D_{\beta} T'_{2(i-\alpha)+j-\beta+k-\gamma} + G_{\gamma} T'_{2(i-\alpha)+j-\beta+k-\gamma} \right]$$

$$= \sum_{\alpha} A_{\alpha} \left[T'_{2(i-\alpha)+j-\beta+k-\gamma} - T'_{2(i-\alpha)+j-\beta+k-\gamma-2} \right] \cdot \left\{ \sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} T'_{2(i-\alpha)+j-\beta+k-\gamma} + \sum_{\beta\gamma} D_{\beta} T'_{2(i-\alpha)+j-\beta+k-\gamma} + \sum_{\beta\gamma} G_{\gamma} T'_{2(i-\alpha)+j-\beta+k-\gamma} \right\}$$

but in to same as 2 variations

Proof: $x_{i,j,k} = \sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} T'_{2(i-\alpha)+j-\beta+k-\gamma} + \sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} T'_{2(i-\alpha)+j-\beta+k-\gamma-1}$

$$V = \alpha \sum_{i,j,k} \left(\sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} \left[T'_{2(i-\alpha)+j-\beta+k-\gamma} - T'_{2(i-\alpha)+j-\beta+k-\gamma-1} \right] \right)^2$$

$$V(0) = \alpha \sum$$

$$(x_{i,j,k} - x_{i-1,j,k}) \dot{x}_{i,j,k} = \left[\sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} T'_{2(i-\alpha)+j-\beta+k-\gamma} - 1 \right] \left[\sum_{\beta\gamma} a_{\beta\gamma} T'_{2(i-\alpha)+j-\beta+k-\gamma} \right]$$

M
五

$(n-1) 01$ ~~0~~ $(n-1) 1$ $01(n-1)$ $(2-1)10$ $10(n-1)$ $1(n-1)0$
 $(n-2) 02$ $0(n-2) 2$ $02(n-2)$ $(n-2)20$ $20(n-2)$ $2(n-2)0$
 $(n-2) 11$ $1(n-2) 1$ $(n-2) 11$

$(n-3) 03$

$$n = \alpha + \beta + \gamma$$

$\alpha\beta\gamma$ $\alpha\gamma\beta$ $\beta\alpha\gamma$ ~~$\beta\gamma\alpha$~~ ~~$\gamma\alpha\beta$~~

• jaki sposób da się podzielić linie n jednostek na 3 grupy

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \binom{n-1}{i-1} = \frac{(n-1)(n-1)}{2}$$

$$2r J_{r-2} \times (J_{r-1} + J_{r+1})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= J_1^2 + 3^2 J_3^2 + 5^2 J_5^2 + \dots = \frac{x^2}{2} \left(J_1 J_0 + J_3 J_2 + J_5 (J_2 + J_4) + 5^2 J_5 (J_4 + J_6) + \dots \right) \\
 &= \frac{x^2}{4} \left\{ (J_0 + J_2)^2 + 3(J_2 + J_4)^2 + 5(J_4 + J_6)^2 + \dots \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

Czy można twierdzić że

$$\overline{(x_{000} - x_{100}) x_{000}} = \sum_{\alpha, \beta, \gamma} \left[J'_{2(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)-1} J'_{2(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)} \right] \cdot \overline{x_{\alpha\beta\gamma}} \quad ?$$

J_0, J_{2k} i reszta zerów $x_1, x_2 = 0$ itd. co mi jest potrzebne

4 1 1 | 3 2 1 | 5 1 4

2 1 3 2 2 2 2 3 1

1 1 4 1 2 3 1 3 2 1 4 1

$$\frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{2} +$$

67
Opłnu many ratun:

$$y_0(t) = [y_0 T_0 + (y_1 + y_{-1}) T_2 + (y_2 + y_{-2}) T_4 + \dots] + e [y_1 - y_0 T_1 + (y_2 - y_1) T_3 + (y_3 - y_2) T_5 + \dots]$$

punkt 0 punktów w rachunku

Tuż puszcz przewidyw. rżne d -∞ do 0 i d 1 do ∞

$$W(y_0, y_1, \dots, y_{-1}, \dots) = A e^{-\frac{1}{2} \alpha (y_1 + y_2 + \dots)} - \gamma \alpha [(y_1 - y_2)^2 + (y_2 - y_3)^2 + \dots] - \left[\frac{m}{2} (\dot{y}_0^2 + \dot{y}_1^2 + \dot{y}_2^2 + \dots) - \gamma \alpha [(y_0 - y_1)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2 + \dots] \right]$$

Albo zupelni bez wybrd na ym d -∞ do 0 tytko poudy. Wada y₁ y₂ ... y_∞ = A e^{- $\frac{1}{2} \alpha (y_1^2 + \dots)$} - $\gamma \alpha (y_1 - y_2)^2 + \dots$)
gdzi wygoteni poudkone y₀ y₋₁ ... y_{-∞} puzymyng 20

$$\frac{m}{2} \dot{y}_0^2 = \frac{1}{2} \gamma \alpha [T_1^2 + T_2^2 + T_3^2 + \dots] = \frac{1}{2} \gamma \alpha \left[\frac{1 - T_0^2}{2} \right] \neq \frac{1}{2} \gamma \alpha$$

prze wykonano = 2α y₀ (y₁ - y₀)
po suk:

$$y_1 - y_0 = y_1 T_0 + y_2 T_2 + y_3 T_4 + \dots + y_0 T_{-2} + y_{-1} T_{-4} + \dots - y_0 T_0 - y_1 T_{-2} - y_2 T_{-4} - \dots - y_{-1} T_{-2} - y_{-2} T_{-4} - \dots$$

$$= (y_1 - y_0) T_0 + (y_2 - y_1) T_2 + (y_3 - y_2) T_4 + \dots + (y_0 - y_{-1}) T_{-2} + (y_{-1} - y_{-2}) T_{-4} + \dots$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} &+ \dot{y}_0 \int (T_2 - T_0) dt + \dot{y}_1 \int (T_0 - T_2) + \dot{y}_2 \int (T_2 - T_4) dt + \dots \\ &+ (y_{-1}) \int (T_3 - T_1) - \dots \end{aligned} \right.$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \dot{y}_1 T_1^2 + \dot{y}_2 T_3 + \dot{y}_3 T_5 + \dots + \dot{y}_0 T_{-1} + \dot{y}_{-1} T_{-3} + \dot{y}_{-2} T_{-5} + \dots \right\}$$

tek jst dany
jziki wygoteni wnowe poudkonej temperatury d -∞ do ∞
wprawy (y₁ - y₀) (y₂ - y₁) i jstko nowa zmlenne

$$\overline{y_0(t) (y_1 - y_0)} = \frac{1}{2} \left[\begin{aligned} &T_0 T_{-1} + T_2 T_4 + T_4 T_6 + \dots \\ &+ T_{-2} T_{-4} + T_{-4} T_{-6} + \dots \end{aligned} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \left[\begin{aligned} &T_0 T_1 + T_2 T_3 + \dots \\ &+ T_{-2} T_{-1} + T_{-4} T_{-3} + \dots \end{aligned} \right] = 0$$

jziki do d: (T₁ - T₂) (T₂ - T₃) + (T₃ - T₄) (T₄ - T₅) + ...
= (T₁ - T₂) (T₀ - T₁) + (T₂ - T₃) (T₁ - T₂) + ...
= T₁' T₁' + T₄' T₃' + ...
nis mwie tndeli zby
y₁ y₀ = 0
y₁ y₂ = 0 i t.

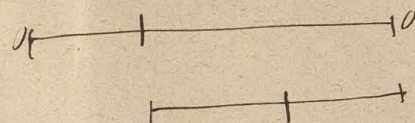
$(n-1) 01$ ~~0~~ $(n-1) 1$ $01(n-1)$ $(2-1)10$ $10(n-1)$ $1(n-1)0$
 $(n-2) 02$ $0(n-2) 2$ $02(n-2)$ $(n-2)20$ $20(n-2)$ $2(n-2)0$
 $(n-2) 11$ $1(n-2) 1$ $(n-2) 11$

$(n-3) 03$...

$$n = \alpha + \beta + \gamma$$

$\alpha \beta \gamma$ $\alpha \gamma \beta$ $\beta \alpha \gamma$ $\beta \gamma \alpha$ ~~$\alpha \beta \gamma$~~

~ jaké číslo do něj rozdělíme listy a jednotky na 3 grupy



$$\sum_{k=1}^n \cancel{(n-k)} (n-k) = \frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{2}$$

$$2r J_r = x(J_{r+1} + J_{r-1})$$

$$J = J_1^2 + 3^3 J_3^2 + 5^5 J_5^2 + \dots = \frac{x}{2} \left(J_1 J_0 + J_1 J_2 + 3^2 J_2 (J_2 + J_4) + 5^2 J_5 (J_4 + J_6) + \dots \right)$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{4} \left\{ (J_0 + J_2)^2 + 3(J_2 + J_4)^2 + 5(J_4 + J_6)^2 + \dots \right\}$$

Cy podle tohoto je

$$\overline{(x_{000} - x_{100}) x_{000}} = \sum_{\alpha \beta \gamma} [J'_{2(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)-1} J'_{2(\alpha+\beta+\gamma)}] \cdot \overline{x_{\alpha \beta \gamma}} \quad ?$$

$J_2 J_0$ a rovněž jiné $\overline{x_1 x_2} = 0$ atd. co mi jest potvrdeno

4 1 1 1 3 2 1 1 1 1

2 1 3 2 2 2 2 3 1 1

1 1 4 1 2 3 1 3 2 1 4 1

$$\frac{(n-2)(n-1)}{2} +$$

5. Osznir many zatur:

$$\dot{y}_0(t) = \left[\dot{y}_0 T_0 + (\dot{y}_1 + \dot{y}_{-1}) T_2 + (\dot{y}_2 + \dot{y}_{-2}) T_4 + \dots \right] + e \left[(\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_0) T_1 + (\dot{y}_2 - \dot{y}_1) T_3 + (\dot{y}_3 - \dot{y}_2) T_5 + \dots \right]$$

punkt 0 powstaje wzmuchony

Teraz musimy sprawdzić, jakie jest \dot{y}_0 od $-\infty$ do 0 i od 0 do ∞

$$W(y_0, y_1, \dots) = A e^{-\gamma \frac{m}{2} (\dot{y}_1^2 + \dot{y}_2^2 + \dots)} - \gamma \alpha \left[(\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_0)^2 + (\dot{y}_2 - \dot{y}_1)^2 + \dots \right] - \left[\frac{m}{2} (\dot{y}_0^2 + \dot{y}_1^2 + \dot{y}_2^2 + \dots) - \gamma \alpha \left[(\dot{y}_0 - \dot{y}_1)^2 + (\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_2)^2 + \dots \right] \right]$$

Albo zapiszemy bez względu na znak od $-\infty$ do 0 tylko pierwszy składnik $y_1, y_2, \dots, y_\infty = A e^{-\gamma \frac{m}{2} (\dot{y}_1^2 + \dots)} - \gamma \alpha (\dot{y}_1 - \dot{y}_0)^2 + \dots$
 gdzie wszystkie pozostałe $y_0, y_1, \dots, y_\infty$ przyjmujemy $= 0$

$$\frac{m}{2} \dot{y}_0^2 = \frac{1}{2\gamma} [T_1^2 + T_2^2 + T_3^2 + \dots] = \frac{1}{2\gamma} \left[\frac{1 - T_0^2}{2} \right] \neq \frac{1}{4\gamma}$$

prace wykonano $= 2\alpha \dot{y}_0 (y_1 - y_0)$
 po skł:

$$\begin{aligned} y_1 - y_0 &= y_1 T_0 + y_2 T_2 + y_3 T_4 + \dots \\ &\quad + y_0 T_{-2} + y_{-1} T_{-4} + \dots \\ &= (y_1 - y_0) T_0 + (y_2 - y_1) T_2 + (y_3 - y_2) T_4 + \dots \\ &\quad + (y_0 - y_{-1}) T_{-2} + (y_{-1} - y_{-2}) T_{-4} + \dots \\ &= y_0 T_0 - y_1 T_2 - y_2 T_4 - \dots \\ &\quad - y_{-1} T_{-2} - y_{-2} T_{-4} - \dots \end{aligned}$$

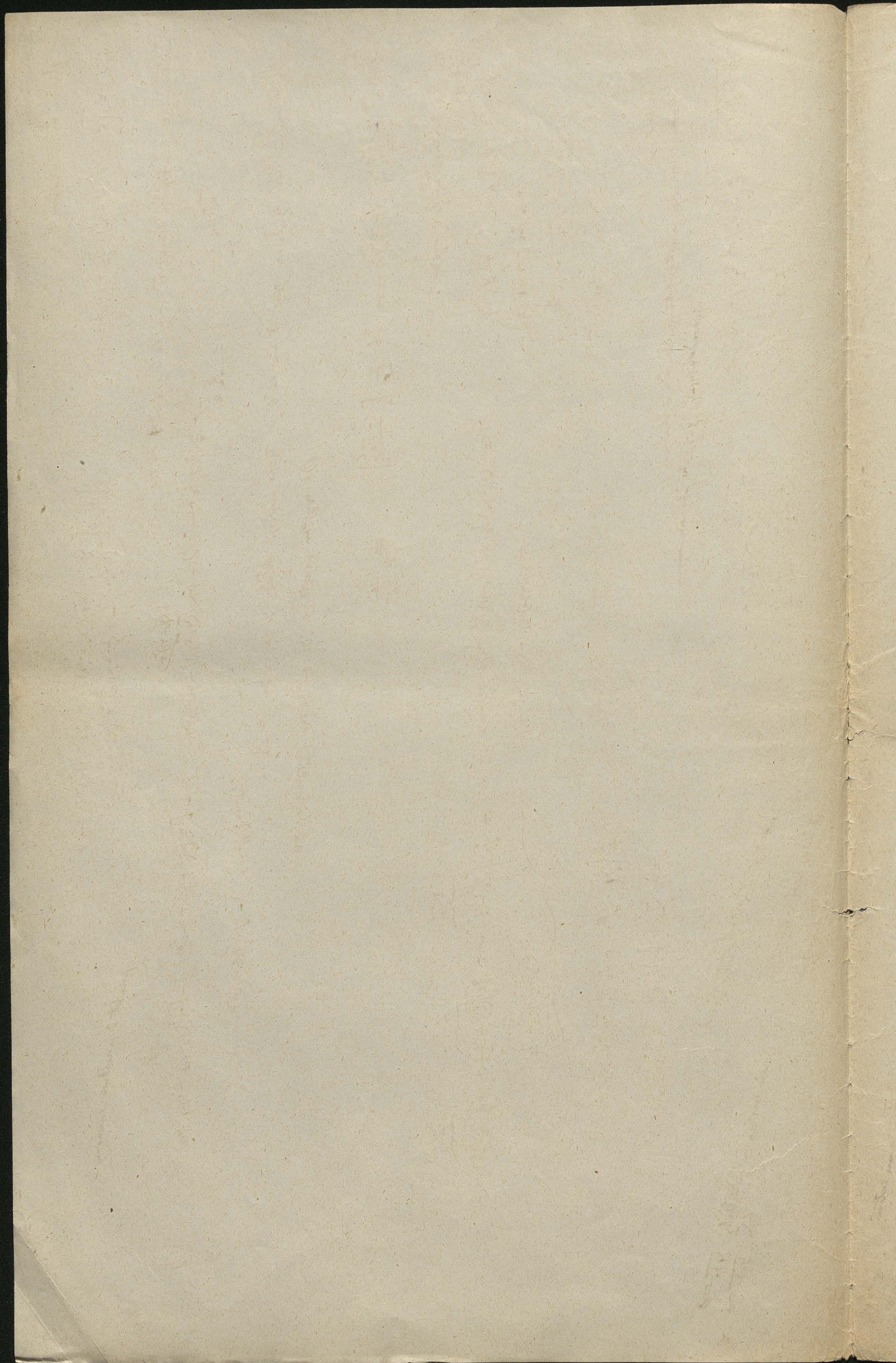
$$\begin{aligned} &+ \dot{y}_0 \int (\dot{T}_2 - \dot{T}_0) dt + \dot{y}_1 \int (\dot{T}_0 - \dot{T}_2) + \dot{y}_2 \int (\dot{T}_2 - \dot{T}_4) dt + \dots \\ &\quad + (y_{-1}) \int (\dot{T}_{-4} - \dot{T}_{-2}) - \dots \\ &+ \frac{1}{e} \left\{ \dot{y}_1 T_1^2 + \dot{y}_2 T_3 + \dot{y}_3 T_5 + \dots \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \dot{y}_0 T_{-1} + \dot{y}_{-1} T_{-3} + \dot{y}_{-2} T_{-5} + \dots \right\} \end{aligned}$$

toż samo dany
 jeżeli wszystkie wzajemne powstające temperatury od $-\infty$ do ∞
 uśrednimy $(y_1 - y_0)(y_1 - y_1)$ to jako nowa wartość

$$\overline{y_0(t)(y_1 - y_0)} = \frac{1}{e} \left[T_0 T_{-1} + T_2 T_4 + T_4 T_6 + \dots \right] + \frac{1}{e} \left[T_0 T_1 + T_2 T_3 + \dots \right] + \frac{1}{e} \left[T_2 T_1 + T_4 T_3 + \dots \right] = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{jeżeli do: } &+ (T_1 - T_0)(T_2 - T_0) + (T_3 - T_1)(T_4 - T_1) + \dots \\ &= (T_1 - T_0)(T_2 - T_0) + (T_3 - T_1)(T_4 - T_1) + \dots \\ &= T_1 T_2 + T_3 T_4 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

nie można znaleźć ich
 gdyż $\overline{y_1 y_0} = 0$
 $\overline{y_1 y_2} = 0$ etc



[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text and mathematical notations, possibly including fractions and algebraic expressions, covering the majority of the page.]

justi and say this y_k as do $y_0 = 0$: $c[y_1 J_1 + y_2 J_2 + y_3 J_3 + \dots] [y_1 J_1 + y_2 J_2 + y_3 J_3 + \dots]$

$$\widehat{y_0(t)(y_1 - y_0)} = \frac{1}{c} [J_2 J_1 + J_4 J_3 + \dots] + [J_0 J_1 + J_2 J_3 + \dots] = \frac{1}{c} [J_0 J_1 + J_1 J_2 + J_2 J_3 + \dots]$$

$$[J_n(2)]^2 = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n J_n(2x \sin \theta) d\theta = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n \sin 2n\theta J_n(2x \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{n\pi x} \int_0^n [2J_2 + 6J_6 + 10J_{10} + \dots] d\theta$$

$$J_n = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n \cos(y \sin \omega - n\omega) d\omega = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n [\cos(y \sin \omega) \cos n\omega + \sin(y \sin \omega) \sin n\omega]$$

$$2 \cos 2\omega + 6 \cos 6\omega + 10 \cos 10\omega + \dots$$

$$\alpha + \alpha^3 + \alpha^5 + \dots = \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha^2} = \frac{x e^{2i\omega}}{1-x^2 e^{4i\omega}}$$

$$\sum_{n=1,3,5} x^n \sin 2n\omega = \frac{x(1+x^2) \sin 2\omega}{1-2x^2 \cos 4\omega + x^4}$$

$$\sum x^n \cos 2n\omega = \frac{x \cos 2\omega (1-2x^2 \cos 4\omega) - x^3 \sin 2\omega \sin 4\omega}{1-2x^2 \cos 4\omega + x^4} = \frac{2 \cos 2\omega - x^3 \cos 2\omega}{1-2x^2 \cos 4\omega + x^4} = \frac{x(1-x^2) \cos 2\omega}{1-2x^2 \cos 4\omega + x^4}$$

$$\sum_{n=1,3,5} n \sin 2n\omega = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\sin 2\omega}{2(1-\cos 4\omega)} \left[1+3 - \frac{2[4-4\cos 4\omega]}{2(1-\cos 4\omega)} \right] \right] = 0$$

$$\sum n \cos 2n\omega = \frac{\cos 2\omega}{2(1-\cos 4\omega)} \left[1-3 - \frac{2[4-4\cos 4\omega]}{2(1-\cos 4\omega)} \right] = -\frac{\cos 2\omega}{1-\cos 4\omega} = -\frac{\cos 2\omega}{2 \sin^2 2\omega}$$

$$[J_1^2 + 3J_3^2 + \dots] = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n d\theta \frac{1}{2n} \int_0^n \cos(2x \sin \theta \sin \omega) \frac{\cos 2\omega}{\sin^2 2\omega} d\omega$$

$$2 \frac{\partial J}{\partial x} = J_0^2 + J_1^2 + 2x(J_0 J_1' + J_1 J_0')$$

$$[J_0 J_1 + J_0 J_1 + J_2 J_0 - J_2 J_2] = J_0^2 - J_1^2$$

$$= -\frac{x}{n} J_1 (J_0 + J_2) = -2J_1^2$$

po d'ajm r'azion
 $= \frac{2}{n\pi x} = \frac{2}{n\pi x} \dots$

$$= \frac{2}{n\pi} [J_1^2 + 3J_3^2 + 5J_5^2 + \dots] = \frac{1}{n} [J_0^2 + J_1^2]$$

$$2 \frac{\partial J}{\partial x} = 2[J_0 J_1' + J_1 J_0' + J_2 J_3' + \dots]$$

$$+ J_0' J_1 + J_1' J_2 + J_2' J_3 + \dots$$

$$= J_0(J_0 - J_2) + J_1(J_1 - J_3) + J_2(J_2 - J_4) + J_3(J_3 - J_5) + \dots$$

$$= J_0^2 - J_1^2 = (J_0 + J_2)(J_0 - J_2) = \frac{2}{n} \int_0^n J_1'(2x \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n (1 - \sin 2\theta) J_0(2x \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$1 + 3\alpha^2 + 5\alpha^4 + \dots = \frac{1}{1-\alpha^2} + \frac{2\alpha^2}{(1-\alpha^2)^2} = \frac{1+\alpha^2}{(1-\alpha^2)^2}$$

$$\alpha + 3\alpha^3 + 5\alpha^5 + \dots = \frac{\alpha(1+\alpha^2)}{(1-\alpha^2)^2} = \frac{(\frac{1}{2} + \alpha)}{(\frac{1}{2} - \alpha)^2}$$

$$e^{2i\omega} + J e^{6i\omega} + \dots = \frac{e^{2i\omega} + e^{6i\omega}}{(e^{2i\omega} - e^{4i\omega})^2} = -\frac{\cos 2\omega}{2 \sin^2 2\omega}$$

$$\frac{\partial J}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n J_1'(2x \sin \theta) d\theta$$

$$J' = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n d\theta \frac{J_1(2x \sin \theta)}{2 \sin \theta} = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n \frac{d\theta}{2 \sin \theta} [J_0 + J_2(2x \sin \theta)] 2x \sin \theta$$

$$= \frac{x}{2} \frac{1}{n} \int_0^n [J_0 + J_2(2x \sin \theta)] d\theta = \frac{x}{2} [J_0^2 + J_1^2]$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & J'_{2v} - J'_{4n-2v} - J'_{4n+2v} + J'_{2n-2v} + J'_{2n+2v} - \\
 & = (-1)^n \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left\{ \underbrace{\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \left[1 - 2 + 2 \dots \right]}_{(-1)^m \left[1 - \frac{(4mn)^4}{4x^2} \right]} - \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \left[\frac{2n^2}{x} - \frac{(4n-2v)^2 + (4n+2v)^2}{2x} + \frac{(2n-2v)^2 + (2n+2v)^2}{2x} \right] \right\} \\
 & \quad - \frac{16n^2 + 4v^2}{4x} + \frac{64n^2 + 4v^2}{4x} = \frac{2n^2}{x} (-1)^m + \frac{8n^2}{x} \frac{m^2+m}{4} (-1)^m \\
 & = (-1)^{n+m} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left\{ \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \left[1 - \frac{(4mn)^4}{4x^2} \right] - \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \left[\frac{4m^2n^2}{4x} \right] \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 4[J'_1 J'_2 + J'_3 J'_4 + \dots] &= J_0 J_1 + 2J_2 J_3 + 2J_4 J_5 + \dots \\
 &\quad - [J_1 J_2 + J_3 J_4 + J_5 J_6 + \dots] \\
 &\quad - [J_0 J_3 + J_2 J_5 + J_4 J_7 + \dots]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$J_3 = \frac{4}{x} J_1 - J_0 \quad J_0$$

$$J_5 = \frac{8}{x} J_3 - J_2 \quad J_2$$

$$J_7 = \frac{12}{x} J_5 - J_4 \quad J_4$$

$$J_0 J_3 + J_2 J_5 + \dots = - (J_0 J_1 + J_2 J_3 + J_4 J_5 + \dots) + \frac{1}{x} [4J_0 J_1 + 8J_2 J_3 + 12J_4 J_5 + \dots - 2v J_{n-2} J_n]$$

$$J_3(x+y) = \sum J_{3-l}(x) J_l(y)$$

$$= J_0(x) J_3(y) + J_{-1}(x) J_4(y) + J_{-2}(x) J_5(y) + \dots$$

$$+ J_1(x) J_2(y) + J_2(x) J_1(y) + J_3(x) J_0(y) + J_4(x) J_{-1}(y) + J_5(x) J_{-2}(y) + \dots$$

$$J_3(2x) = 2J_1 J_2 + J_0 J_3 - J_1 J_4 + J_2 J_5 - J_3 J_6 + J_4 J_7 - J_5 J_8 + J_6 J_9$$

$$J_3(0) J_3 =$$

$$\text{Dirac } y_{-2} = y_{-1} = y_0(0) = 0$$

$$\bar{y}_1 = \bar{y}_2 = \bar{y}_3$$

for known

$$y_0 = y_{1(0)} J_1 + y_{2(0)} J_2 + y_{3(0)} J_3 + \dots$$

$$y_1 = y_{1(0)} J_0 + y_{2(0)} J_1 + y_{3(0)} J_2 + \dots$$

$$\dot{y}_0 y_1 = \bar{y}_1^2 J_1' J_0 + \bar{y}_1^2 J_1' J_1 + \bar{y}_1^2 J_1' J_2 + \dots = \bar{y}_1^2 [J_0 J_1' + J_1 J_1' + J_2 J_1' + \dots]$$

$$= \bar{y}_1^2 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} J_0 J_1 + J_1 J_2 + J_2 J_3 + \dots \\ - [J_0 J_3 + J_1 J_4 + J_2 J_5 + \dots] \end{array} \right.$$

$$= J_0 J_1 - J_0 J_3 + J_1 J_2 - J_1 J_4 + J_2 J_3 - J_2 J_5 + \dots = J_0 J_1 - J_1' J_3 - J_2' J_5 - \dots$$

$$J_1(x+y) = J_1(x) J_0(y) + J_2(x) J_1(y) + J_3(x) J_2(y) + \dots = J_1(x) J_0(y) + J_2(x) J_1(y) + J_3(x) J_2(y) + \dots$$

$$J_1(x) J_0(y) + J_2(x) J_1(y) + J_3(x) J_2(y) + \dots = J_0(x) J_1(y) - J_1(x) J_2(y) + J_2(x) J_3(y) + \dots$$

$$J_1(2x) = 2 [J_0 J_1 - J_1 J_2 + J_2 J_3 - J_3 J_4 + \dots]$$

$$J_1^2 + J_3^2 + J_5^2 + \dots = \int J_1(2x) dx [J_1 J_0' - J_1 J_2' + J_3 J_2' - J_3 J_4' - \dots = J_1 J_1' - 2 J_1^2 + 2 J_1 J_3 - 2 J_3^2 + \dots]$$

$$J_1'(2x) = [J_1'^2 + J_3'^2 + \dots] + J_1 J_1'' + J_3 J_3'' + \dots$$

$$\bar{y}_1^2 \frac{2}{x} [1 + 2 + \dots + \nu]$$

$$= \bar{y}_1^2 \left(\frac{\nu}{2}\right)^2$$

= const

$$J_1' = J_{\nu-1} - J_{\nu+1}$$

$$J_1 = \int J_{\nu-1} dx - \int J_{\nu+1} dx$$

$$J_{\nu-1} = J_\nu + \int J_{\nu+1} dx$$

$$J_1 = \int J_{\nu-1} dx = \int [J_\nu + \int J_{\nu+1} dx] dx = \int J_\nu dx + \int \int J_{\nu+1} dx^2 = \int J_\nu dx + \frac{1}{2} J_{\nu+1}^2 + \dots$$

$$J_1 J_1 + J_3 J_3 + \dots$$

$$= \int J_1^2 dx + \int J_3^2 dx + \dots$$

$$J_{2\nu} J_{2\nu+2}' = (-1)^\nu (-1)^{\nu+1} \frac{2}{\pi x} \left[\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{2\nu^2}{x} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right] \left[\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{2(\nu+1)^2}{x} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right]$$

$$= - \frac{2}{\pi x} \left[\frac{2\nu^2}{x} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{2(\nu+1)^2}{x} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right]$$

$$= + \frac{2}{\pi x} \frac{4\nu}{x} \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2\nu}{x^2}$$

$$\sum [P_{\nu\nu} P_{\nu+2\nu} - P_{\nu+2\nu} P_{\nu\nu}]$$

$$\hat{y}_1' \int_0^x J_0 dt + \dots$$

$$\hat{y}_1' \left[J_2 \int_0^x J_0 dt + J_4 \int_0^x J_2 dt + \dots \right]$$

$$J_{2\nu} J_{2\nu+2} = \frac{1}{2} J_{2\nu} [J_{2\nu+1}' - J_{2\nu+3}]$$

$$\downarrow \quad \downarrow$$

$$J_{\nu-1} J_{\nu+1}' = \frac{1}{2} J_{\nu-1} [J_\nu - J_{\nu+2}]$$

$$\downarrow$$

$$\frac{4\nu(\nu+1)}{x^2} J_\nu - J_\nu - \frac{2(\nu+1)}{x} J_{\nu-1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} J_{\nu-1} \left[\left(2 - \frac{4\nu(\nu+1)}{x^2} \right) J_\nu + \frac{2(\nu+1)}{x} J_{\nu-1} \right]$$

$$= \left[\frac{\nu}{x} J_\nu + J_\nu' \right] \left\{ \underbrace{\left(1 - \frac{2\nu(\nu+1)}{x^2} \right) J_\nu + \frac{\nu+1}{x} \left[\frac{\nu}{x} J_\nu + J_\nu' \right]}_{J_\nu - \frac{\nu(\nu+1)}{x^2} J_\nu + \frac{\nu+1}{x} J_\nu'} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\nu}{x} \left[1 - \frac{\nu(\nu+1)}{x^2} \right] J_\nu^2 + \frac{\nu+1}{x} J_\nu'^2 + J_\nu J_\nu'$$

$$= \frac{\nu}{x} J_\nu^2 - \frac{\nu^3}{x^3} J_\nu^2 - \frac{\nu^2}{x^2} J_\nu^2 + \frac{\nu+1}{x} J_\nu'^2 + J_\nu J_\nu'$$

$$\sum (P_{2\nu} P_{2\nu+2} - P_{2\nu+1} P_{2\nu})$$

$$J_{2\nu} = (-1)^\nu \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{2\nu^2}{x} \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right]$$

$$\int J_{2\nu} dx = (-1)^\nu \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[-\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{2\nu^2}{x} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right]$$

$$J_{2\nu} \int J_{2\nu} dx = (-1)^\nu (-1)^{\nu+1} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{2(\nu+1)^2}{x} \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] \left[-\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{2\nu^2}{x} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi x} \frac{4\nu^2}{x} \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{2\nu^2}{x}$$

$$\frac{1}{x} [J_1^2 + 3J_3^2 + 5J_5^2 + \dots]$$

$$0$$

$$- \frac{1}{x^3} [J_1^2 + 3^3 J_3^2 + 5^3 J_5^2 + \dots]$$

$$0$$

$$- \frac{1}{x^5} [J_1^2 + 3^5 J_3^2 + 5^5 J_5^2 + \dots]$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sin^2 2x} + \frac{1}{2 \sin 2x}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{x} [J_1'^2 + J_3'^2 + J_5'^2]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{x} [J_1'^2 + 3J_3'^2 + 5J_5'^2 + \dots]$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2} \frac{2}{x} [J_1^2 + J_3^2 + J_5^2 + \dots]$$

$$= J_1(2x)$$

$$J_n^2 = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^\pi \sin 2nx J_0(2x \sin x) dx$$

$$\sum_{n=1,3,\dots}^\infty y^n \sin 2nx =$$

$$J_{4m+2v-2} - J_{4m+2v} - J_{4m+2v} + J_{4m+2v+2} = (-1)^{v+1} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \left[\begin{aligned} & - \frac{(4m+2v-2)^4}{8x^2} + (4m+2v)^4 \\ & + \frac{(4m+2v+2)^4}{8x^2} - (4m+2v)^4 \end{aligned} \right] = \frac{8(4m+2v)^3 - 24(4m+2v)^2}{-8(4m+2v)^3 - 24(4m+2v)^2}$$

$$+ \frac{\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4})}{2x} \left[\begin{aligned} & (4m+2v-2)^2 - (4m+2v)^2 = -4(4m+2v) + 4 \\ & + (4m+2v+2)^2 - (4m+2v)^2 = 4(4m+2v) + 4 = 16v + 8 \end{aligned} \right] - \frac{16.6 \cdot 16m^2 v^2}{x^2}$$

für konstant:

$$\dot{y}_0 y_1 = \bar{y}_0' J_0' J_2 + \bar{y}_1' J_2' J_0 + \bar{y}_1' J_2' J_4 + \bar{y}_2' J_2 J_4' + \bar{y}_2' J_4' J_6$$

$$= \bar{y}_0' [J_0' J_2 + J_0 J_2' + J_2' J_4 + J_2 J_4' + \dots] + \bar{y}_1' [J_2' (J_0 - J_4) + 2 J_4' (J_2 - J_6) + 3 J_6' (J_4 - J_8) \dots]$$

$$\int \dot{y}_0 y_1 dt = y_0 y_1 - \int y_0 \dot{y}_1 dt$$

$$\frac{1}{x} \{ 2^2 J_2'^2 + 4^2 J_4'^2 + 6^2 J_6'^2 + \dots \}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} J_4 + J_6 \\ + J_8 - J_0 \end{aligned} \right\} = J_5 + J_7 \neq \frac{2.6 J_6}{x}$$

$$\frac{\mu^3}{x^2}$$

$$i \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} \int + i \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} \int$$

$$\overbrace{i \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} \int}^{i \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} \int} - i \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} \int = i \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} \int$$

$$J_2(x+y) = \sum_{\lambda=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_{2-\lambda}(x) J_{\lambda}(y)$$

$$= J_2(x) J_0(y) + J_1(x) J_1(y) + J_0(x) J_2(y) + J_{-1}(x) J_3(y) + \dots$$

$$+ J_3(x) J_{-1}(y) + J_4(x) J_{-2}(y)$$

$$= J_1(x) J_1(y) + J_2(x) J_0(y) - J_1(x) J_3(y) + J_2(x) J_4(y) -$$

$$J_0(x) J_2(y) - J_3(x) J_1(y) + J_4(x) J_2(y) -$$

$$J_2(2x) = J_1(x)^2 + 2[J_0 J_2 - J_1 J_3 + J_2 J_4 - J_3 J_5 \dots]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} [J_2(2x) - J_1(x)^2] = 2[J_0 J_2' - J_1 J_3' + J_2 J_4' - J_3 J_5' -$$

$$+ J_0' J_2 - J_1' J_3 + J_2' J_4 - \dots]$$

$$= 2[J_1(2x) - J_3(2x) - J_1(x) J_1'(x)]$$

$$J_1'^2 + J_3'^2 \dots = J_1'(2x) + 2(J_1' + J_3' + \dots) + J_1'^2 - 2(J_1 J_3 + J_3 J_5 \dots)$$

$$\int J_1(2x) dx = \frac{J_2(2x)}{2}$$

$$J_0(x+y) = J_0(x) J_0(y) + 2[J_1(x) J_1(y) + J_2(x) J_2(y) - J_3(x) J_3(y) - \dots]$$

$$J_0(2x) = J_0^2 + 2[-J_1^2 + J_2^2 - J_3^2 \dots]$$

$$J_2(2x) = 2J_1^2 + 4[J_0 J_2 + J_2 J_4 + J_4 J_6 \dots]$$

$$= -4[J_1 J_3 + J_3 J_5 \dots]$$

$$J_2(0) = 0 = -J_1^2 + 2\{J_0 J_2 + J_1 J_3 + J_2 J_4 + J_3 J_5 \dots\}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} J_1 J_1' + J_0 J_2' + J_1 J_3' + J_2 J_4' + \dots = 0$$

$$+ J_0' J_2 + J_1' J_3 + J_2' J_4 + \dots$$

$$J_1 J_0 - J_1 J_2 + J_0 J_4 - J_0 J_3 + J_1 J_2 - J_1 J_4$$

$$- J_2 J_1 - J_2 J_3 + J_0 J_3 - J_2 J_3 + J_1 J_4 - J_3 J_4$$

$$= 2[J_0 J_1 - J_0 J_3 - J_1 J_2 + J_1 J_4 + J_2 J_3 - J_2 J_5 - J_3 J_4 + J_3 J_6$$

$$+ J_1 J_2 - J_1 J_4 - J_0 J_3 + J_2 J_3 + J_1 J_4 - J_3 J_4 \dots]$$

$$= 2[J_0 J_1 - J_1 J_2 - 2[J_0 J_3 + J_1 J_2 \dots]]$$

$$= -4 J_1$$

$$= 4[J_0 J_2' - J_1 J_3' + J_2 J_4' \dots] - 2(J_0 J_1 + J_1 J_2)$$

$$J_3(x+y) = \sum_{\lambda=-\infty}^{+\infty} J_{3-\lambda}(x) J_{\lambda}(y)$$

$$= J_0(x) J_3(y) + J_1(x) J_4(y) + J_2(x) J_5(y) - J_3(x) J_6(y) \dots$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & +4 \left[\left(\frac{4^2}{2x} \right) + \frac{16 \cdot 2n}{x} - \frac{32 \cdot 2n}{x} \right] \\
 & +6 \left[\left(\frac{6^2}{2x} \right) + \frac{16 \cdot 3n}{x} - \frac{32 \cdot 3n}{x} + \dots \right] \\
 & +8 \left[\dots \right]
 \end{aligned}
 \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} 2m \\ 3n \end{array} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & J'_{2\nu} + J'_{4n-2\nu} + J'_{4n+2\nu} + J'_{6n-2\nu} + J'_{6n+2\nu} + \dots + J'_{4mn+2\nu} \\
 & = (-1)^{\nu'} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) (2m+1) - \frac{1}{2x} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \left[4\nu^2 + (4n-2\nu)^2 + (4n+2\nu)^2 + (6n-2\nu)^2 + (6n+2\nu)^2 + \dots \right] \right] \\
 & \quad \left[2(4n)^2 [1 + 2^2 + \dots + m^2] + (2m+1) 4\nu^2 \right] \mp \frac{32 m^3 n^2}{3} \\
 & \mp (-1)^{\nu'} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left[2m \left[\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{8 m^2 n^2}{3 x} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 2\nu J'_{2\nu} + (4n-2\nu) J'_{4n-2\nu} - (4n+2\nu) J'_{4n+2\nu} - (6n-2\nu) J'_{6n-2\nu} + (6n+2\nu) J'_{6n+2\nu} - \dots = (-1)^{\nu'} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \left\{ \right. \\
 & 2\nu \left[\cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{2\nu^2}{x} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right] \\
 & - 4\nu \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \frac{48 n^2 \nu^2}{x} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + 4\nu \cos\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) + \frac{48 n^2 \nu^2}{x} \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) - \dots \\
 & \left. = -(-1)^{\nu'} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi x}} \frac{48 n^2 \nu^2}{x} \left[1 - 2^2 + 3^2 - \dots - m^2 \right] \sin\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \right\} \\
 & \quad \pm \frac{m^2}{2} \\
 & \sum \Pi = \pm \frac{2}{\pi x^2} 2m \frac{8}{3} \frac{m^2 n^2}{x} \frac{48 n^2 \nu^2}{x} \frac{m^2 x^3}{2 \cdot 3} \sin^2\left(x + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\leq \nu^2 = \frac{n^3}{3}$$

$$\frac{m^5 n^7}{x^4} \quad m = \frac{ct}{n} \quad x = ct$$

$$\frac{v^5}{x^4}$$

$$ct n^2$$

22 Jede Kräfte wirken, beiden anderen dazutun

$$y_0 = y_0 [J_0 + 2J_{2n} + 2J_{8n} + \dots + J_{4mn}] = \sqrt{\frac{2}{n\lambda}} \omega(x + \frac{\pi}{2}) m$$

$$+ y_1 [J_2 + J_{4n-2} + J_{4n+2} + J_{8n-2} + J_{8n+2} + \dots]$$

$$+ y_{-1} [\dots]$$

$$+ y_2 [J_4 + J_{4n-4} + J_{4n+4} + \dots]$$

$$y_1 - y_0 = y_0 [-J_0 + J_2 + J_{4n-2} - 2J_{4n} + J_{4n+2} + J_{8n-2} - 2J_{8n} + J_{8n+2} + J_{12n-2} - 2J_{12n} + J_{12n+2}]$$

$$+ y_1 [J_0 - J_2 + J_{4n-4} - J_{4n-2} - J_{4n+2} + J_{4n+4} - J_{8n-2} + 2J_{8n} - J_{8n+2} + J_{12n-4}]$$

$$+ y_{-1} [J_2 + J_4 - J_{4n-2} + 2J_{4n} - J_{4n+2} + J_{8n-4} - J_{8n-2} - J_{8n+2} + J_{8n+4}]$$

$$+ y_2 [J_2 - J_4 + J_{4n-6} - J_{4n-4} - J_{4n+4} + J_{4n+6} - J_{8n-4} + J_{8n-2} + J_{8n+2} - J_{8n+4}]$$

$$+ y_3 [-J_4 + J_6 - J_{4n-4} + J_{4n+2} + J_{4n+2} - J_{4n+4} + J_{8n-6} - J_{8n-4} \dots]$$

$$= y_0 [-J'_1 + J'_{4n-1} + J'_{4n+1} + J'_{8n-1} + J'_{8n+1}]$$

$$y_1 [J'_1 + J'_{4n-3} - J'_{4n+3} - J'_{8n-1} + J'_{8n+1}]$$

$$y_2 [-J'_3 - J'_{4n-1} + J'_{4n+1} + J'_{8n-3} - J'_{8n+3}]$$

$$y_3 [J'_3 + J'_{4n-5} - J'_{4n+5} - J'_{8n-3} + J'_{8n+3}]$$

$$y_4 [-J'_5 - J'_{4n-3} + J'_{4n+3} + J'_{8n-5} - J'_{8n+5}]$$

$$+ 2y_0 \left[2J'_2 + (4n-2)J'_{4n-2} - (4n+2)J'_{4n+2} + (8n-2)J'_{8n-2} - (8n+2)J'_{8n+2} \right]$$

$$+ 2 \left[4J'_4 + (4n-4)J'_{4n-4} - (4n+4)J'_{4n+4} - (8n-4)J'_{8n-4} + (8n+4)J'_{8n+4} \right]$$

$$+ 3 \left[6J'_6 + (4n-6)J'_{4n-6} \right]$$

$$+ 4 \left[8J'_8 + (4n-8)J'_{4n-8} \right]$$

$$J_\nu = (-1)^{\frac{\nu}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{n\lambda}} \left[\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{\nu^2}{2\lambda} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right]$$

$$J'_\nu = (-1)^{\frac{\nu}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{n\lambda}} \left[\cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) - \frac{\nu^2}{2\lambda} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right]$$

$$(4mn-2\nu)J'_{4mn-2\nu} - (4mn+2\nu)J'_{4mn+2\nu} = (-1)^{\frac{\nu}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{n\lambda}} \left[\sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{(4mn-2\nu)^2}{2\lambda} \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{(4mn+2\nu)^2}{2\lambda} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \right]$$

$$= (-1)^{\frac{\nu+1}{2}} \sqrt{\frac{2}{n\lambda}}$$

$$y_0 (y_1 - y_0) = 2c y_0^2 \left[\dots + \frac{4}{x} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) \cdot \frac{2}{n\lambda} \right) \right]$$

$\left(\frac{1}{2x} \right) + \frac{16 \cdot 2n}{x} - \frac{32 \cdot 2n}{x}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} m \\ 2m \\ 3n \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} [4\nu \cos(x + \frac{\pi}{4}) + \frac{48m^2 n^2}{x} \sin(x + \frac{\pi}{4})] \\ \\ \end{array}$
$\left(\frac{1}{2x} \right) + \frac{16 \cdot 2n}{x} - \frac{32 \cdot 2n}{x}$	
$\left(\frac{1}{2x} \right) + \frac{16 \cdot 3n}{x} - \frac{32 \cdot 3n}{x}$	

$$J_0(0) = 1 = J_0^2 + 2[J_1^2 + J_2^2 + J_3^2 + \dots]$$

$$J_1^2 + J_3^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{4} [1 - J_0(2x)]$$

$$J_2^2 + J_4^2 + J_6^2 + \dots = \frac{1}{4} [1 + J_0(2x)] - \frac{J_0^2}{2}$$

$$J_1 J_1' + J_1 J_2 + J_2 J_3 + J_3 J_4 + \dots$$

$$- J_0 J_3 - J_1 J_4 - J_2 J_5 - \dots$$

$$+ [J_1 J_4 + J_3 J_6 + J_5 J_8 + \dots] - [J_0 J_3 + J_2 J_5 + J_4 J_7 + \dots]$$

$$J_{2n}(x) = \frac{1 - J_0(2x)}{2} J_{2n}(x) = J_{2n}(x)$$

$$+ J_2(2x) + \dots = -4[J_1 J_3 + J_3 J_5 + \dots]$$

$$J_{1n}^2 = + 2[J_0 J_2 + J_1 J_3 + J_2 J_4 + \dots]$$

$$J_2'^2 + J_4'^2 + \dots = \frac{J_1^2}{4} + \frac{J_3^2}{4} + \frac{J_5^2}{4} + \dots = \frac{J_1^2}{4} + \frac{1}{8} [1 - J_0(2x)] - \frac{1}{2} [J_1 J_3 + J_3 J_5 + \dots] + \frac{1}{8} J_2(2x) - \frac{J_1^2}{4}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left[\frac{1}{2} - J_1^2 - J_1'(2x) \right]$$

$$J_0'' + J_2'' + J_4'' + \dots = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{J_0(2x)}{2} + \frac{J_2(2x)}{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4} J_1^2 - J_1'(2x)$$

$$J_1(x) J_2(y) + J_2(x) J_1(y) + J_3(x) J_0(y) - J_4(x) J_1(y) + J_5(x) J_2(y) - J_6(x) J_3(y) - \dots$$

$$= J_1(x) J_2(y) + J_2(x) J_1(y) - 2[J_0(x) J_3(y) + J_4(x) J_1(y) + J_5(x) J_2(y) - J_6(x) J_3(y) - \dots]$$

$$J_3(2x) = 2[J_1 J_2 - 2[J_0 J_3 - J_1 J_4 + J_2 J_5 - J_3 J_6 + \dots]]$$

$$J_3(0) = \frac{J_1 J_2}{2} - \frac{1}{4} J_3(2x)$$

$$J_2(2x) = 4[J_0 J_2 + J_1 J_3 + J_2 J_4 + \dots]$$

$$2 J_2'(2x) - 4 J_1 J_1' = 4[J_0 J_2' + J_1 J_4' + \dots] + J_0' J_2 + J_1' J_4 + \dots$$

$$= J_0 J_1 - J_0 J_3 + J_1 J_3 - J_2 J_5 + \dots - J_1 J_2 - J_1 J_4 + J_2 J_4 - J_3 J_4 + J_3 J_6 - J_5 J_6$$

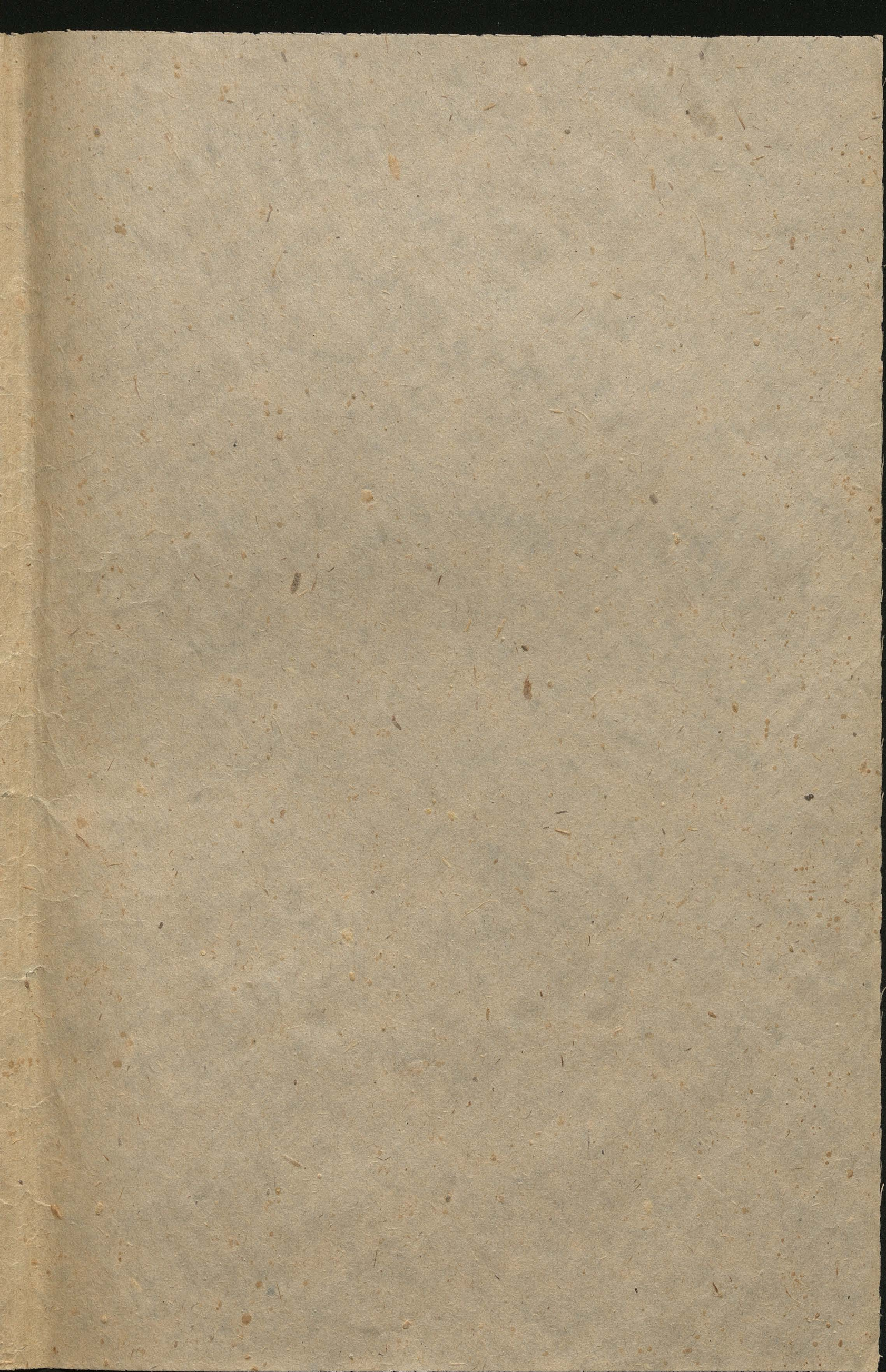
$$1 = J_0^2 + 2[J_1^2 + J_2^2 + J_3^2 + \dots]$$

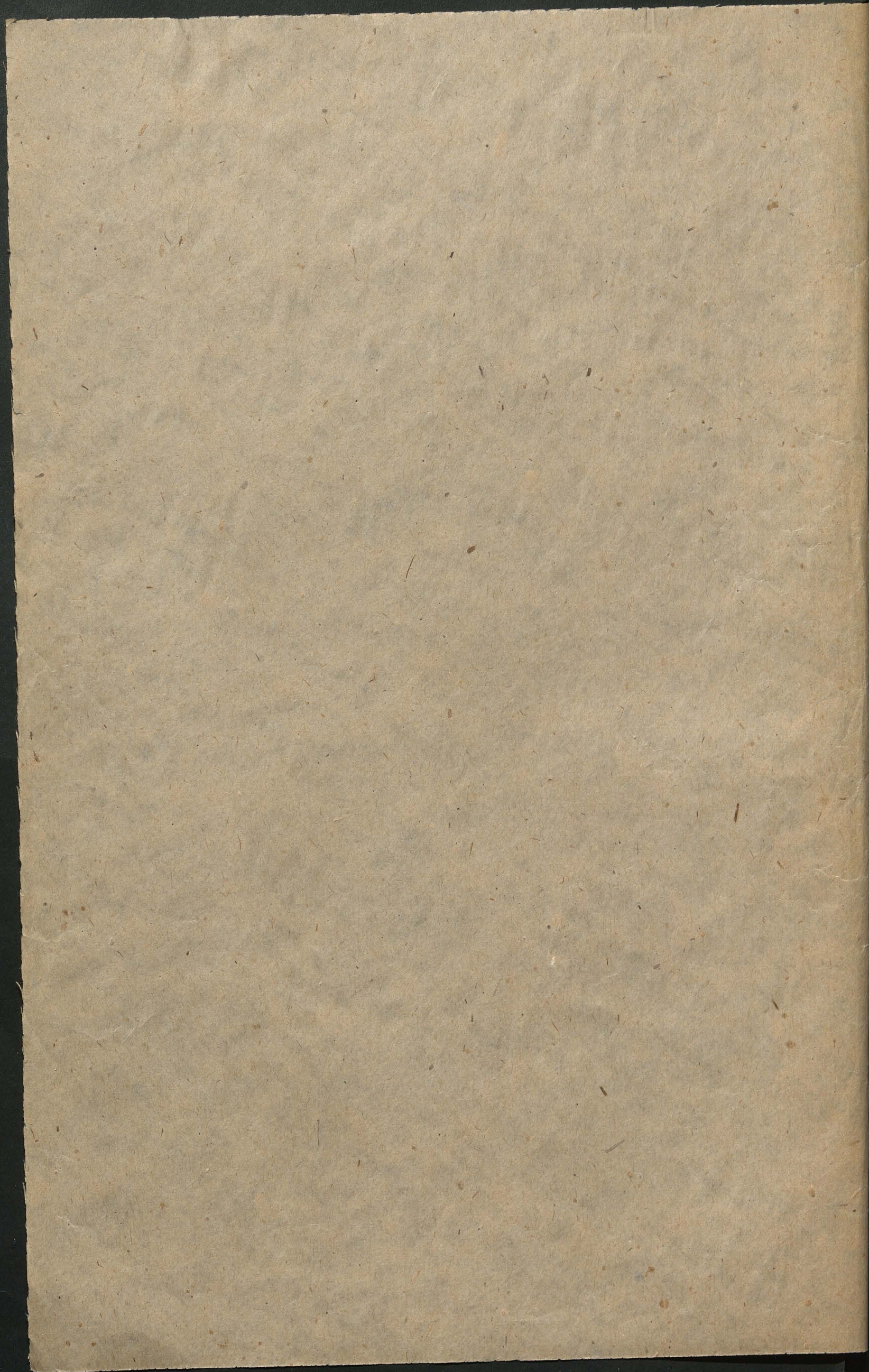
$$0 = J_0 J_0' + 2[J_1 J_1' + J_2 J_2' + \dots]$$

$$0 = -J_0 J_1 + J_1 J_0 - J_1 J_2 + J_2 J_1$$

XVII

1918. 10. 10.





110/53



$$u = \frac{3}{4} R_c x y \left(\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{1}{\rho^3} \right) + \frac{9}{2} R_c \frac{(x+a)(x+2a)y}{\rho^5}$$

$$v = \frac{3}{4} R_c \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\rho} \right) + \frac{3}{4} R_c x y \left(\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{1}{\rho^3} \right) - \frac{3}{2} R_c \frac{(x+a)}{\rho^3} + \frac{9}{2} R_c \frac{y^2(x+a)}{\rho^5} \quad // \quad \frac{R_c a^2}{5 \rho^5} x$$

$$w = \frac{3}{4} R_c y^2 \left(\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{1}{\rho^3} \right) + \frac{9}{2} R_c \frac{y^2(x+a)}{\rho^5}$$

$$\sum \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\rho} \right) = \frac{1}{4a^3}$$

$$= \sum \left[\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+2a)^2 + y^2 + z^2}} \right] = \sum \left[\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + 4ax + 4a^2}} \right] = \sum \frac{1}{2} \left\{ 1 - \left[1 + \frac{4ax}{r^2} + \frac{4a^2}{r^2} \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right\}$$

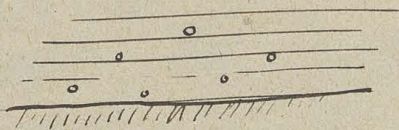
$$\left[1 - \frac{2ax}{r^2} - \frac{2a^2}{r^2} \right] + \frac{3ax^2}{r^4}$$

$$\int \frac{2\pi r dr}{r^3} = -\frac{2\pi}{r}$$

x=0

$$= \sum \frac{2a^2}{r^3}$$

$$\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{1}{\rho^3} \Big|_{x=0} = \frac{6a^2}{r^5}$$



$$9 R_c \sum \frac{y^2}{r^5} = 9 R_c \int \frac{y^2}{r^5} r^3 dr =$$

zrobić typowe jedyne wartości i odjąć a, myśli o 2 jednakowych punktach

$$\sum v = \frac{3 R_c}{4} \sum \frac{2a^2}{r^3} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{R_c a^2}{\rho^3} + \frac{3}{4} R_c \sum \frac{6a^2 y^2}{r^5} + \frac{9}{2} R_c \frac{y^2}{\rho^5}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} R_c \sum \frac{a^2}{r^3}$$

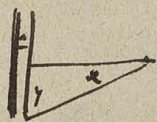
$$= \frac{1}{2} R_c \sum \frac{y^2}{r^5}$$

typowe wartości i odjąć a, myśli o 2 jednakowych punktach
wzrost wartości
dł. myśli: $\frac{9 R_c a^2}{5}$
wzrost wartości i odjąć a, myśli o 2 jednakowych punktach
i odjąć a, myśli o 2 jednakowych punktach

minutka
opis dla każdego z tych punktów

$$\sum \frac{y^2}{r^5} = 0 + \frac{2}{5} \left(1 + \frac{2}{125} + \frac{2}{15625} + \frac{2}{156250} + \frac{2}{1562500} \right) + \frac{2 \cdot 2^2}{(25)^5}$$

Dla x drugiego (punkty i wyliczenia i drugi wartości)



$$\int \frac{2}{r^5} dr = \frac{2}{4} r^{-4} = \frac{1}{2} r^{-4}$$

$$v = \frac{3 R_c}{4} \sum \frac{2a^2}{r^3} - \frac{3}{2} \frac{R_c a^2}{\rho^3} +$$

$$v = \frac{3}{4} R_c \sum \frac{2ax}{r^3} + \frac{3}{4} R_c \sum \frac{6ax^2}{r^5} - \frac{3}{2} R_c \sum \frac{x}{\rho^3} + \frac{9}{2} R_c \sum \frac{y^2}{\rho^5}$$

$$\sum \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\rho} \right) = \frac{1}{4a^3} \quad (u = \text{długość punktu i wyliczenia})$$

$$-\left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\rho} \right) = 2a \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) + \frac{4a^2}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{2ax}{r^3} + 2a^2 \left(\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3x}{r^5} \right)$$

$$\frac{1}{\rho^3} = \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{6ax}{r^5}$$

$$v = \frac{3}{2} R_c \left\{ \frac{ax}{r^3} + a \left(\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{3x}{r^5} \right) - \frac{ax}{r^3} - \frac{ax}{r^3} + \frac{6a^2 x^2}{r^5} \right\} + \frac{3}{4} R_c y^2 \frac{6ax}{r^5} + \frac{9}{2} R_c \frac{y^2}{r^5}$$

$$9 R_c \frac{y^2}{r^5}$$

↓
funkcja i wyliczenia i drugie jedyne

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = 0$$



$$r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = \alpha$$

$$u = \alpha \ln r + \beta$$

dla $r \rightarrow \infty$ $u \rightarrow 0$ zatem $\alpha = 0$

wtedy $u = \beta$ niemożliwe, ponieważ w granicy
miejmy $u \rightarrow 0$ przy $r \rightarrow \infty$

(bez prądu prądu)

$$v \sin \varphi = v_0 \sin \varphi$$

$$v = v_0(1 + \varepsilon \cos \varphi)$$

75

$$\sin \varphi = \frac{\sin \varphi}{1 + \varepsilon \cos \varphi} \quad \approx \sin \varphi - \varepsilon \sin \varphi \cos \varphi$$

$$\cos \varphi = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \varphi + 2 \varepsilon \sin \varphi \cos \varphi}$$

$$\cos \varphi d\varphi = \cos \varphi d\varphi - \varepsilon (\cos^2 \varphi - \sin^2 \varphi) d\varphi$$

$$= \cos \varphi (1 + \varepsilon \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{\cos \varphi}) = \cos \varphi + \varepsilon \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$d\varphi = \frac{\cos \varphi + \varepsilon(1 - 2\cos^2 \varphi)}{\cos \varphi + \varepsilon(1 - \cos^2 \varphi)} d\varphi = \frac{1 + \varepsilon \frac{\cos^2 \varphi}{\cos \varphi} - \varepsilon \cos \varphi}{1 + \varepsilon \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{\cos \varphi}} d\varphi = [1 - \varepsilon \cos \varphi] d\varphi$$

$$\sin \varphi = \sin \varphi + \varepsilon \sin \varphi \cos \varphi$$

$$d\varphi = d\varphi (1 + \varepsilon \cos \varphi)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \varphi (1 + \varepsilon \cos \varphi)^2 d\varphi (v_0 + u \cos \varphi + \frac{1}{3} \frac{u^2}{v_0}) \cos \varphi$$

$$\sin \varphi (\cos \varphi + 2\varepsilon \cos^2 \varphi) d\varphi (v_0 + \frac{2}{3} \frac{u^2}{v_0} + u \cos \varphi)$$

$$= f(v_0, u)$$

$$2 \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^2 \varphi \sin \varphi d\varphi = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$\int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi = \pi/2 - \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{3}$$

$$\int_{-u}^u \dots - \int_{-u}^u \dots$$

$$v_0 \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin \varphi \cos \varphi d\varphi + 2\varepsilon \int_0^{\pi/2} \sin^3 \varphi d\varphi + \dots$$

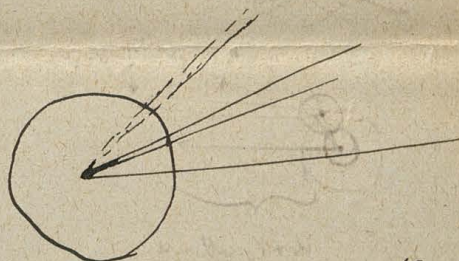
$$v_0 \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{2\varepsilon}{3} \right] + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{4} \int_{-u}^u v^4 \dots - \int_{-u}^u v^4 \dots$$

$$= 0$$

$$\frac{2\alpha}{v_0} = n \cdot \frac{2\sqrt{2}}{3n}$$

$$= n \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3n}$$



$$2n \sin \varphi d\varphi \cos \varphi = \frac{2n \sin 2\varphi d\varphi}{4}$$

$$4n \left\{ \frac{\alpha^4}{2} + \frac{\alpha^4}{9n} + \frac{1}{4} \sqrt{n} \right\} u = n \cdot \left(\frac{11}{9} \frac{2\alpha}{\sqrt{n}} \right)$$

$$\frac{11 \cdot 2 \sqrt{2}}{9 \cdot 3n}$$

$$n \cdot \frac{11}{9} \sqrt{\frac{8}{3n}}$$

Zobrazenie vlny vlny skomponovanej

zobrazenie vlny vlny skomponovanej



$$\frac{n}{2\pi\sqrt{\epsilon_0}} \iiint \xi^2 [\xi \cos l + y \cos m + z \cos n] d\mathbf{r} e^{-\frac{(x-l)^2 + y^2 + z^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx dy dz$$



vlny vlny skomponovanej

$$-\frac{(x-l)^2 + y^2 + z^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$X = \frac{n}{2\pi\sqrt{\epsilon_0}} \iiint \xi [\xi \cos \varphi + y \sin \varphi] e^{-\frac{(x-l)^2 + y^2 + z^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx dy dz$$

$$\xi \cos l + y \cos m + z \cos n = c \cos \varphi > 0$$

$$0 < \varphi < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots d\xi$$

$$-(\xi \cos l + y \cos m)$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy$$

$$-(\xi \cos l)$$

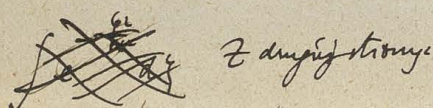
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \dots d\xi$$

$$\int \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi = \int (1 + \cos 2\varphi) d\varphi = \varphi + \frac{1}{2} \sin 2\varphi$$

$$v_0 \cos \varphi (1 + \frac{\epsilon}{\cos \varphi}) = v \cos \varphi = v_0 \cos \varphi (1 + \epsilon \cos \varphi)$$

$$\cos \varphi = \cos \varphi \frac{1 + \epsilon \cos \varphi}{1 + \frac{\epsilon}{\cos \varphi}} = \cos \varphi (1 + \epsilon \cos \varphi)$$

$$v_0 [1 + \frac{\epsilon}{\cos \varphi}] = v \cos \varphi (1 + \epsilon \cos \varphi)$$



$$\frac{1}{2} \int \sin^2 \varphi d\varphi [v_0 - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{n}}] \cos \varphi$$

$$v = v_0 (1 + \epsilon \cos \varphi)$$

$$v = v_0 + \epsilon [v_0 \cos \varphi - u]$$

$$v \neq v_0 (1 + \epsilon \cos \varphi) - u \epsilon$$

$$\cos \varphi = \cos \varphi - \epsilon \sin^2 \varphi$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos \varphi} = \frac{1}{\cos \varphi} (1 + \epsilon \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{\cos \varphi})$$

$$u + v_0 \cos \varphi - u$$

$$\sin \varphi = \sin \varphi (1 + \epsilon \cos \varphi)$$

$$d\varphi = d\varphi \frac{v \cos \varphi}{v_0 \cos \varphi} = d\varphi \cos \varphi [\frac{1}{\cos \varphi} + \epsilon]$$

$$= d\varphi \cos \varphi [\frac{1}{\cos \varphi} + \epsilon \frac{\sin^2 \varphi}{\cos \varphi} + \epsilon] = \frac{2}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{1}{3} c$$

$$= d\varphi \cos \varphi [1 + \frac{\epsilon}{\cos \varphi}] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \frac{1}{3} c$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \varphi (1 + \epsilon \cos \varphi) \cos \varphi (1 + \frac{\epsilon}{\cos \varphi}) d\varphi [v_0 - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{n}} + \frac{u}{v_0} \cos \varphi]$$

$$\sin^2 \varphi (1 + \epsilon \cos \varphi) (\cos \varphi + \epsilon)$$

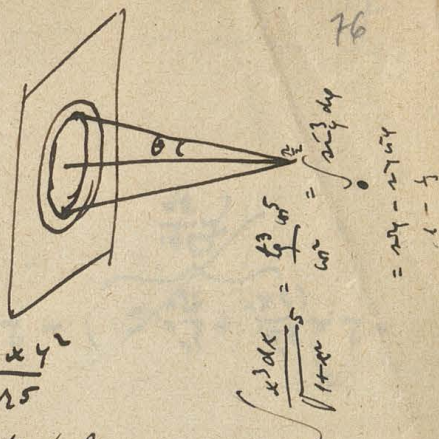
$$= \varphi [\cos^2 \varphi + 2(1 + \cos^2 \varphi)] d\varphi (v_0 - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{n}}) + u [2 \sin^2 \varphi \cos \varphi + \sin^2 \varphi] d\varphi = (v_0 - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{n}}) \frac{1}{2} + \frac{u}{3}$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \epsilon (v_0 - \frac{2}{3} \frac{\alpha}{\sqrt{n}}) + \frac{u}{3}$$

the average $\lim_{\frac{R}{\delta} \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{\frac{R}{a} \rightarrow \infty}$

76

$$v = \sum \left\{ \frac{3}{4} R c \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\rho} \right) + \frac{3}{4} R c \frac{y^2}{r^3} \left(\frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{1}{\rho^3} \right) - \frac{3}{2} R c a \frac{(x+a)}{\rho^3} + \frac{9}{2} R c a \frac{(x+a)y^2}{\rho^5} \right\}$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} v = \sum \frac{3}{4} R c a \frac{x^2}{r^3} + \frac{9}{4} R c a \frac{x y^2}{r^5} - \frac{3}{2} R c a \frac{x}{r^3} + \frac{9}{2} R c a \frac{x y^2}{r^5}$$

$$= \sum \left(-\frac{3}{4} R c a \frac{x}{r^3} + \frac{9}{4} R c a \frac{x y^2}{r^5} \right) = 9 R c a \frac{x y^2}{r^5} \text{ independent of } \frac{a}{\delta}$$

$$\sum \frac{x}{r^3} = \frac{1}{\delta^2} \int_0^{\infty} \frac{2\pi \xi d\xi x}{\sqrt{x^2 + \xi^2}} = 2\pi x \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + \xi^2}} \right]_0^{\infty} = \frac{2\pi}{\delta^2}$$

$$\sum \frac{x y^2}{r^5} = \frac{1}{\delta^2} x \iint \frac{y^2 d\eta d\xi}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + \eta^2 + \xi^2}}$$

$$2\pi = \iint \frac{\xi d\xi d\eta}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + \eta^2 + \xi^2}} = \iint \frac{d\eta d\xi}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + \eta^2 + \xi^2}} = \pi$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + \eta^2 + \xi^2 = r^2$$

$$y^2 = r^2 - x^2 - \eta^2 - \xi^2$$

$$z^2 = r^2 - x^2 - \eta^2 - \xi^2$$

$$d\eta d\xi = \xi d\xi d\eta$$

$$= \frac{1}{\delta^2} x \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\xi^3 \sin^2 \varphi d\xi d\varphi}{\sqrt{x^2 + \xi^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\delta^2} x \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\xi^3 d\xi}{\sqrt{x^2 + \xi^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\delta^2} x \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\xi^3 \sin^3 \theta d\theta \cos \theta}{\omega^2 \theta x^5} = \frac{1}{\delta^2} x \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^3 \theta d\theta}{\omega^2 \theta (1 - \omega^2 \theta)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\delta^2} x \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^3 \theta d\theta}{\omega^2 \theta (1 - \omega^2 \theta)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\delta^2} x \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^3 \theta d\theta}{\omega^2 \theta (1 - \omega^2 \theta)}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} v = -\frac{3}{4} R c a \frac{2\pi}{\delta^2} + \frac{9}{4} R c a \frac{2\pi}{\delta^2}$$

$$= \frac{6 R c a \pi}{\delta^2}$$

independent of $\frac{a}{\delta}$?
if $\frac{a}{\delta}$ very small
 $F = 6\pi \mu R c$
 $v_{\infty} = \frac{F a}{4\pi \mu \delta^2}$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + y^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\frac{9}{2} - \frac{3}{2} = 3$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + y^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + y^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + y^2}}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + y^2}} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x+a)^2 + y^2}}$$

0 5
0 4
0 3
0 2
0 1

Rada wyg. (ktory) jest wy. (ktory) kule i w. (ktory) = super. (ktory) n. (ktory)
 ob. (ktory) przy (ktory) ty. (ktory) w. (ktory) kula w. (ktory) p. (ktory), a (ktory) i. (ktory) w. (ktory) w. (ktory)

$$N = \sum_n v_{000, n}$$

Chodzi zatem o wyznaczenie rodzaju parabolicznego:

Jaki ma postać jakie wyznaczenie z wyznaczeniem jednego z wyznaczenia

o ile linia = 0
 gdzie L to k. (ktory) w. (ktory)
 gdzie w. (ktory) w. (ktory) w. (ktory)

1. Jaka jest istota ktorego z. (ktory) p. (ktory) u.
2. Druga z. (ktory) n. (ktory) i. (ktory) p. (ktory) w. (ktory)

$$\frac{f}{g} - \frac{f}{g} = 3$$

$$= 0.3000$$

$$z_0 = \frac{f}{g}$$

$$L = p + q$$

z. (ktory) w. (ktory) w. (ktory)

$$p = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{f}{g} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{f}{g}$$

$$= \frac{32}{5}$$

$$= \frac{f}{g} \left(\frac{x_1 + 1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{2}{5} \left(\frac{x_1 + 1}{2} \right)$$

$$x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_2 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$x_3 = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$M_{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x_1 + 1}{2} \right)$$

$$M_{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x_1 + 1}{2} \right)$$

$$M_{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x_1 + 1}{2} \right)$$

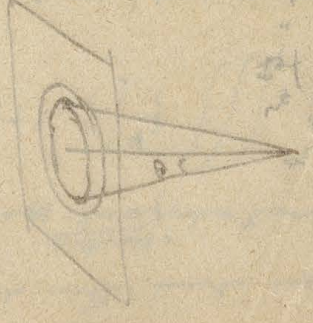
$$= M \left(-\frac{1}{2} \frac{f}{g} + \frac{1}{2} \frac{f}{g} \right) = \frac{f}{g}$$

$$M_{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x_1 + 1}{2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x_1 + 1}{2} \right)$$

$$M_{1/2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{x_1 + 1}{2} \right)$$

problemy z. (ktory) w. (ktory) w. (ktory)



$$u_{15} = -\frac{1}{4} R_c \left(1 - \frac{R_c}{\rho^2}\right) \frac{(x+2a)y}{\rho^3} + \frac{1}{2} R_c \left[3a - \frac{5(x+2a)R_c}{\rho^2}\right] \frac{(x+2a)y(x+2a)}{\rho^5}$$

$$v_{15} = -\frac{1}{4} R_c \left(\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{R_c}{\rho^3}\right) - \frac{y}{\rho^3} - \frac{1}{2} R_c \left[a - \frac{(x+2a)R_c}{\rho^2}\right] \frac{(x+2a)y}{\rho^3} + \frac{1}{2} R_c \left[3a - \frac{5(x+2a)R_c}{\rho^2}\right] \frac{y(x+2a)}{\rho^5}$$

$$u = -2x \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \frac{x^2}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x}$$

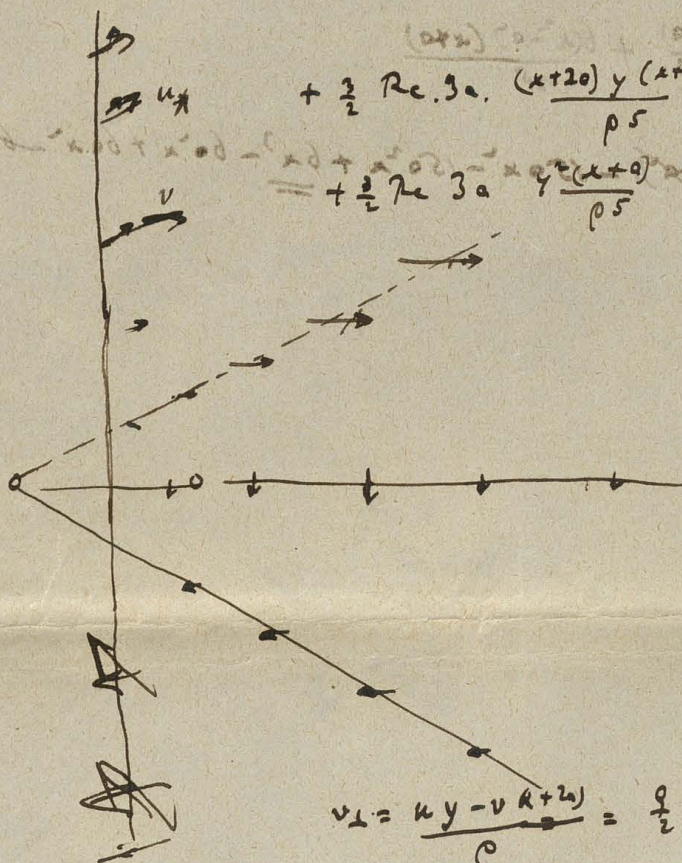
$$v = -2x \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} + \frac{x^2}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y}$$

$$w = -2x \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial z} + \frac{x^2}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial z}$$

$$u_1 + v_1 + w_1 = -2x \left(\frac{x}{\rho^2} + \frac{y}{\rho^2} \right) u_1 + \frac{x^2}{\rho} \left(\frac{1}{\rho^2} \right) u_1$$

$$v_2 = -2x \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial z} + \frac{x^2}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{y}{\rho} = \frac{1}{3}$$



$$+ \frac{1}{2} R_c \cdot 3a \cdot \frac{(x+2a)y(x+2a)}{\rho^5} = \frac{1}{2} R_c a \left(\frac{x+2a}{\rho^3} \right) \frac{y(x+2a)}{\rho^2} + \frac{1}{2} R_c a \frac{y}{\rho^3}$$

$$= + \frac{1}{2} R_c \cdot 3a \cdot \frac{y(x+2a)}{\rho^5} - \frac{1}{2} R_c a \frac{x+2a}{\rho^3} = \frac{1}{2} R_c a \left(\frac{x+2a}{\rho^3} \right) \left[\frac{y}{\rho^2} - \frac{1}{3} \right]$$

$$v_p = \frac{u(x+2a) + v y}{\rho}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} R_c a \frac{(x+2a)y}{\rho^4} \left[\frac{(x+2a)^2 + y^2}{\rho^2} - \frac{1}{3} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3 R_c a (x+2a)y}{\rho^4} + \frac{1}{2} R_c a \frac{y(x+2a)}{\rho^4}$$

$$= \frac{3 R_c a (x+2a)}{\rho^3} \frac{y}{\rho} = \frac{3 R_c a y (3x+4a)}{\rho^4}$$

$$v_1 = \frac{u y - v(x+2a)}{\rho} = \frac{1}{2} R_c a \frac{(x+2a)}{\rho^3} \frac{y(x+2a)}{\rho} - \frac{(x+2a)y(x+2a)}{\rho^4} \frac{x+2a}{3\rho} + \frac{1}{2} R_c a \frac{y}{\rho^3}$$

$$\frac{v}{u} = \frac{y}{x} = \frac{\frac{y^2}{\rho^2} - \frac{1}{3}}{\frac{y(x+2a)}{\rho^2}} = \frac{3y^2 - \rho^2}{y(x+2a)} = \frac{2y^2 - (x+2a)^2}{y(x+2a)}$$

$$d\ln x = -a$$

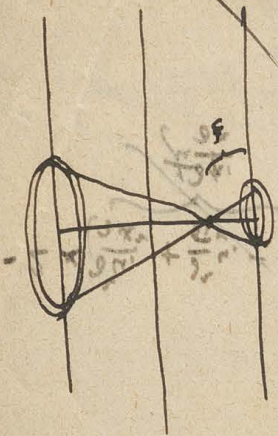
$$\frac{y}{x} = \frac{2y^2 - a^2}{y a}$$

$$\frac{y(x+2a)}{\rho^5} + \frac{y(x+2a)}{\rho^5} - \frac{5y(x+2a)(x+2a)}{\rho^7} + \frac{2y(x+2a)}{\rho^5} - \frac{5(x+2a)y^2}{\rho^7} + \frac{(x+2a)y}{\rho^5} + \frac{y(x+2a)}{\rho^5} - \frac{5y^2(x+2a)}{\rho^7}$$

$$- \frac{5y(x+2a)}{\rho^5}$$

$$-2x \left(\frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial y} \right) - 2 \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \frac{2x}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x} + \frac{x^2}{\rho} \frac{\partial u_1}{\partial x}$$

Da punktne mērījuma kļūdas:



$$\sum \gamma^2 \left(\frac{1}{r_3} - \frac{1}{r_1} \right)$$

$$\int_0^{2\pi} \omega^3 d\omega d\varphi \cos^2 \gamma \left(\frac{1}{r_3} - \frac{1}{r_1} \right)$$

$$= 2\pi \int \omega^3 d\omega \left(\frac{1}{r_3} - \frac{1}{r_1} \right)$$

$$r = \frac{\omega}{\sin \varphi} \quad \rho = r \frac{2a - \xi}{\xi}$$

$$\omega = \xi \sin \varphi$$

$$r = \frac{\xi}{\sin \varphi}$$

$$\rho = \frac{2a - \xi}{\sin \varphi}$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\xi^2} \int \xi^4 \sin^3 \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{\omega^3 \rho} \left[\frac{\omega^3 \rho}{\xi^3} - \frac{\omega^3 \rho}{(2a - \xi)^3} \right] = \frac{2\pi}{\xi^2} \left[1 - \frac{\xi^3}{(2a - \xi)^3} \right] \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^3 \varphi}{\cos^3 \varphi} d\varphi$$

$$\sum \frac{(x+q)}{\rho^3} =$$

$$(f+a) \int \frac{2\pi \omega d\omega}{\rho^3} = (a+\xi) 2\pi \int \frac{\xi^2 \sin \varphi d\varphi \omega^3 \rho}{\omega^3 \rho (2a - \xi)^3} = \frac{2\pi \xi^2 (a+\xi)}{(2a - \xi)^3} (\cos \varphi - 1)$$

$$\int \left(\frac{\sin \varphi}{\cos \varphi} - \sin \varphi \right) d\varphi$$

$$\frac{1}{\cos \varphi} + \cos \varphi \Big|_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$\left[\frac{1}{\cos \varphi} + \cos \varphi - 2 \right]$$

$$\sum \left(\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{\rho} \right) = 2\pi \int \left(\frac{\cos \varphi}{\xi} - \frac{\cos \varphi}{2a - \xi} \right) \xi^2 \sin \varphi \frac{d\varphi}{\omega^3 \rho} = 2\pi \xi \left[1 - \frac{\xi}{2a - \xi} \right] \int \frac{\sin \varphi d\varphi}{\cos^3 \varphi}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{\cos \varphi} - 1 \right)$$

$$60(x+20+2x) - 150x - 150x - (2x+20+2x)60 = 60x + 1200 - 150x - 150x - 120x - 1200 = -240x$$

$$\frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)} + \frac{5x^2}{(x+20)60} - \frac{5x^2}{(x+20)60} + \frac{5x^2}{(x+20)60}$$

$$\frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)} - \frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)} + \frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)} - \frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)}$$

$$\frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)} - \frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)} + \frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)} - \frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)}$$

$$\frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)} - \frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)} + \frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)} - \frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)}$$

$$\frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)} + \frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)} + \frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)} + \frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)}$$

$$\frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)} - \frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)} + \frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)} - \frac{5x^2}{(x+20)(x+20)}$$

$$u = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} \quad \parallel \quad V = \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \quad \rho = \sqrt{y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\tilde{u} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$$\tilde{v} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial y}$$

$$\tilde{w} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial z}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial \rho}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = +\frac{y}{\rho^3} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} - \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \rho^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x \partial \rho}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\rho^3} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} - \frac{3y}{\rho^5} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} + \frac{3y^2}{\rho^4} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \rho^2} - \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial \rho^3}$$

$$-\frac{y}{\rho^3} \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial \rho^3}$$

$$\tilde{u} = -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x \partial \rho} - \frac{1}{\rho^3} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \rho} + \frac{1}{\rho^2} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial \rho^2} - \frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial^3 \psi}{\partial \rho^3}$$

$$F_x = -\mu_{xx} \frac{\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}}{a} + \mu_{xy} \frac{xy}{a\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}} + \mu_{xz} \frac{xz}{a\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}}$$

$$= \frac{-\mu_{xx}(a^2 - x^2) + \mu_{xy}xy + \mu_{xz}xz}{a\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} = \frac{x(x\mu_{xx} + y\mu_{xy} + z\mu_{xz}) - a^2\mu_{xx}}{a\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}}$$

$$\frac{(x\mu_{xx} + y\mu_{xy} + z\mu_{xz})}{a} = \frac{1}{a} \left[-a^2\mu + \mu \left[x \left(2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - 1 \right) u + y \left(2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - 1 \right) v + z \left(2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - 1 \right) w \right] + \mu \left(\frac{x}{a} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \frac{y}{a} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \frac{z}{a} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) (ux + vy + wz) \right]$$

$$F_x = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \left\{ -\cancel{\mu_{xx}} \mu x \left[x \left(2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - 1 \right) u + y \left(2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - 1 \right) v + z \left(2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - 1 \right) w \right] + \mu x x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (ux + vy + wz) + \cancel{2\mu_{xx}} - a^2\mu \left(2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - 1 \right) u - a^2\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (ux + vy + wz) \right\}$$

$$= \frac{\mu}{a\sqrt{a^2 - x^2}} \left\{ \cancel{2\mu_{xx}} \mu x \left[x \left(2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - 1 \right) u + y \left(2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} - 1 \right) v + z \left(2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - 1 \right) w \right] + \mu x x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (ux + vy + wz) - a^2\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (ux + vy + wz) \right\}$$

$$ux + vy + wz = \frac{2ax}{a} - \frac{2\partial x}{a^3} + ux = \omega \theta \left[2a - \frac{2\partial}{a^2} + ux \right]$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} (ux + vy + wz) = \omega \theta \left[u + \frac{4\partial}{a^3} \right] = \frac{ux}{a} + \frac{4\partial x}{a^5}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} () = \frac{2ax}{a} - \frac{2\partial x^2}{a^3} - \frac{2\partial}{a^3} + \frac{6\partial x^2}{a^5} + u$$

$$u = \frac{ax}{a} + \frac{\partial}{a^3} + \left(\frac{ax}{a} - \frac{3\partial}{a^3} \right) \omega \theta + u \quad \parallel \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{ax}{a^2} - \frac{3\partial}{a^3} - \frac{ax^2}{a^4} + \frac{9\partial x^2}{a^6}$$

$$v = \quad \parallel \quad \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \left(-\frac{ax}{a^2} + \frac{9\partial}{a^3} \right) \frac{xy}{a^2}$$

$$\left(2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - 1 \right) u = -\frac{ax}{a} - \frac{3\partial}{a^3} - \frac{ax^2}{a^3} + \frac{9\partial x^2}{a^5} - \frac{ax}{a} - \frac{\partial}{a^3} - \frac{ax^2}{a^3} + \frac{9\partial x^2}{a^5} = -\frac{2ax}{a} - \frac{4\partial}{a^3} - \frac{2ax^2}{a^3} + \frac{12\partial x^2}{a^5} - u$$

$$\left(2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - 1 \right) v = \left(-\frac{ax}{a} + \frac{9\partial}{a^3} \right) \frac{xy}{a^2} - \frac{ax}{a} + \frac{3\partial}{a^3} \frac{xy}{a^2} =$$

$$-\frac{2ax}{a} + \frac{12\partial x^2}{a^5}$$

$$-\frac{2ax}{a} + \frac{12\partial x^2}{a^5}$$

$$\left(2\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} - 1 \right) w =$$

$$x()u + y()v + z()w = -\frac{4ax}{a} + \frac{8\partial x}{a^3} - u$$

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~~$$G = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2}$$~~

$$u = \frac{3}{4} R_c \frac{x^2}{r^3} - \frac{3}{4} R_c^3 \frac{x^2}{r^5} \quad \left| - \frac{3}{4} \right.$$

$$v = \frac{3}{4} \frac{R_c}{r} + \frac{1}{4} \frac{R_c^3}{r^3} + \frac{3}{4} R_c \frac{y^2}{r^3} - \frac{3}{4} \frac{R_c^3 y^2}{r^5}$$

$$w = \frac{3}{4} R_c \frac{y^2}{r^3} - \frac{3}{4} R_c^3 \frac{y^2}{r^5}$$

$$\xi = \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = \frac{3}{4} R_c \left\{ \frac{2}{r^3} - \frac{3y^2}{r^5} + \frac{3y^2}{r^5} \right\} - \frac{3}{4} R_c^3 \left\{ \frac{2}{r^3} - \frac{5y^2}{r^5} + \frac{5y^2}{r^5} \right\} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{R_c x^2}{r^3} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{R_c^3 x^2}{r^5}$$

$$\eta = \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{3}{4} R_c \left\{ \frac{2}{r^3} - \frac{3y^2}{r^5} \right\} - \frac{3}{4} R_c^3 \left\{ \frac{2}{r^3} - \frac{5y^2}{r^5} \right\} = \frac{3}{2} \frac{R_c x^2}{r^3}$$

$$\zeta = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{R_c x^2}{r^3}$$

$$u_{15} = -\frac{u_p}{\rho^3} + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{(x+2a)y(x+a)}{\rho^5} \right)$$

$$v_{15} = -\frac{v_p}{\rho^3} - v_p + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{y^2(x+a)}{\rho^5} \right) - \frac{3}{2} R_c \frac{x+a}{\rho^3} \left[0 - \frac{R^2(x+2a)}{\rho^2} \right]$$

$$w_{15} = -\frac{w_p}{\rho^3} + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{(x+a)y^2}{\rho^5} \right)$$

$$\xi = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{R_c x^2}{\rho^3} + \mathcal{B} \left\{ \frac{(x+a)^2}{\rho^5} - \frac{5(x+a)y^2}{\rho^5} + \frac{5y^2(x+a)}{\rho^5} \right\} + \frac{3}{2} R_c \left\{ -\frac{x(x+a)^2}{\rho^5} + \frac{5R^2(x+a)(x+2a)^2}{\rho^7} \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{y^2(x+a)}{\rho^5} \frac{\partial \mathcal{O}}{\partial y} - \frac{y^2(x+a)}{\rho^5} \frac{\partial \mathcal{O}}{\partial z}$$

$$= \frac{3}{2} \frac{R_c x^2}{\rho^3}$$

$$\xi = -\frac{3}{2} \frac{R_c x^2}{\rho^3} + \frac{(x+a)^2}{\rho^5} \frac{1}{2} R_c \left\{ 2 + 3a - \frac{5(x+2a)R^2}{\rho^2} - 3a + \frac{5R^2(x+2a)}{\rho^2} \right\}$$

$$\eta = -\mathcal{B} \frac{(x+2a)y(x+a)}{\rho^5} + \mathcal{O} \left(\frac{(x+a)y^2(x+2a)}{\rho^5} \right) + \frac{y(x+a)(x+2a)^2}{\rho^5} - \frac{y^2(x+a)(x+2a)^2}{\rho^5}$$

$$- \frac{y^2}{\rho^5} \frac{3}{2} R_c \left[0 - \frac{5(x+2a)R^2}{\rho^2} \right] + \frac{3}{2} R_c \frac{5R^2}{\rho^2} + \frac{(x+a)y^2}{\rho^5} \cdot \frac{3}{2} R_c \frac{5R^2}{\rho^2}$$

$$\eta = \frac{3}{2} R_c \frac{y^2}{\rho^5} \left\{ -3a + \frac{5(x+2a)R^2}{\rho^2} + \frac{5(x+2a)R^2}{\rho^2} \right\}$$

$$\zeta = +\frac{3}{2} \frac{R_c(x+2a)}{\rho^3}$$

$$X_2 = \frac{3}{4} R_c^2 \frac{x^2}{r^3} - \frac{3}{4} R_c^3 \frac{x^2}{r^5} = \frac{3}{4} R_c^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{r^3} - \frac{x^2}{r^5} \right) = \frac{3}{4} R_c^2 \left(\frac{x^2}{r^3} - \frac{x^2}{r^5} \right)$$

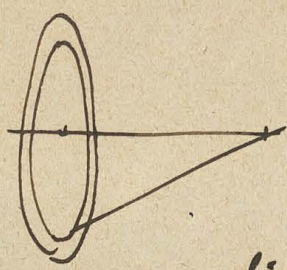
$$\mu \nabla^2 u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{3}{2} R_c \mu y \left[\frac{x}{r^3} - \frac{(x+2a)}{\rho^5} \right]$$

$$\frac{X}{\mu \nabla^2 u} = \frac{c}{y} \frac{\frac{x+2a}{\rho^5} - \frac{x}{r^3}}{\frac{x+2a}{\rho^5} - \frac{x}{r^3}}$$

$$\frac{R_c^2}{r^2} = R_c \frac{\mu}{r^3}$$

$$\rho c = \frac{\mu}{r}$$

$$\bar{r} = \frac{\mu}{c \rho}$$



$$\int_{r=0}^R \frac{2\pi r dr}{\sqrt{r^2 + x^2}} = 2\pi \sqrt{r^2 + x^2} \Big|_0^R = 2\pi (\sqrt{R^2 + x^2} - x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} 2\pi \left\{ \sqrt{R^2 + x^2} - x - \sqrt{R^2 + (2a-x)^2} + (2a-x) \right\}$$

$$= 4\pi(a-x)$$

$$\frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r^2 + x^2}} - \int \frac{2r}{\sqrt{r^2 + x^2}} dr = \frac{r^2}{\sqrt{r^2 + x^2}} - 2\sqrt{r^2 + x^2}$$

$$\sum \frac{v^2}{\rho^3} \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^R \frac{r^3 dr d\varphi \sin^2 \varphi}{\sqrt{r^2 + x^2}^3} = \pi \int_0^R \frac{r^3 dr}{\sqrt{r^2 + x^2}^3} = \pi \left[-2x - \frac{R^2}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}} + 2\sqrt{R^2 + x^2} \right]$$

$$\sum \left(\frac{1}{\rho^3} - \frac{1}{\rho^3} \right) = \pi \left(\frac{1}{\rho^3} - \frac{1}{\rho^3} \right) = 4\pi(a-x)$$

$$\sum \frac{x+a}{\rho^3} = \frac{2\pi(a-x)}{(2a-x)^2}$$

$$\sum (x+a) \frac{v^2}{\rho^5} = \frac{2}{3} \pi \frac{(a-x)}{(2a-x)^3}$$

$$\frac{3}{4} R c \ 4\pi(a-x) + \frac{3}{4} R c \pi \left(\frac{1}{\rho^3} - \frac{1}{\rho^3} \right) = \frac{3}{4} R c a \ \frac{2\pi(a-x)}{(2a-x)^3} + \frac{3}{4} R c a \ \frac{2}{3} \pi \frac{(a-x)}{(2a-x)^3}$$

$$\xi_{p1} = \int \frac{2\pi r dr}{\sqrt{r^2 + x^2}} = 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{r^2 + x^2}} \right]_0^R = 2\pi \left[\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}} \right] \quad v = \frac{6 R c \pi (a-x)}{\delta^2}$$

ale to tylnko o ile $\frac{\delta}{a}$ male

$$= \frac{3}{4} R c \pi \left[\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + x^2}} + 4(a-x) \right]$$

zatem energia waporowa per cm² sec

$$v_0 = \frac{6 R c \pi a}{\delta^2}$$

$$a \mu \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 = a \mu \left(\frac{6 R c \pi}{\delta^2} \right)^2 = \frac{F}{\delta^2} v = \frac{F \cdot 6 R c \pi a}{\delta^4}$$

v plennom puyblennim!

$$F = \mu \frac{6 R c \pi}{\delta^2} = \text{nie Stoksa mizmennosty!}$$

v_0 moze byt' oblyzho do vntoroj c, tylnko o ile R^2 wyzsho v radnykh o ile $R > \frac{\delta^2}{a}$; ityly radnykh i vntoroj radnykh i vntoroj radnykh i vntoroj radnykh

$$= \mu \frac{\delta^2}{a} v_0 \quad \text{ale qir by poybno vntoroj miz by oblyzho tylnko v_0}$$

$$\text{zatem } 6\pi \mu R v_0 \text{ jst } \mu \frac{\delta^2}{a} v_0 \quad 6\pi R : \frac{\delta^2}{a}$$

o ile $6\pi R > \frac{\delta^2}{a}$ idy qir to vntoroj vntoroj puyblennim?

to tylnko vntoroj i to tylnko vntoroj i to tylnko vntoroj i to tylnko vntoroj i to tylnko vntoroj

chyba to mntoro tylnko jst tylnko v_0 male v poyblennim $2 \leq$ (to mntoro poyblennim tylnko tylnko)

$$6\pi \frac{R a}{\delta^2} c < c$$

$$6\pi R < \frac{\delta^2}{a}$$

Kritik:

$$F = \mu 6 R \pi (c - v_0)$$

$$= \mu 6 R \pi c \left(1 - \frac{6 R \pi a}{\delta^2} \right) = \mu \delta^2 \frac{v_0}{a} \left(1 - \frac{6 R \pi a}{\delta^2} \right) = \mu \frac{\delta^2 v_0}{a} - 6\pi \mu v_0$$

ityly qir mntoro R to mntoro tylnko tylnko



$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+0}} = 1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left(\sqrt{1+x^2} - \sqrt{1-x^2} \right) = \sqrt{1+0} - \sqrt{1-0} = 1 - 1 = 0$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+0}} = 1$$

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$$\frac{1}{1+x} = \frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots$$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right) = 1 - x^2 + x^4 - \dots$$

$$\frac{1}{1+x} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots$$

$$x \ll 1$$

the series for $\frac{1}{1+x}$ is valid for $|x| < 1$

$$u = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right)$$

the series for $\frac{1}{1+x}$ is valid for $|x| < 1$

$$F = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1+x} + \frac{1}{1-x} \right)$$

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O ile tyko $\frac{1}{x}$ mała wartość

ale δ musi być tego samego rzędu co a

$$\frac{1}{\rho^2} = \frac{1}{\delta^2} \int_0^\infty \frac{2\pi \xi d\xi}{\sqrt{(x+2a)^2 + \xi^2}} = \frac{2\pi}{\delta^2(x+2a)}$$

$$\sum \frac{y^2}{\rho^5} = \frac{2\pi}{3\delta^2(x+2a)}$$

wyciagamy z każdego szeregu składnika który dwa ostatnie: pierwszy
dla tego obliczenia tyko

$$v = \frac{2}{c} R c \left[\underbrace{\sum \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\rho} \right)}_{\frac{2ax}{\delta^2}} + \underbrace{\sum y^2 \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\rho} \right)}_{\frac{6ax^2}{\delta^5}} \right] \quad \text{gdzie } \frac{1}{\rho} = \frac{6\pi \mu a R}{\delta^2}$$

wyciagamy z każdego dla $x \gg \delta$

W każdym szeregu ostatni wyraz dla $x \gg \delta$ będzie zerem i o ile $\frac{R}{\delta}$ mała (co ma być!) to

$$v_\infty = \frac{6\pi R c a}{\delta^2}$$

z drugiej strony w każdym szeregu dla dostatecznie małego R , to mamy o ile $v_0 < c$, musi być
przez

$$F = 6\pi \mu R c \quad \text{po wzięciu na stosunek } a: \delta$$

$$\text{zatem mamy} \quad F = \mu \delta^2 \frac{v_\infty}{a} \quad \text{toż jest toż samo co } F = \mu \delta^2 \frac{v_\infty}{a}$$

$$\text{ten sam wzór można wyciągnąć z tego dla } \delta R = \delta \quad \left(\text{jeżeli } \frac{R}{a} \text{ mała} \right)$$

$$\text{inaczej pomyśleć } \frac{v_\infty}{a - R c}$$

wyciagamy z tego samego wzoru (ze $v_0 < c$) mamy

v_∞ obliczyć w zależności od δ i R wyciagamy z tego wzoru v_∞ z Helmholtza

$$\text{Uwaga } \delta = 2R \quad \frac{R}{a} \text{ mała}$$

$$F = \mu \frac{\delta^2}{a} = 4\mu \frac{R^2}{a} \quad \text{zauważamy że } 6\pi \mu R c$$

$$\text{zauważamy że w stosunku } \frac{2R}{3\pi a}$$

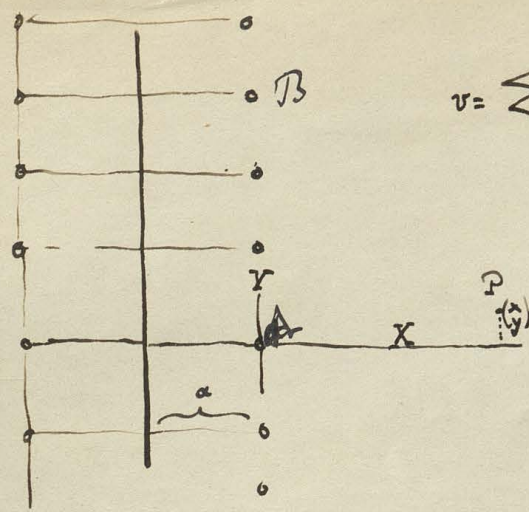
$$F = 6\pi \mu R (c - v_0) \quad v_\infty = \frac{6\pi R c a}{\delta^2}$$

$$\frac{F}{v_\infty} = \frac{(c - v_0) \mu \delta^2}{c a}$$

$$F = \mu \frac{\delta^2}{a} v_\infty \left(1 - \frac{v_0}{c} \right)$$

$$\frac{R^2}{a} : 6\pi a$$

[Signature]



$$v = \sum \frac{3}{4} R_c \left(1 - \frac{R^2}{\rho_n^2}\right) \frac{(y-y_n)^2}{\rho_n^3} + \frac{1}{4} R_c \left(\frac{3}{\rho_n} + \frac{R^2}{\rho_n^3}\right) - \frac{3}{4} R_c \left(1 - \frac{R^2}{\rho_n^2}\right) \frac{(y-y_n)^2}{\rho_n^3} - \frac{1}{4} R_c \left(\frac{3}{\rho_n} + \frac{R^2}{\rho_n^3}\right) - \frac{3}{2} R_c \left[a - \frac{(x+2a) R^2}{\rho_n^2}\right] \frac{(x+a)}{\rho_n^3} + \frac{3}{2} R_c \left[3a - \frac{5(x+2a) R^2}{\rho_n^2}\right] \frac{(y-y_n)^2 (x+a)}{\rho_n^5}$$

$$F = \mu R f_c(R, a, \delta) = \mu R f_c\left(\frac{R}{a}, \frac{\delta}{a}\right)$$

dla $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{R}{\delta} = 0 \quad F = \mu u R \cdot 6\pi \left[1 + \frac{9}{16} \frac{R}{a}\right]$

$\lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} V = 0$

dla $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{R}{\delta} = \frac{1}{2} \quad \lim_{V \rightarrow \infty} V = u$
 $\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \frac{R}{a} = 0 \quad \lim F = \mu \frac{\delta^2}{a} u$

$\frac{1}{\delta^2} F = \mu \frac{u}{a}$

$= \mu u R \cdot \frac{R}{a} \cdot \left(\frac{\delta}{R}\right)^2$

~~$6\pi \mu R \left[1 + \frac{9}{16} \frac{R}{a}\right]$~~

$F = \left[1 - \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{\delta}{R}\right) \frac{R}{a}}\right] 6\pi \mu u R$

$= \frac{\frac{\delta^2}{a R}}{1 + \frac{\delta^2}{a R}} 6\pi \mu u R$

$= 6\pi \mu u \frac{\delta^2 R}{a R + \delta^2}$

$k = \frac{9R}{16a}$

$v = [v_0 + v_{1s}] [1 + k + k^2 + (k^3 - \lambda^3) + \dots]$

Jaka jest wartość w danym punkcie hydrodynamicznym w B?

w punkcie hydrodynamicznym $V_{A0} = 6\pi \mu R v_0$

$v_B = \frac{3}{4} R_c v_0^2 \left[\left(\frac{1}{\rho^3} - \frac{1}{\rho^5}\right) - R^2 \left(\frac{1}{\rho^5} - \frac{1}{\rho^7}\right)\right] + \frac{1}{4} R_c \left[3\left(\frac{1}{\rho^2} - \frac{1}{\rho^4}\right) + R^2 \left(\frac{1}{\rho^4} - \frac{1}{\rho^6}\right)\right] - \frac{3}{2} R_c \left[a - \frac{2a R^2}{\rho^2}\right] \frac{a}{\rho^3} + \frac{3}{2} R_c \left[3a - \frac{10a R^2}{\rho^2}\right] \frac{v_0^2 a}{\rho^5}$

$-\left(\frac{1}{\rho^3} - \frac{1}{\rho^5}\right) = 2a \frac{\partial \left(\frac{1}{\rho^3}\right)}{\partial x} + \frac{4a^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 \left(\frac{1}{\rho^3}\right)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^3}{2 \cdot 3} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3}$

$= -\frac{2a n x}{\rho^{n+2}} + 2a^2 n \left(-\frac{1}{\rho^{n+2}} + \frac{(n+2)x^2}{\rho^{n+4}}\right) + a^3 \frac{-x}{\rho^{n+4}}$

$\left(\frac{1}{\rho^3} - \frac{1}{\rho^5}\right)_{x=0} = \frac{2a^2 n}{\rho^{n+2}}$

$\frac{1}{\rho^2} - \frac{1}{\rho^4} = \frac{2a^2}{\rho^3} + \left(\frac{a^2}{\rho^3}\right) \left\| \frac{1}{\rho^3} - \frac{1}{\rho^5} = \frac{6a^2}{\rho^5} \right.$

$\frac{1}{\rho^5} - \frac{1}{\rho^7} = \frac{10a^2}{\rho^7}$

$V = 6\pi \mu R_c \left[1 + \frac{9R}{16a}\right] - 6\pi \mu R^2 c \left\{ \frac{3}{4} 2a^2 \sum \frac{1}{\rho^5} + \frac{3}{4} \frac{6a^2}{\rho^5} \sum \frac{1}{\rho^5} - \frac{3}{2} a^2 \sum \left(\frac{1}{\rho^3} - \frac{6a^2}{\rho^5}\right) + \frac{3}{2} 3a^2 \sum \left(\frac{1}{\rho^5} - \frac{10a^2}{\rho^7}\right) \right\}$

$= 6\pi \mu R_c \left\{ 1 + \frac{9R}{16a} - R \left[9a^2 \sum \frac{1}{\rho^5} + 9a^2 \sum \frac{1}{\rho^5} - 45a^4 \sum \frac{1}{\rho^7} \right] \right\}$

$= 6\pi \mu R_c \left\{ 1 + \frac{9R}{16a} - 9R \left[\frac{a^2 \cdot 44}{\delta^3} + \frac{a^4 \cdot 29}{\delta^5} - \frac{5a^4 \cdot 23}{\delta^5} \right] \right\} - \frac{\delta \cdot 6 \cdot a^4}{\delta^5}$

$\frac{11.5}{\delta^6}$
 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{a}{\delta}\right)^n > \frac{1}{10}$
 $\frac{a}{\delta} > \frac{1}{4}$

Handwritten text at the top left, possibly a title or header.

Handwritten text at the top right, possibly a date or location.

Handwritten text in the upper middle section.

Handwritten text in the middle right section.

Handwritten text in the middle left section.

Handwritten text in the lower middle right section.

Handwritten text in the lower middle left section.



$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Handwritten text, possibly a title or a note, written in cursive script.

$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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Handwritten text, possibly a title or a note, written in cursive script.

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$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

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$$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$$

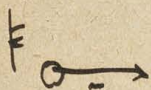
Handwritten text, possibly a title or a note, written in cursive script.

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Handwritten text, possibly a title or a note, written in cursive script.



b.

$$u = \frac{3}{4} \frac{q}{R} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{R^2}\right)$$

$$v = \frac{3}{4} \frac{q}{R} \frac{x}{R}$$

$$u =$$

niekierunkowa strumień

$$\frac{q}{16} \left(\frac{q}{R}\right)^2 \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{R^2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} \frac{q}{R} \frac{x}{R} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{R^2}\right)^2 + \frac{3}{4} \left(\frac{q}{R}\right)^2 \frac{x^2}{R^2}$$

$$= \frac{q}{16} \frac{q^2}{R^3} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{R^2}\right)$$

$$\chi = 6\pi q \left[1 + \frac{q}{16} \frac{q^2}{R^3} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{R^2}\right)\right]$$

$$Y = 6\pi q$$

$$\frac{q}{16} \frac{q^2}{R^3} x^2 \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{R^2}\right) + \frac{q}{16} \frac{q^2}{R^3} \frac{x^2}{R^2}$$

$$+ \frac{q}{16} \frac{q^2}{R^3} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{R^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{3 \cdot 9}{16} \frac{q^3}{R^3} = \frac{27}{16} \frac{q^3}{R^3}$$

Wz. wyrażenie jednostekowe w Wc

poprawki na czołach 6πq z tego wynika

$$6\pi q \left[1 + \dots \left(\frac{R}{\sigma}\right)\right]$$

da się przedstawić przez superpozycję ~~dwóch~~ dwóch stałych, z odpowiednimi natężeniami.

u bliskim x=0

dotyczy to p.

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} u = \frac{q}{16 R^2} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{R^2}\right)$$

Wz. to jest wyrażenie z punktu b. Wz. ma $u = \frac{3}{4} \frac{q}{R} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{R^2}\right)$

$$v = \frac{3}{4} \frac{q}{R} \frac{x}{R}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} v = \frac{q}{16} \frac{q}{R^3} x$$

Także takie ułożenie w i ciemno i ten sam sposób przez addycję i superpozycję

przy czym składowe potęgowe natężenie w punkcie z tym samym potencjałem wynosi $u = (1+k)(\Sigma v_0 + \Sigma v_1)$

i potencjał taki

$$F = \mu \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$

Z drugiej strony ~~dotyczy to p.~~ Strumienia

potencjału przy i ciemno spadku liniowego przekroju i wartość prądu jest taka sama jak w punkcie b.

$$\text{z podziałem: } a \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)_R = 4u \frac{a}{R}$$

$$\text{i przy b. } K \left(\frac{v_1 - v_2}{a} \right) \cdot 4 \cdot$$

Wz. wyrażenie z wyrażenia b. i z tego wynika

Wz. wyrażenie z wyrażenia b. i z tego wynika

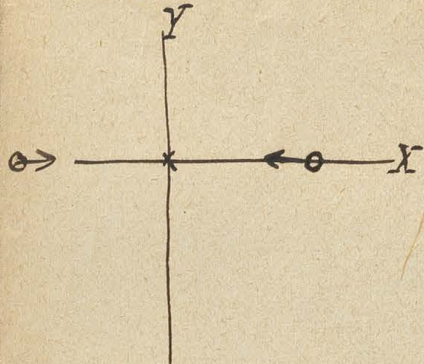
$$\text{o ile } \frac{R}{\sigma} \ll 1$$

tylko z wyrażenia

potencjału z b. i ciemno

Wz. wyrażenie z wyrażenia b. i z tego wynika

Residue norm line de i'ary



$$u_0 = -\frac{2}{3} \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{1}{2} + \frac{(x-a)^2}{\rho^3} \right]$$

$$u_{1/2} = \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{x^2+x^2}{\rho^3} + \frac{6ax(x+a)^2}{\rho^5} \right]$$

$$v_{1/2} = \frac{2}{3} \operatorname{Re} \left[\frac{(x-a)y}{\rho^3} + \frac{6axy(x+a)}{\rho^5} \right]$$

$$\Sigma \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\rho} \right) = \sum_{x=a}^{\infty} \frac{4\pi x}{\delta^3} \frac{4\pi x}{\delta^3} \frac{4\pi (h-x)x}{\delta^3}$$

$$(x^2 + \frac{1}{2})^2 + 6x(x+a)^2$$

$$\int_{\xi=0}^h \frac{(x-\xi)^2}{\rho^3} d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\xi=0}^h \left[\frac{x^2 + \xi^2}{\rho^3} + \frac{6x\xi(x+\xi)^2}{\rho^5} \right] d\xi d\eta d\zeta = \int_{\xi=0}^x + \int_x^h$$

$$x = \sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2}$$

$$\rho = \sqrt{(x+\xi)^2 + \eta^2 + \zeta^2}$$

$$\int_{\xi=0}^x \frac{d\xi}{\rho^3} = \frac{1}{\delta^3} \left(\frac{1}{\rho} - \frac{1}{\rho_0} \right)$$

$$\int \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\rho} \right) d\eta d\zeta = 0$$

$$\int \frac{1}{\rho^3} d\eta d\zeta = \frac{4\pi x}{\delta^3}$$

$$\int \frac{(x-\xi)^2}{\rho^3} d\eta d\zeta = 2\pi \int_0^x (x-\xi) d\xi + 2\pi \int_x^h (\xi-x) d\xi$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{\delta^3} \left\{ x^2 - \frac{h^2}{2} + \frac{h^2}{2} - \frac{x^2}{2} - hx + x^2 \right\}$$

$$-2\pi \int_0^h (\xi+x) d\xi \left\| \begin{array}{l} 2\pi \int_0^{\xi} (\xi-x) dx + 2\pi \int_x^h (x-\xi) dx \\ \xi = \frac{x^2}{2} \quad \xi = \frac{h^2}{2} - \xi x \\ 2\pi \left[\frac{\xi^2}{2} - x\xi \right] + 2\pi \left[\frac{x^2}{2} - h\xi - \frac{\xi^2}{2} + \xi^2 \right] \end{array} \right.$$

$$2\pi \left[-2\xi h + \xi^2 \right]$$

$$\int \frac{1}{2} d\eta d\zeta = 2\pi \left[\sqrt{R^2 + \epsilon^2} - (x-\xi) \right]$$

$$\int \frac{x-\xi}{\rho^3} d\eta d\zeta = 2\pi \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + \epsilon^2}} + 1 \right)$$

$$\int \frac{d\eta d\zeta}{\rho^3} = \frac{2\pi}{x-\xi}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$$

Just outside of the ring

$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$$

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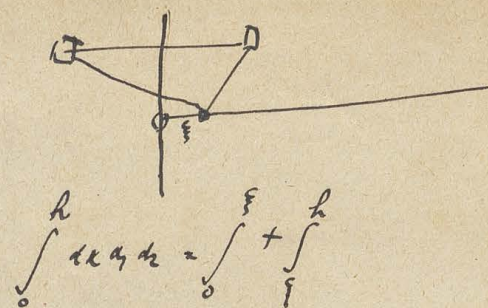
$$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2}$$

$$\text{large } r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \quad r =$$

$$u_0 = -\frac{3}{4} R_c \left[\frac{1}{r} + \frac{x^2}{r^3} \right]$$

$$u_{15} = \frac{3}{4} R_c \left[\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{x^2 + 2ax + 2a^2}{\rho^3} + \frac{6a(x+a)(x+2a)^2}{\rho^5} \right]$$

$$u_0 = -\frac{3}{4} R_c \left[\frac{1}{r} + \frac{(x-\xi)^2}{r^3} \right] \quad || \quad r = \sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$



$$\int_0^h dx dy dz = \int_0^{\xi} + \int_{\xi}^h$$

$$u_{15} = \frac{3}{4} R_c \left[\frac{1}{\rho} + \frac{x+\xi}{\rho^3} + \frac{6\xi x(x+\xi)^2}{\rho^5} \right] || \quad \rho = \sqrt{(x+\xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$

$$\int \frac{1}{r} dx dy dz = 2\pi dx \left(\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + z^2} - (z-x) \right) \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} x < \xi \\ \int \frac{1}{\rho} dx \dots = 2\pi dx \left(\sqrt{(x+\xi)^2 + z^2} - (z+x) \right) \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2\pi dx \left[\sqrt{(z-x)^2} - (z-x) \right] = -4\pi \xi dx \\ \int \dots = -2\pi \xi^2 \end{array}$$

$$x > \xi \quad \int \dots = 2\pi dx \left[\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + z^2} - (x-\xi) \right] \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} = 2\pi dx \left[\dots - (x+\xi) \right] \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 2\pi dx \left[-(x+\xi) + (x-\xi) \right] = -4\pi \xi dx \\ \int \dots = 4\pi \xi^2 - 4\pi \xi h \end{array}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + \int \frac{(x-\xi)}{r^3} dx dy dz = 2\pi dx \left[\frac{-(x-\xi)}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + z^2}} - 1 \right] \quad x < \xi \quad \quad x > \xi \quad + \int \frac{x-\xi}{r^3} dx dy dz = 2\pi dx \left[\frac{(x-\xi)}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + z^2}} + 1 \right]$$

$$\int_0^{\xi} \frac{(x-\xi)^2}{r^3} dx dy dz = 2\pi \int_0^{\xi} \frac{(x-\xi)^2}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + z^2}} dx = 2\pi \int_0^{\xi} (x-\xi) dx \quad || \quad \int_{\xi}^h \dots = 2\pi \int_{\xi}^h (x-\xi) dx$$

$$= +2\pi \left(\frac{\xi^2}{2} - \xi^2 \right) = -\pi \xi^2 \quad \quad = 2\pi \left[\frac{h^2 - \xi^2}{2} - \xi h + \xi^2 \right]$$

$$- \int \frac{(x-\xi)^2}{r^3} dx dy dz = +2\pi \left(\frac{\xi^2}{2} - \xi^2 \right) = -\pi \xi^2 \quad \quad - \int_{\xi}^h \frac{(x-\xi)^2}{r^3} dx dy dz = -2\pi \left[\frac{h^2 - \xi^2}{2} - \xi h + \xi^2 \right]$$

$$- \int \frac{x+\xi}{\rho^3} dx dy dz = 2\pi \left[\frac{x+\xi}{\sqrt{(x+\xi)^2 + z^2}} - 1 \right] \quad \frac{2\xi^2 - \xi(h+\xi)}{x+\xi}$$

$$- \int \frac{x+\xi}{\rho^3} dx dy dz = -2\pi \int_0^h \frac{x+\xi}{x+\xi} dx = -2\pi \int_0^h 1 dx = -2\pi \left[\frac{x^2}{2} + \xi x + 2\xi^2 \log(x+\xi) \right]_0^h$$

$$= +2\pi \left[\frac{h^2}{2} - h\xi + 2\xi^2 \log\left(\frac{h+\xi}{\xi}\right) \right]$$

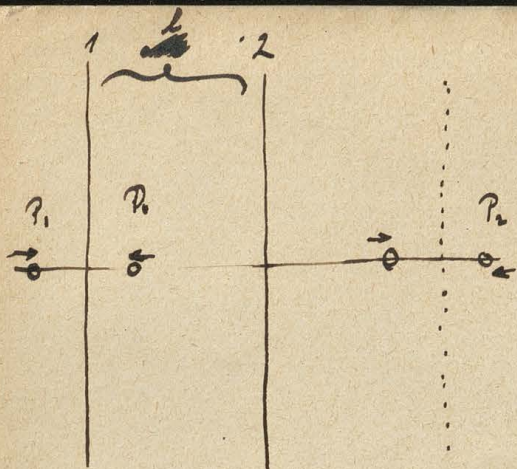
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} - \int \frac{dy dz}{\rho^3} = -\frac{2\pi}{x+\xi} \quad + \int \frac{6x\xi(x+\xi)^2}{\rho^5} dx dy dz = +4\pi \int \frac{x\xi}{x+\xi} dx = +4\pi \int \xi \left(1 - \frac{\xi}{x+\xi} \right) dx$$

$$+ \int \frac{3(x+\xi)}{\rho^5} dx dy dz = \frac{2\pi}{(x+\xi)^2} \quad = +4\pi \left[\xi x - \xi^2 \log(x+\xi) \right]_0^h$$

$$= +4\pi \left[\xi h - \xi^2 \log\left(\frac{\xi+h}{\xi}\right) \right]$$

$$-2\pi \xi^2 + 4\pi \xi^2 - 4\pi \xi h + \pi \xi^2 + \pi \left[\frac{h^2}{2} - 2\xi h + \xi^2 \right] + 2h^2 - 2h\xi + 4\pi \xi h$$

$$= 4\pi \xi^2 - 4\pi \xi h + \pi \left[\frac{h^2}{2} - 2\xi h + \xi^2 \right] + 2h^2 - 2h\xi + 4\pi \xi h$$



u_{15} wird fuplyolt durch 2

87

Wert von u_{15} im Punkt P_2 :

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{3}{4} R_c \left[\frac{1}{2l+a} + \frac{a^2 + (2l+a)^2}{(2l+a)^3} + \frac{6a(2l+a)}{(2l+a)^3} \right] \\ &= \frac{3}{4} R_c \left[\frac{4l^2 + 8al + 4a^2 + a^2 + 4l^2 + 4al + a^2 + 12al + 6a^2}{8(l+a)^3} \right] \\ &= \frac{3}{4} R_c \left[\frac{12a^2 + 24al + 8l^2}{8(l+a)^3} \right] \\ &= \frac{3}{4} R_c \left[\frac{3a^2 + 6al + 2l^2}{2(l+a)^3} \right] \quad \text{weil das immer 1/2 gibt u. punkte} \\ &= \frac{3}{4} R_c \left[\frac{3}{2} \frac{1}{a+l} - \frac{l^2}{2(a+l)^3} \right] \quad \text{in x-punktion:} \\ &= \frac{3}{4} R_c \left[\frac{3a^2 + 6al + 2l^2}{4(a+l)^2} \right] \end{aligned}$$

gerichtet $u_{25} = -u_{15}$

weil die punkte symmetrisch zu P_2 u. punkte P_0 nur Abstand l :

$$\begin{aligned} u_{(25)_0} &= \frac{3}{4} R_c \left[\frac{1}{2l} + \frac{(l-a)^2 + (l+a)^2 + 6(l-a)(l+a)}{8l^3} \right] \\ &= \frac{3}{4} R_c \left[\frac{3}{2l} - \frac{a^2}{2l^3} \right] \end{aligned}$$

u. kinetische pannung

$$u_{(25)_0} = -\frac{3}{4} R_c \cdot \frac{3l^2 - a^2}{2l^3} \cdot \frac{2l^2 + 6al + 3a^2}{4(a+l)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{2(l^2 + a^2)}{2l^3} + \frac{6(l^2 - a^2)}{2l^3} = \frac{1}{l} - \frac{a^2}{2l^3} \\ & \frac{2(a^2 + 2ab + b^2) + 6a^2 + 6ab + 3a^2}{11a^2 + 10ab + 2b^2} \end{aligned}$$

~~Wert von u_{15} im Punkt P_2~~

$$\begin{aligned} u_{15} &= u_{15} + 2(l-a) \frac{\partial u_{15}}{\partial x} + \frac{(l-a)^2}{2} \frac{\partial^2 u_{15}}{\partial x^2} \\ &= -\frac{3}{4} R_c \left[\frac{1}{2l} + \frac{a^2 + (l-a)^2}{l^3} + \frac{6a(l-a)}{l^3} \right] \\ &+ 2(l-a) \left[-\frac{1}{l^2} + \frac{2a}{l^3} + \frac{3(l-a)(a^2 + (l-a)^2)}{l^5} + \frac{6a}{l^3} - \frac{12a(l-a)}{l^4} + \frac{30a(l-a)^2}{l^5} \right] \\ &= \frac{3}{4} R_c \left[\frac{1}{2l} + \frac{a^2 + (2l+a)^2}{8l^3} + \frac{6a(2l+a)}{8l^3} \right] \\ &= \frac{3}{4} R_c \left[\frac{4a^2 + 8al + 4l^2 + 2a^2 + 4al + 4l^2 + 12al + 6a^2}{8l^3} \right] = \frac{12a^2 + 24al + 8l^2}{8l^3} \end{aligned}$$

$$(u_{15} + u_{25})_0 = -\frac{3}{4} R_c \frac{2l^2 + 6al + 3a^2}{4(a+l)^2} \left[\frac{3l^2 - a^2}{2l^3} - \frac{2l^2 + 3al + 3a^2}{2(a+l)^3} \right]$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (a^2 + 3a^2l + 3al^2 + l^3)(3l^2 - a^2) = 3a^2l^2 + 9a^2l^3 + 9al^4 + 3l^5 \\ & - a^5 - 3a^4l - 3a^3l^2 - 3a^2l^3 - 3al^4 - 3l^5 \\ & = \frac{l^5 + 6al^4 + 5a^2l^3 - 3a^4l - a^5}{2l^3(a+l)^3} \end{aligned}$$

5

2, 11 = 3, 15 11/15

$$\frac{2(2+a)}{2(2+a)} = 1$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \left(\begin{array}{c} 0 \\ 1 \end{array} \right)$$

1500

667-204

$$100 + 100 + 100 = 300$$

$$\frac{2x^2 + 2x + 2}{2} = x^2 + x + 1$$

$$\left[\frac{(170) \times 100}{29} + \frac{100}{1} + \frac{100}{1} - 100 = 200 \right]$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 = 1$$

$$+ 2(-a) - \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2(-a)(a+b-a)}{2} + \frac{2(-a-b)}{2} + \frac{2(-a-b)}{2} + \frac{2(-a-b)}{2}$$

62 0432 27 224 (243) 20

$$u(2) = \frac{2}{3} \text{ sec} \left[\frac{1}{(2+1)^2} + \frac{(2+1)^2 + 0}{8(2+1)^3} \right]$$

$$4a^2 + 16b + 4c + 20 + 20a + 16b + 4c + 20$$

$$(m_1 + m_2) \cdot -\frac{f}{g} = \frac{(m_1 + m_2)(-fg)}{(m_1 + m_2)g} = \frac{-m_1 g - m_2 g}{m_1 + m_2}$$

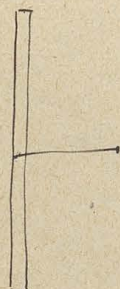
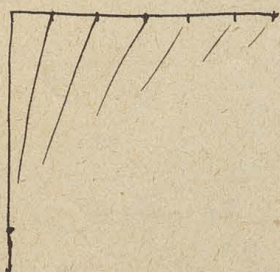
[illegible]

$$10 - 2.50 - 0.50 + 12.00 + 29 =$$

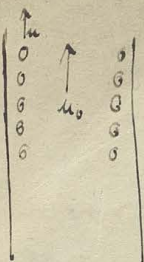
$$\Sigma \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + y^2}} = \frac{1}{R} \left[\left(\frac{a}{R} \right)^{-1/2} + \left(\frac{y}{R} \right)^{-1/2} \right]^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{R} \left[1 + \frac{a^2}{R^2} + \left(\frac{y^2}{R^2} - 1 \right) \right]^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{R \sqrt{1 + \frac{a^2}{R^2}}} \left[1 + \frac{R^2 - y^2}{R^2} \right]^{-1/2}$$

$$\frac{1}{a} \left[1 + \left(\frac{y}{a} \right)^2 \right]^{-1/2} + \frac{1}{y} \left[1 + \left(\frac{a}{y} \right)^2 \right]^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{R^2 + a^2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2}} \left[1 + \frac{y^2 - a^2}{2a^2} \right]^{-1/2} = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{2}} \left[1 - \frac{a^2 - y^2}{2a^2} \right]^{-1/2}$$



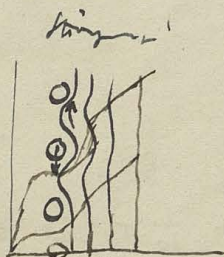
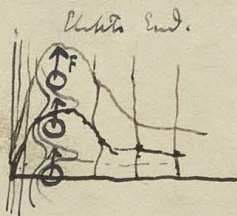
$$u = 2,$$



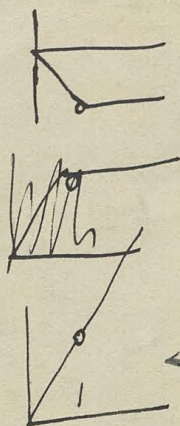
Elektr. indukce: $u_0 = \epsilon u$

$$u \sim \rho \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{76}{\mu}$$

Strömungsdichte: $y = \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} \rho \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} =$



"Superposition" method
 $u = \alpha \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x}$



physikal. Interpretation: wenn es sich um ein System handelt, dann ist die Lösung komplex

Zweite Methode Strömungsdichte: Annahme, dass die Strömungsdichte von der Strömungsdichte in der ersten Methode

und es ist

$$u = \alpha \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x} = \frac{1}{\mu} \rho \frac{\partial V}{\partial x}$$

$$\frac{\partial V}{\partial x} = \frac{\alpha \mu}{\rho} \frac{\Delta u}{\Delta x}$$

Wegen $\mu \geq 0$ ist $\alpha \leq 1$ so wie leicht zu zeigen
 $\mu(y_1 - y_2)$

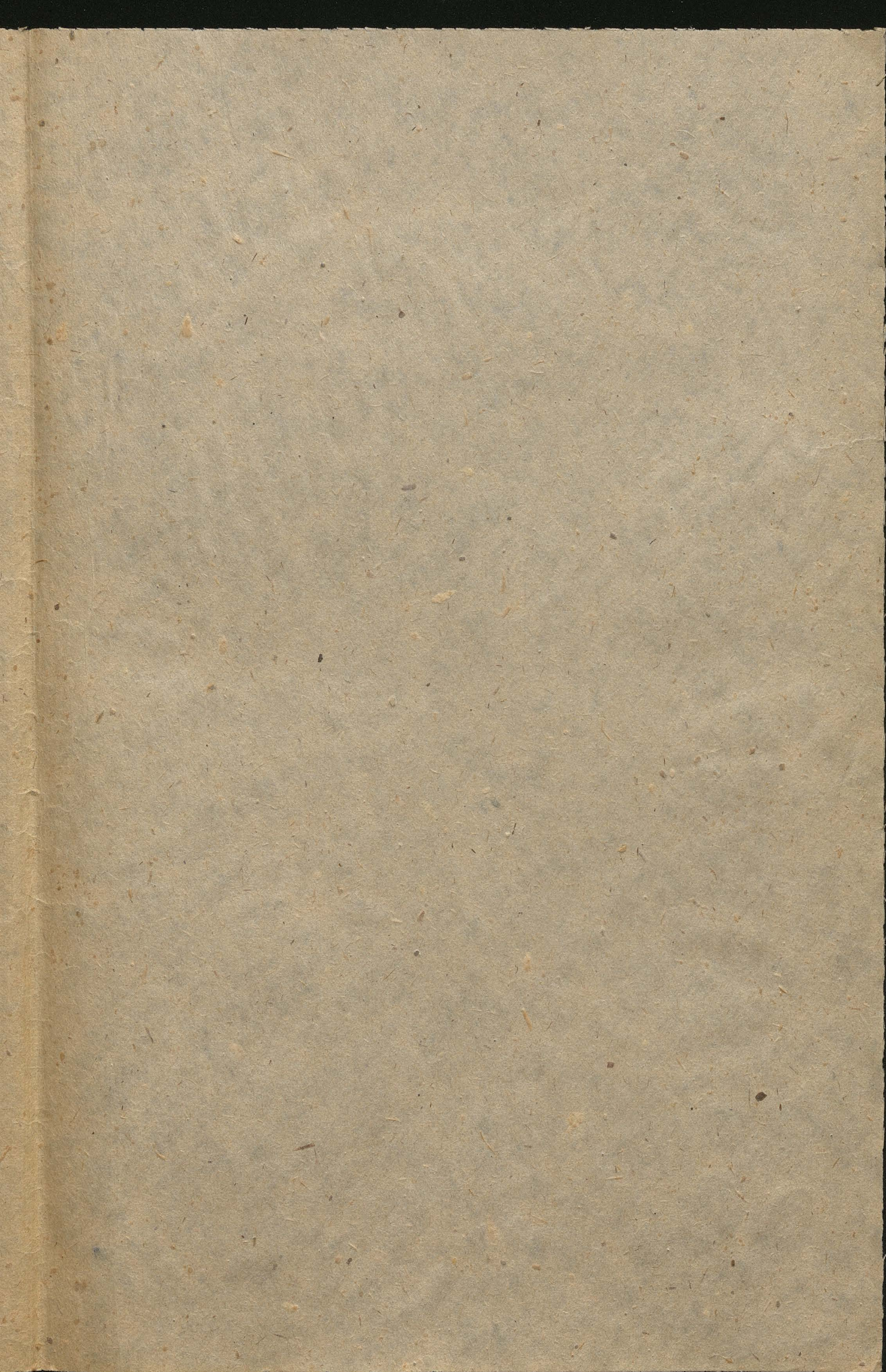
$$u = d \frac{(R^2 - r^2)}{2(R^2 \frac{R^2}{2} - \frac{R^4}{4})} \Delta u = \bar{u}$$

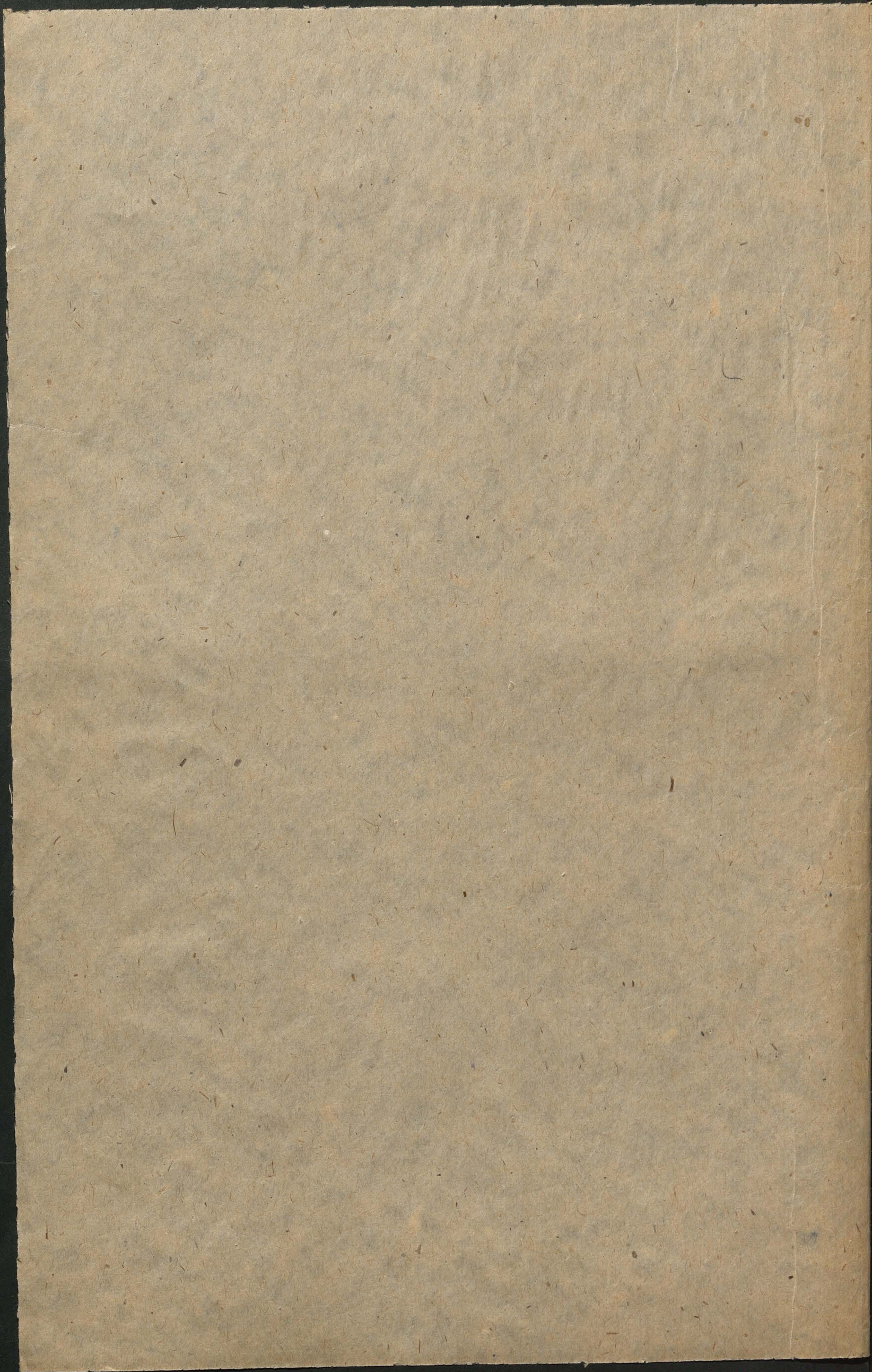
$$\alpha = \frac{2\bar{u}}{R^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -2\alpha R$$

XIII

physikalische Lösung





84/53

T A 28

1910.

Nordstern' de

Van der Waals'

Zustandsgleichung

Durige Theorie d. ellipt. Functionen 1897	6. 50
— Elemente d. Functionentheorie 1893	6. 80
— Die ebenen Curven dritter Ord. 1871.	7. 20
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Hausel Th. der complexen Zahlentheorie 1867.	2. —
Heine Handbuch d. Kugelfunctionen 1891	12. —

Bemerkung über den ^{jetzzeitigen} ~~mittleren~~ Zustand von Gasmolekülen und über Van der Waals' Zustandgleichung.

~~In der Abh.~~

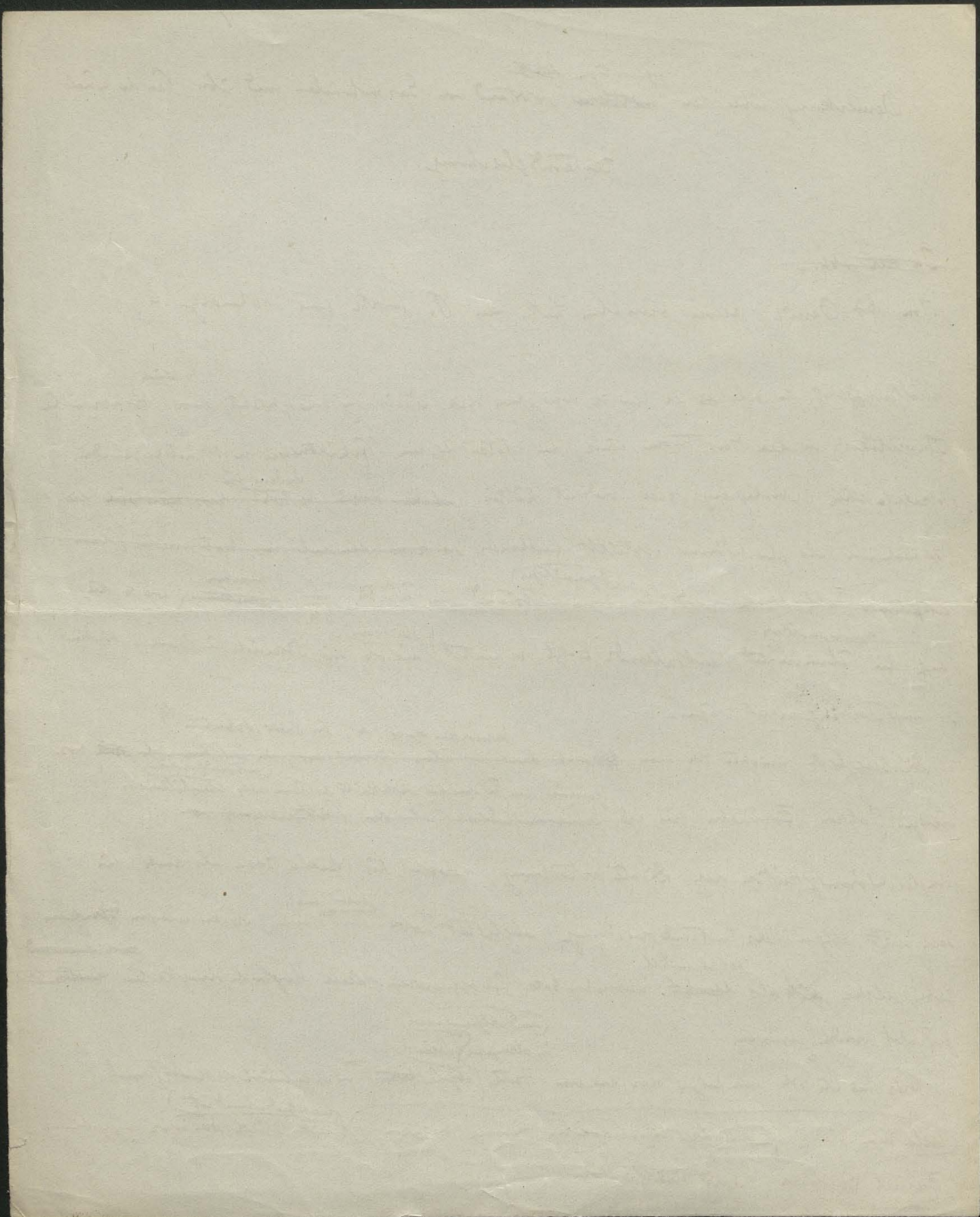
Im 67 Jahre diese Summe hat Herr P. Hertz im Abende 67.

veröffentlicht, in welcher er unter anderem die Meinung ausspricht, dass bisher alle
Theoretiker in der Gasttheorie einer dem tatsächlichen Verhalten nicht entsprechenden
vereinfachten Überlegungsweise bedient hätten, welche darin ^{indem sie} besteht, dass man sich die
Gesamtheit als gleichförmig verteilt annimmt, so dass die auf ein bestimmtes Volumen
entfallende Zahl ~~des~~ ^{gegenwärtigen} ~~des~~ ^{als} dem Abstand des Wirtes $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ ^{ansehen} ~~annimmt~~ (wo n die
^{des Wirtes} auf die Volumeninhalt entfallende Zahl bedeutet) ^{gleichsam} als ob die Moleküle in einem unendlichen
Raumgitter angeordnet wären.

Baumgötter angeordnet sein.
 Diesbezüglich möchte ich nun ~~Auf Ihre Arbeit~~ ^{bezeichnen dass ich in zwei Abschn.} ~~hinweisen, in welchen ich~~ ^{bezeichnen} ~~die~~ ^{von}
 einige Jahre Formeln für die ~~Wahrscheinlichkeit~~ ^{genau den Wahrscheinlichkeit} ~~des Vorkommens von~~ ^{postum zu bestimmenden}

Ungleichförmigkeiten der Dichteverteilung, sowohl für ideale Gase als auch für
Gase mit allgemeiner Zustandsgleichung, abgeleitet habe ^{(dabei auch} und auf Erscheinungen ^{begegneten}
be, welche ^{experimentell} als ~~deutlich~~ bemerkbare Konsequenzen dieser Ungleichförmigkeit ~~auszufließen~~
gedeutet werden müssen. ^{(und allgemeine}
^{in strenger Weise}

Hier möchte ich nur sagen, dass die von Huth (abgelassene) Wucherzinsformel,
(falls man sich auf den dreidimensionalen Raum beschränkt) ^{gleichbedeutend ist} mit einer von mir angegebenen
Formel ~~identisch~~ und möchte daran



31

ist die
 Bekanntlich ~~Leben~~ ^{aktives} Poltman, H. Lorente, Jager, van Laar ~~die~~ ursprüngliche
~~Leben~~ angenäherte Durchmengenweise V. d. Waal ^{von} durch exaktere Methoden unter ~~stellt~~
~~Leben~~ welche als theoretische, den Voraussetzungen der V. d. Waal'schen Theorie entsprechende
 Zustandsgleichung die Formel geliefert haben:

$$p + \frac{a}{v^2} = \frac{RT}{v} \left[4 + \frac{b}{v} + \frac{5}{8} \frac{b^2}{v^2} + \cancel{\frac{1283}{8960} \frac{b^3}{v^3}} + \left(\frac{1283}{8960} + \frac{3}{2} \cdot 0.0958 \right) \frac{b^3}{v^3} + \dots \right]$$

^{*)} Zitiert aus: St. W. Aust. 1898/99 p. 477. Dittl. 23 (1899) p. 547.

Dabei enthält das ~~quadratische~~ quadratische Glied der nach Potenzen von $\frac{b}{v}$ fortgesetzten Reihe
 von der Berücksichtigung der Zusammenstöße zweier Moleküle ^{der} das entbehrt von ^{dieser} diesen
 Zusammenstößen dreier Moleküle.

Dabei setzen aber jene Methoden voraus, dass die Anzahl von Molekülpaares,
 deren Centridistans zwischen 6 und 6.5 liegt, $2n \cdot n^2 \cdot r^2 \cdot dr$ beträgt
 (Gleichung 149 Poltman II p. 146)

Let $x = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$ and $y = \frac{1}{2} - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}i$ be the two roots of the equation $x^2 + x + 1 = 0$.

Then $x^3 = 1$ and $y^3 = 1$ and $x \neq y$. Hence x and y are the two cube roots of unity.

Therefore $x^3 = 1$ and $y^3 = 1$.

$$x^3 + y^3 = 1 + 1 = 2$$

Also $x^2 + y^2 = (x + y)^2 - 2xy = (-1)^2 - 2(-1) = 1 + 2 = 3$.

Hence $x^2 + y^2 = 3$ and $x^3 + y^3 = 2$.

Therefore $x^2 + y^2 = 3$ and $x^3 + y^3 = 2$.

Thus $x^2 + y^2 = 3$ and $x^3 + y^3 = 2$.

Hence $x^2 + y^2 = 3$ and $x^3 + y^3 = 2$.

Therefore $x^2 + y^2 = 3$ and $x^3 + y^3 = 2$.

Für die Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass n kräfte lose Punktmoleküle ^{über} in einem Raume V 93
 befinden, welchem bei gleichförmiger Verteilung ~~die~~ die Anzahl n entfallen würde, habe
 ich loccit. p 628 den Ausdruck angegeben: $\frac{V^n e^{-n}}{n!} = f(n)$ $(n!) \frac{e^{-n}}{n!} = f(n)$

Dieser Ausdruck genügt auch offenbar der Bedingung, dass die Summe aller Wahrscheinlichkeiten
 gleich Eins ist und dass die ~~die~~ durchschnittlich auf einen Raum entfallende
 Molekülnzahl n beträgt, da wir haben: $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f(n) = 1$ $\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i f(i) = 1$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n f(n) = V \quad \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} i f(i) = n$$

In die ~~Werte~~ ^{Werte} der Moleküle von einander ^{unabhängig} sind, kann man nun ~~den~~
 einen kugelförmigen Raum von Radius r um ein gegebenes Molekül herum konstruieren
 denken und nach der Wahrscheinlichkeit fragen, dass ~~in diesem Raum~~ der Nachbarpunkt
 eine größere Entfernung als r besitzt, dass also kein anderes Molekül in jenen Raum
 hineinfällt. Das ist die von Hertz mit $1 - W(r)$ bezeichnete Wahrscheinlichkeit,

für welche obiger Ausdruck (resp. Formel (4) p 628 l. 10) gilt: $1 - W(r) = e^{-\frac{V}{V_0} r^n}$
 und daraus folgt

die Wahrscheinlichkeit dass der Nachbarpunkt eine kleinere Entfernung habe
 als r ~~ist~~ überinstimmt mit Hertz, ~~Hertz~~:

$$W(r) = 1 - e^{-\frac{V}{V_0} r^n} \text{ oder in Hertz's. Bezeichnung } 1 - e^{-n \frac{V}{V_0} r^n}$$

Die von Hertz mit $W(r_1, r_2)$ bezeichnete Wahrsch dass der Nachbarpunkt im Entfernung
 zwischen r_1 und r_2 bezieht ist identisch mit der zusammengesetzten Wahrscheinlichkeit
 dass in die Kugel r_1 gar kein Punkt, in die Kugel r_2 (ein oder mehrere Punkte) hineinfällt

$$W(r_1, r_2) = e^{-\frac{V}{V_0} r_1^n} (1 - e^{-\frac{V}{V_0} (r_2 - r_1)^n}) = e^{-\frac{V}{V_0} r_1^n} - e^{-\frac{V}{V_0} r_2^n} = W(r_1) - W(r_2) \text{ (übereinstimmend mit Hertz)}$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} 4\pi r^2 e^{-\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3} dr$$

$$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = x$$

$$r = \left(\frac{3x}{4\pi} \right)^{1/3}$$

$$4\pi r^2 dr = dx$$

$$\int_0^{\infty} \frac{e^{-x} dx}{\sqrt[3]{\frac{4}{3}\pi}} x^{1/3}$$

$$x^{1/3} e^{-x} dx = \Gamma(4/3)$$

Heine Handbuch d. Kegelfunctionen 1881.	12. —
Heine Aufgabenammlung 1894.	3. 50
— Auflösungen dazu (Kuland) 3 Bd. 1900.	19. —
Helmer Ausgleichungsrechnung 1872	7. —
Hensel u. Landsberg Th. d. algebr. Functionen u. Variab. 1902	26. —
Hermite Sur les integrales definites, la th. de fonctions ... 1891.	12. —
Herz Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung 1900.	8. —
Hesse Vorl. über anal. Geom. d. Raumes 1876	10. —
— " " " " Ebene 1881	5. 20
— Wyznaczniki (Zdzislawski) 1880	1. — K
Holzmüller Th. der isagonalen Verwandtschaft 1881.	11. 20.
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Junker Diff. u. Integral Rechnung (Götschen-Sammlung)	
Kelland & Tait Introduction to Quaternions 1873	7. 50.

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~~Adam Grosz ? ? ?~~

~~Jul. Adamski I ?~~

Stan. Teodorowicz II urzędnik Kolijary. 8 n. ?
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Przegląd do kwestji sporu między termodynamiką a k.t.g.
Kilka uwag

Uwagi o zasadniczym termodynamiki i kinetycznej teorii gazu.

Zur Frage der Widersprüche zwischen Thermodynamik und kinetischer Gastheorie.

Einige Bemerkungen über die Begründung des 2ten Entropiesatzes und Boltzmann's Gleichung

~~Opierając się ostatecznie o uogólnienie zasady entropii oraz zasadę równowagi Boltzmann'a - teoretycznej postaci.~~
~~Uogólnienie zasady entropii oraz kinetycznej teorii gazu.~~
~~W dowodzeniu prawa entropii oraz równowagi~~

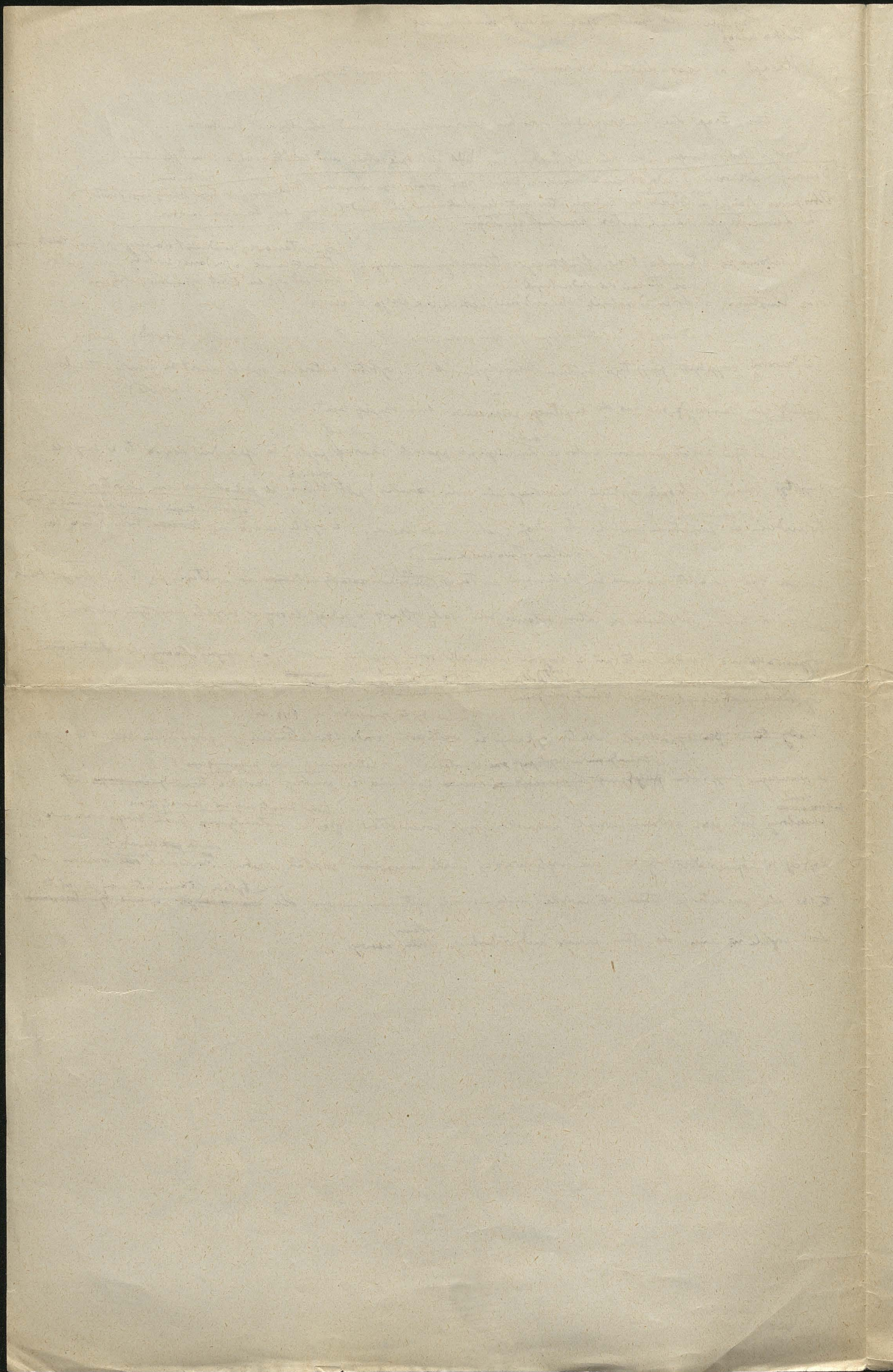
Wiadomo że zjawiska t.w. fluktuacji termodynamicznych, które stanowią przedmiot dowodzenia prawa entropii, oraz zjawiska t.w. fluktuacji kinetycznych, które są przedmiotem kinetycznej teorii gazu, są zjawiskami różnymi, a dla ich opisu stosowane prawa Boltzmann'a, Perrina

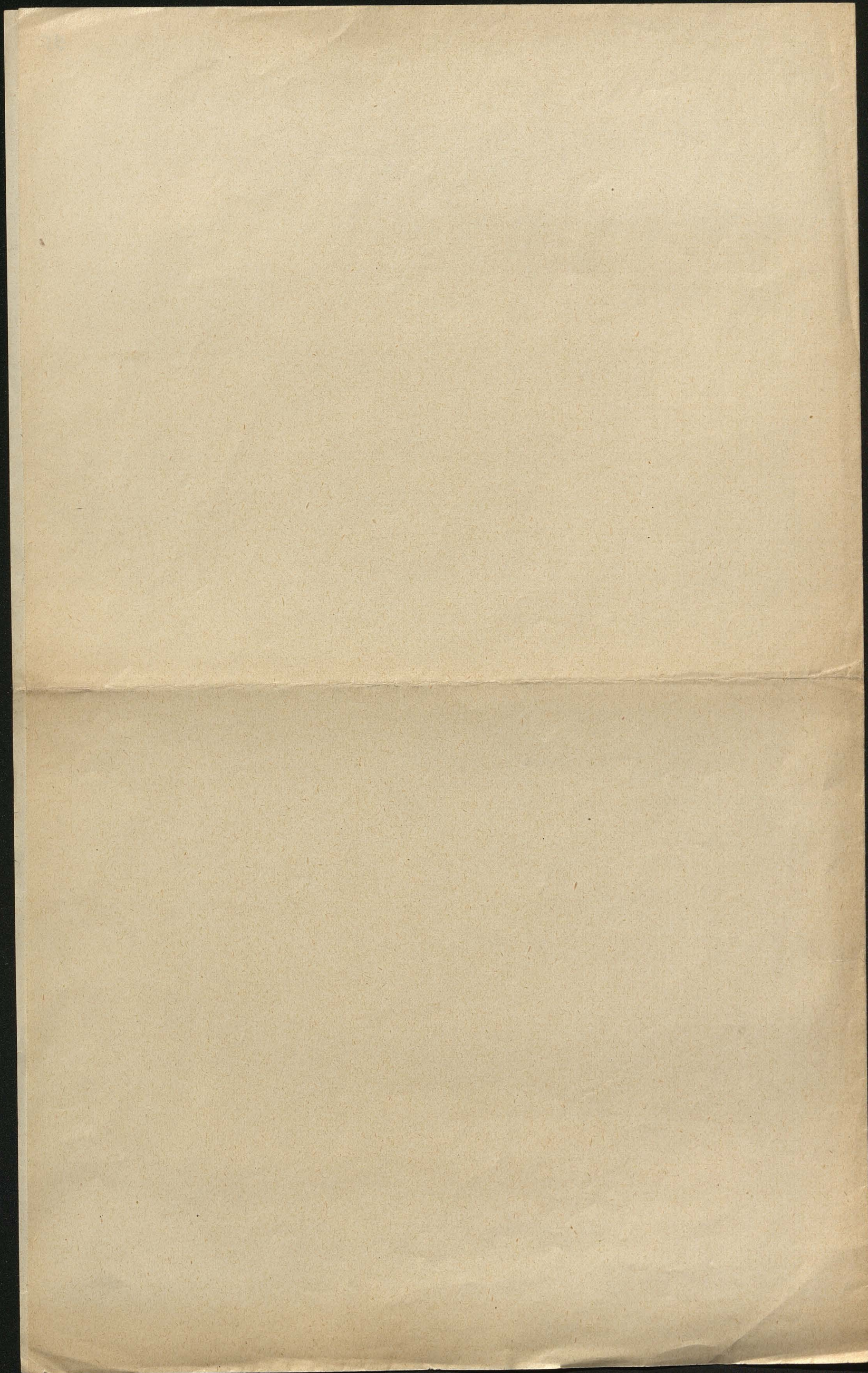
są zupełnie niezależne. Wobec tego dowodzenie prawa entropii oraz kinetycznej teorii gazu jest zupełnie niezależne. Wobec tego dowodzenie prawa entropii oraz kinetycznej teorii gazu jest zupełnie niezależne. Wobec tego dowodzenie prawa entropii oraz kinetycznej teorii gazu jest zupełnie niezależne.

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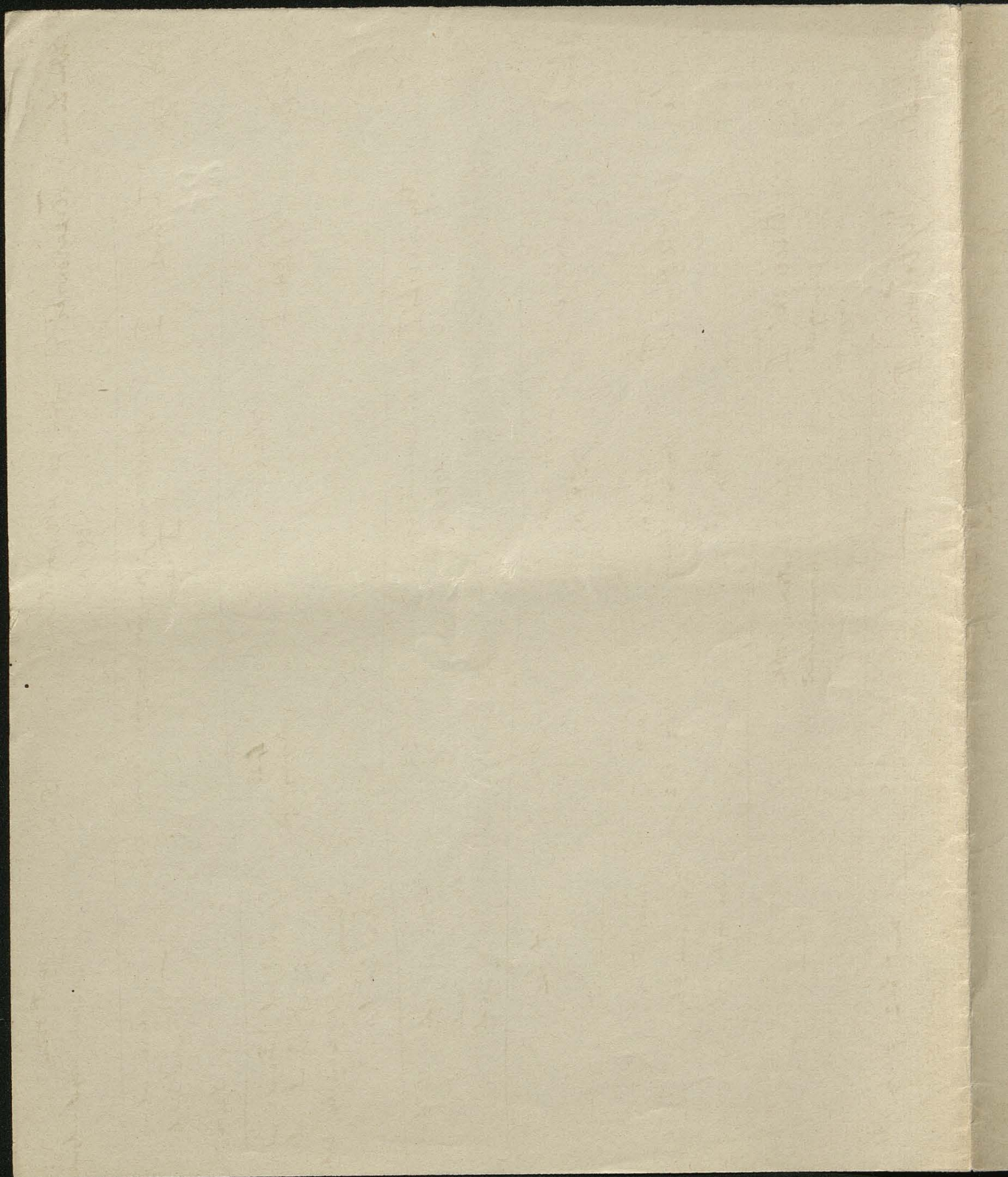
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82/53

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Lusia Kantka

z prany o Ołecinie nieda

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um das Absetzen von Kolloidteilchen aus einer anfangs homogenen Lösung an einer adsorbierenden Kugelfläche handelt, und zwar geben sie im letzteren Falle die durchschnittliche Anzahl der betreffenden Teilchen an, um welche die wirkliche Anzahl in zufälliger Weise herumschwanken wird.

4. Reflektierende Wand:

Kehren wir nun wieder zur Frage nach der experimentellen Meßbarkeit der Diffusion an grob dispersen Kolloiden zurück.

Da ist nun außer Brillouins Arbeit eine sehr schöne Untersuchung Westgrens¹⁾ zu nennen, in welcher wiederum von festen Wänden, aber nicht von adsorbierenden, sondern von reflektierenden Gebrauch gemacht wird. Dies entspricht dem normalen Verhalten einer kolloiden Lösung, deren Teilchen im allgemeinen, solange die elektrische Doppelschicht wirksam

1) A. Westgren, Zeitschr. f. phys. Chem. 89, 63, 1914.

ist, keine Tendenz haben, an den Wänden zu kleben. Die mathematische Theorie derartiger Fälle ist ganz analog dem vorhergehenden Falle; wir können wiederum die Diffusionstheorie zur Berechnung der Verteilung benützen, nur müssen wir die Grenzbedingung einführen, daß die reflektierende Wand keine Substanz durchläßt;

also muß für dieselbe gelten: $\frac{\partial u}{\partial N} = 0$.

Nehmen wir beispielsweise an, die Ebene $x=0$ wirke als reflektierende Wand, so läßt sich die Verteilung zur Zeit t auf Grund des bekannten Reflexionsprinzips durch Superposition von symmetrisch zur Wand gelegenen Quellen¹⁾ konstruieren; war die Anfangsverteilung durch eine Funktion $u=\varphi(x)$ gegeben, so resultiert daraus nach Analogie mit (3):

$$u = \int_0^{\infty} \varphi(x_0) [W(x_0, x) + W(-x_0, x)] dx_0. \quad (47)$$

Westgrens Anordnung erfordert aber keine derlei Rechnungen. Er konzentrierte die Teilchen sämtlich an der Ebene $x=0$ (und zwar dadurch, daß die betreffende mikroskopische Kammer in passender Weise auf einer Zentrifuge befestigt und eine Zeitlang der Wirkung der Zentrifugalkraft ausgesetzt wurde) und beobachtete dann das allmähliche Wegdiffundieren derselben. Da für die Teilchen in diesem Falle offen-

TR

partigen

Einwirkung bemerkbar macht.

Infolgedessen kommen wir zu der physikalisch evidenten Schlußfolgerung, daß auch im Falle variabler Kräfte für genügend kurze Zeiten das Superpositions-Prinzip gelten muß, und dies ermöglicht uns die Verallgemeinerung der Theorie der Diffusion für den Fall, daß die betreffenden Teilchen von irgendwelchen Kräften beeinflusst werden.

Haben wir es mit Teilchen zu tun, welche unter Einfluß einer Kraft $f(x)$ die durchschnittliche Geschwindigkeit $\beta f(x)$ erlangen, so resultiert die Teilchenmenge, welche durch die

1

18

18

18

1) Dabei ist aber der Auftrieb seitens des umgebenden Mediums (von der Dichte ρ_0) zu berücksichtigen, welcher im Falle der Aerostatik nur eine unbedeutende — der Benützung des Van der Waalsschen ($v-b$) anstatt v entsprechende — Korrektur liefern würde. A. Einstein, Ann. d. Phys. 19, 376, 1905; M. v. Smoluchowski, Ann. d. Phys. 21, 756, 1906; J. Perrin, loc. cit. S. 22; außerdem C. f. 158, 1168, 1914; B. Ilijin, Zeitschr. f. phys. Chem. 87, 366, 1914; A. Westgren, Arkiv f. mat. Svensk. Akad. 9, Nr. 5 (1913); R. Constantin, C. R. 158, 1171, 1341, 1914.

2) Vgl. M. v. Smoluchowski, Ann. d. Phys. 48, 1103, 1915.

Flächeneinheit eines Querschnittes x durchströmt, aus Superposition jener konstanten Wanderung und der Diffusionsströmung; sie beträgt also:

thin

$$-D \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \beta u f(x)$$

12

und daraus erhält man die Differentialgleichung für u :

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \beta \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [u f(x)]. \quad (50)$$

Dieselbe definiert die Verteilung einer diffundierenden Substanz, welche unter Einfluß einer äußeren Kraft $f(x)$ steht. Andererseits können wir sie im Sinne des Äquivalenzprinzips auf ein einzelnes Kolloidteilchen beziehen und dadurch die relative Häufigkeit u der verschiedenen Lagen desselben bestimmen, d. h. wir erhalten die betreffende Verallgemeinerung der Brownschen Bewegungsformel.

Eine Probe können wir sofort ausführen, da ich für einen Spezialfall, d. i. unter Annahme einer das Teilchen in die Ruhelage zurücktreibenden elastischen Kraft die betreffende Wahrscheinlichkeitsfunktion auf direktem synthetischen Wege ermittelt hatte¹⁾. Es ist dies jenes Beispiel, welches ich in dem Göttinger Vortrag vor drei Jahren besprochen hatte:

$$W(x, x_0, t) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\gamma}} \exp \left[-\frac{\gamma (x - x_0 e^{-\beta t})^2}{2} \right]$$

12

-2

theorie nützlich sein wird. Stellen wir uns nämlich die Aufgabe, in ganz analoger Weise die Anzahl Teilchen zu berechnen, welche bis zur Zeit t an einer vollkommen adsorbierenden Kugelfläche vom Radius R haften bleiben würden.

Da handelt es sich offenbar nur darum, die Lösung der Diffusionsgleichung mit den Nebenbedingungen:

1. $u = c$ für: $t = 0$ und $r > R$
2. $u = 0$ für: $r = R$ und $t > 0$

zu finden.

Da die Konzentration u offenbar nur vom Radius und von der Zeit abhängt, kann die Lösung mittels bekannter Methoden bewerkstelligt werden, indem die Differentialgleichung T , die Form annimmt:

$$\frac{\partial(ru)}{\partial t} = D \frac{\partial^2(ru)}{\partial r^2} \quad (43)$$

somit auf Grund der Analogie mit der linearen Wärmeleitung in der Form:

$$u = c \left[1 - \frac{R}{r} + \frac{2R}{r\sqrt{\pi D t}} \int_0^{\frac{r-R}{\sqrt{D t}}} e^{-z^2} dz \right] \quad (44) \quad /c$$

gelöst werden kann; es läßt sich ganz einfach a posteriori die Tatsache verifizieren, daß hierdurch die Differentialgleichung (43), wie auch die Grenzbedingungen erfüllt werden.

Daraus folgt für die Menge der sich in der Zeit $t \dots t + dt$ durch Diffusion an der Kugelfläche R ausscheidenden Substanz:

$$J dt = 4\pi D R^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=R} dt = 4\pi D R c \left[1 + \frac{R}{\sqrt{\pi D t}} \right] dt \quad (45)$$

und für die Menge, welche von Anfang bis zur Zeit t abgeschieden wurde:

$$M = \int_0^t J dt = 4\pi D R c \left[t + \frac{2R\sqrt{t}}{\sqrt{\pi D}} \right] \quad (46)$$

Diese Formeln sind einerseits für die Fälle gewöhnlicher, sagen wir „klassischer“ Diffusion verwendbar, wie beispielsweise Ausscheidung von übersättigtem Wasserdampf an kugelförmigen Kondensationskernen, andererseits für Beispiele, wo es sich um

und ich bemerkt haben, muß das sog. Sedimentations-Gleichgewicht dem Exponentialgesetz der Aerostatik¹⁾ Genüge leisten, was später durch die schönen Versuche Perrins und dessen Mitarbeiter bestätigt und zur Ausarbeitung einer sehr präzisen Bestimmungsmethode der Loschmidtschen Zahl benutzt wurde; es muß nämlich gelten:

$$v = v_0 e^{\frac{N}{HT} \frac{4\pi}{3} a^2 g (\rho - \rho_0) z} \quad (48)$$

(wo a den Teilchenradius, $(\rho - \rho_0)$ den Dichteunterschied der Teilchensubstanz gegenüber der Flüssigkeit bedeutet.)

Will man aber die ganze Erscheinung gründlich verstehen, so muß man die mikroskopische Analyse des Vorgangs ausführen, d. h. man muß untersuchen, in welcher Weise die Bewegungen der einzelnen Teilchen infolge der Schwerkraft und der Gegenwart des Gefäßbodens modifiziert werden, was eine wesentlich schwierigere Aufgabe²⁾ ist.

Würde nur die konstante Schwerkraft ins Spiel kommen, ohne daß eine Begrenzung des Raumes zu berücksichtigen wäre, so würde die Lösung einfach daraus folgen, daß die Schwerkraft eine konstante, fortschreitende Bewegung (mit der Geschwindigkeit c) hervorruft, welche sich über die Brownsche Bewegung (1) superponiert:

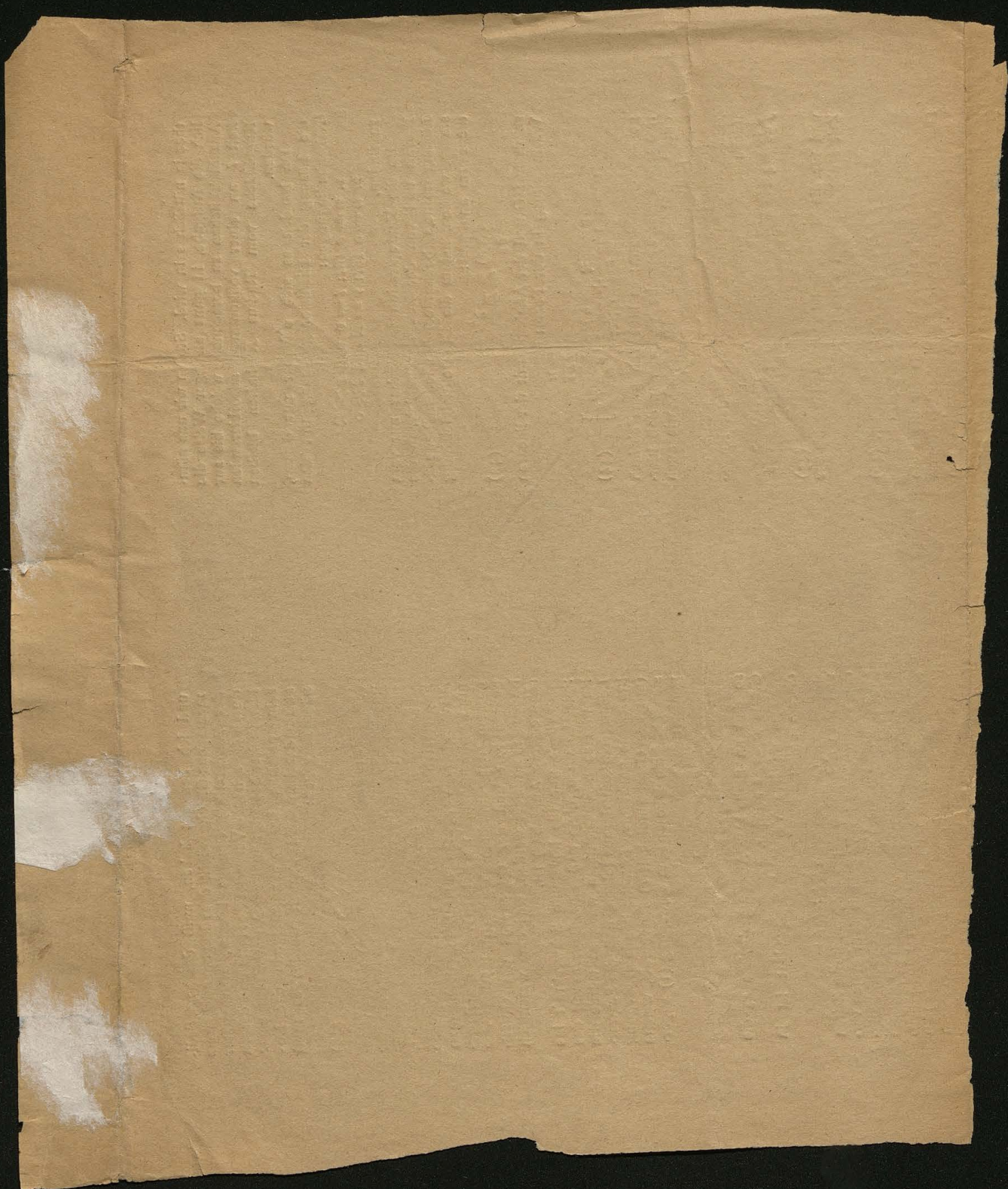
$$W(x, x_0, t) dx = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi D t}} e^{-\frac{(x-x_0-ct)^2}{4Dt}} dx, \quad (49) \quad 1x$$

so daß an Stelle der Ausgangsabszisse x_0 die Größe $x_0 - ct$ auftritt.

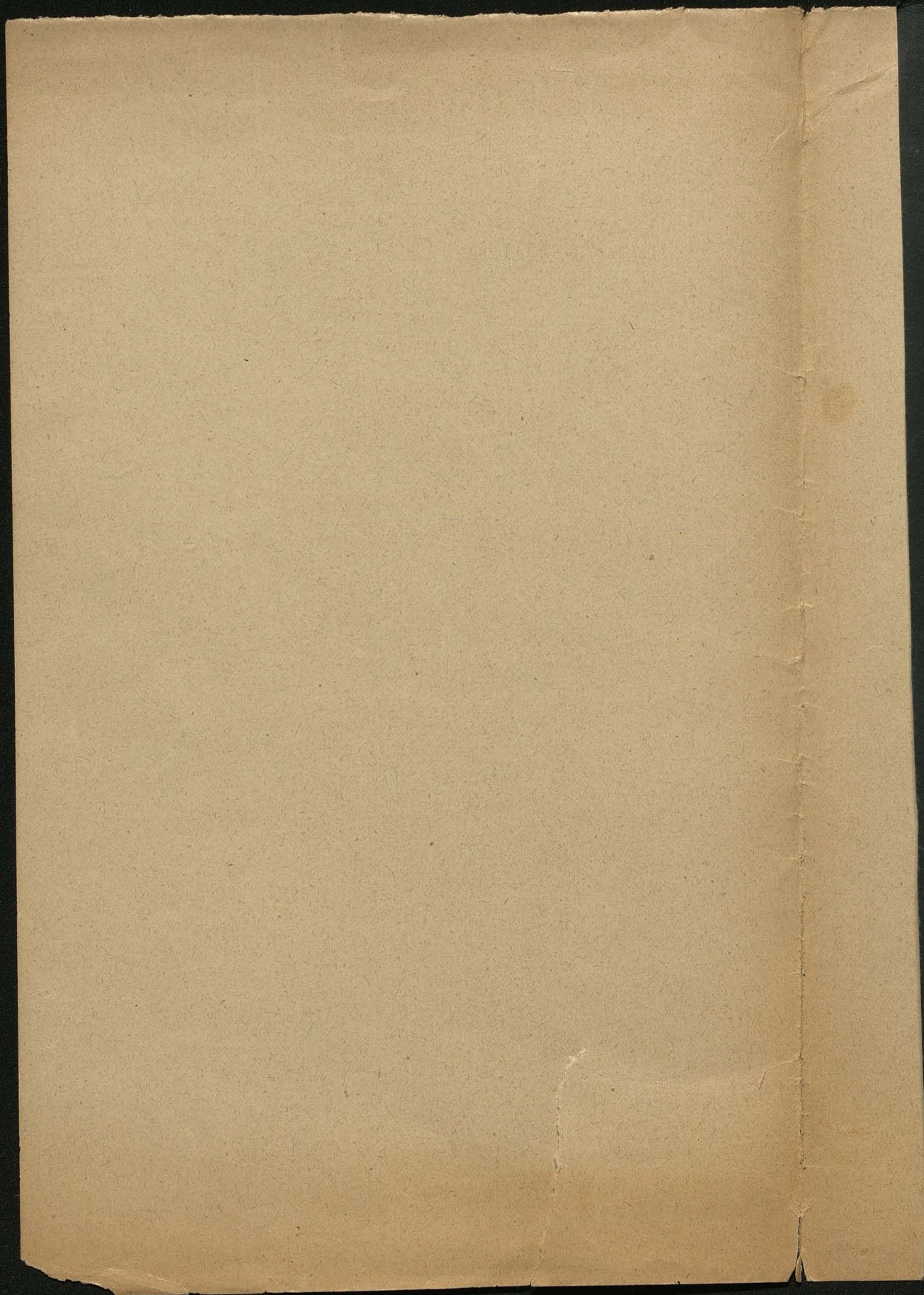
Das mittlere Verschiebungsquadrat ist in diesem Falle:

$$(x - x_0)^2 = 2Dt + (ct)^2$$

und man sieht, daß für genügend kurze Zeiten das zweite Glied im Verhältnis zum ersten verschwindet. Da die Verschiebungs-Geschwindigkeit der Brownschen Bewegung anfangs unendlich groß ist, versteht man auch unmittelbar, ohne Rechnung, daß die Bewegung anfangs rein „Brownisch“ erfolgt, und daß sich erst im Laufe der Zeit die allmähliche Verschiebung infolge der Schwerkraft bemerkbar macht.



O prof. Lacyaric
18 Grabowski



Grabowski Lucjan 29 lat ; doktorat 1900 w Monachium
4-5 lat w Krakowie, 3 lata w Konachin,
1 w Pulkowie

92

- 1). Einige Bemerkungen zur Erklärung d. Polbewegung
Wien. Sitzber. 107 (1898)
- 2). Beobachtungen von kleinen Planeten
Astron. Nachrichten (1898)
- 3). Theorie d. harmonischen Analysators
Wien. Sitzber. (110) 1900
- 4). Zur Frage d. Veränderlichkeit von μ Persei
Astron. Nachrichten (1902)
- 5). O obserwacji obserwacji fotometrycznej Nowej Perseusza dokonanych
w Obserwator. w Pulkowie
Wiadom. matemat. (1902)
- 6). W druku: Photometrische Beobachtungen d. Nova Persei auf d.
Sternwarte in Pulkowa
Akad. Petersburg 1902

W manuskrypcie : O okresie Algola dies Monach., ~~zestawienie~~
obrotów 2 parady nowych obserwacji,
które stają się do habitacji.

Notujemy do:

- 1). gładzdy Gill'a
- 2). o mikrometrze miosobistym Repsolda

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped out of the plane was the cold. It was a sharp contrast to the warm, humid air of the tropics. I shivered slightly, pulling my jacket closer.

2. The landscape was breathtaking. Rolling green hills under a clear blue sky. The air smelled fresh, like a clean canvas. I took a deep breath, savoring the moment.

3. As I walked through the fields, I noticed the soft rustle of grass beneath my feet. The sun was just beginning to set, painting the sky in shades of orange and pink. It was a magical sight.

4. The silence was profound. No cars, no planes, no city noise. Just the gentle hum of nature. I felt a sense of peace I hadn't experienced in a long time.

5. The stars came out early that night. They were bright and clear, like diamonds in a velvet sky. I lay on my back, looking up and feeling the vastness of the universe.

6. The morning brought a gentle breeze. It was a relief after the stillness of the night. The sun was low on the horizon, casting a warm glow over the landscape.

7. The birds started their morning chorus. Their songs were melodious and full of life. I smiled, listening to the symphony of nature.

8. The day was perfect. A mix of tranquility and beauty. I felt like I had found a hidden gem. It was a place where time seemed to stand still.

In Österreich ^{ist} ~~gibt es~~ ^(auch Vermoethen) ~~keine~~ ^{noch} ~~Lehrstuhl~~ ^{als einzige} ~~an der Universität~~ ^{in Wien}
 anzuführen, wo keine Professor für diesen Gegenstand besteht, welcher
^{an Mittelschulen gelehrt wird und muss auch}
 doch auch als Prüfungsfach für das Lehramt an Gymnasien und
 Realschulen figurirt.

Da die Nothwendigkeit der Gründung einer solchen Lehrkanzel in Wien,
 insbesondere in Anbetracht der rasch wachsenden ~~der~~ Hörerzahl der
 realistischen Fächer, klar am Tage liegt, können nur zwei Punkte
 in Frage kommen, betreff welcher eine Schwierigkeit bestehen könnte,
 namentlich die ~~die~~ Schaffung eines astronomischen Observatoriums und
 die Personalfrage.

^(künftige) ^{dadurch}
 ist eine Lösung dieser Angelegenheit erleichtert, dass,

In Betreff des ersten Punktes ~~hat das Professor Collegium~~ (beim
 Entwurf der Pläne für das neue Universitätsgebäude für geeignete
 Localitäten Vorsorge getroffen wurde. Um jedoch die dringende Schaffung
 dieser Professur nicht weiter verzögern zu müssen, hat das Professor Collegium
 von weiteren diesbezüglichen Vorschlägen einstweilen Abstand genommen,
 da sich der ord. Prof. der Astr. an der technischen Hochschule in Wien
 d. Leske in dankenswerther Weise bereit erklärt hat, ~~den~~ die
~~seiner~~ ~~seiner~~ Durchführung der praktischen ~~astronomischen~~ Arbeiten an
 seinem Observatorium an der k. k. techn. Hochschule zu gestatten.

Da demnach die erwähnte Schwierigkeit durch das Entgegenkommen ¹⁰⁰ Prof. Lesko besetzt ist, bleibt nur noch die Frage zu erledigen, welche Kandidaten ^{in einer würdigen Vertretung} für dieses Lehramt befähigt sind. und ...

Von den Forschern polnischer Zunge welche ^{in einem Teil} ~~aus~~ ^{Arbeit} aus dem Gebiete der Astronomie geführt haben, können in Betracht kommen: nach Altersproduct

- 1) Kowalskyk
- 2) Czeraski
- 3) Dirksenmajer
- 4) Rurecki
- 5) Smit
- 6) Siebrich
- 7) Graft

Von diesen entfällt ^{des Alters wegen} Kowalskyk, welcher nahezu 70 Jahre zählt.

Demselben Graft gegenüber bei der Norm der Jahre kommen in Berlin ~~und~~ und als Professor an der Universität in Berlin tätig, welcher wenig über 20 Jahre alt ist.

Czeraski ist gegenwärtig Direktor des Sternwerts in Posen.

Dirksenmajer

... fand aber bisher zu wenig Sympathie mit der praktischen Astronomie zu betätigen.

Rurecki ist gegenwärtig Observator an einer Privatsternwarte in Warschau und mehr als astronomischer Amateur bekannt.

Es kommt die nächste Generation durch die Befruchtung
 entsteht. Ich will nur noch die Frage zu erledigen, welche Rolle die
 in einer unvollständigen Befruchtung spielen.

Im ersten Teil dieser Arbeit ist die Befruchtung
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Es kommen mithin ^{eigentlich nur zwei} ~~die~~ ^{die} ~~Canddaten~~ in Betracht, welche eine eingehendere Besprechung erfordern, nämlich Grabowski & Ernst.

Dr. Lucjan Grabowski, 29 Jahre alt, ist derzeit Adjunkt an der Sternwarte in Krakau.

Er studierte in Krakau, ging dann auf einige Jahre nach München, wo er unter Seeliger astronomische Forschungen betrieb ^{und das Doctorat ablegte} und schließlich ~~nach Pulkowa~~ ^{war} war er ein Jahr lang in Pulkowa thätig.

Seine wissenschaftlichen Arbeiten sind

- 1) Beobachtungen von kleinen Planeten
- 2) Einige Bemerkungen zur Erklärung der Völkung
- ~~3) Thesen des kosmischen Systems~~ ^{hat} ~~Doctorat~~
- 4) Bekanntlich ~~ist~~ die Erde nicht eine ^{absolut} im Raum ~~in~~ ^{zu den} fixen Richtung sondern führt kleine kreisförmige Schwankungen aus, welche in den letzten Jahrzehnten von zahlreichen Astronomen beobachteten Schwankungen der Völkung Veranlassung geben, und welche von Helmholtz theoretisch näher untersucht worden sind.

^{Passung der Position von}
enthält ~~Beobachtungen~~ ^{4 Planetoiden welche an der Münch. Sternwarte} ~~ausgeführt~~

Grabowski bemerkt, dass die in Chandler's Formel zusammengefassten empirischen Resultate ^{Corrections} welche zu einigen Verbesserungen der Helmholtz'schen Erwägungen nöthigen und zeigt überhaupt, wie aus ~~der~~ der Bewegung der Rotationsaxe die Bewegung der Trägheitsaxe abgeleitet werden kann, was auch in Hinsicht auf ~~ein~~ ^{ihre} ~~Schwankung~~ ^{ausgeführt} ist.

Versuch Spitzer's ^{einer} ~~der~~ Erklärung ~~der~~ ^{inner} Bewegungen von Bedeutung ist.

~~Grabowski behandelt in dieser Abhandlung, welche von ihm als Doctor Dissertation~~
~~verwendet wurde, die Theorie dieses Instruments, welches für die Astronomie mit~~
~~Geophysik Physik~~ ^{von Henrii in London erfunden}
~~ist~~ ^{ist} ~~große Bedeutung~~ ^{hat} ~~hat~~ ^{war} in den Grundrissen schon
 bekannt. Von Grabowski wurde sie in dieser Abhandlung, seiner Doctor Dissertation,
 mit Rücksicht auf den Einfluss ^{der} verschiedenen Fehlerquellen bis ins letzte
 Detail vervollständigt. ^{wodurch} ~~ist~~ ^{die Genauigkeit der Messungen bei Anwendung dieses Instruments}
^{deutlich gezeigt worden} ^{Kanon}

4). Zur Frage der Veränderlichkeit von κ Persei
 Veränderlichkeit ^{des im vergangenen Jahre}
 Die Beobachtungen der ^{neu erschienen} ~~veränderten~~ Sterne Nova Persei

wurden ^{meist} ~~meist~~ ^{durch} ~~durch ^{Vergleichung} ~~Vergleichung~~ ^{mit den oben erwähnten Sterne} ~~ausgeführt~~
 (von zahlreichen Astronomen)~~

Nun hat ^{der} Gutthrich ~~in~~ ^{bezeugt}, dass auch
~~die Frage aufgeworfen ist~~ ^{ob} κ Persei ~~selbst~~
 veränderlich ist, was eine Revision jenes gesammelten Beobachtungsmaterials
 erfordern würde. Diese ^{Behauptung} ~~ist~~ ^{von} Grabowski durch Discussion seiner eigenen
 in Pulkova angestellten Beobachtungen dieses Sterns widerlegt.

~~Außer diesen bisher in Druck erschienenen Arbeiten~~

5). O. observ. nach photometrisch Nova Perseus observ. u. observ.
 u. Pulkova [Photometrische Beobachtungen der Nova Persei aus. ---]

Es ist dies nur ein kurzer Auszug aus einer ^{deutlich} ~~ausführlichen~~ ^{in Druck befindlichen} Arbeit, in der
 Sitz des Kar. Akad. in Petersburg erscheinenden Abhandlung, welche eine Darlegung
 des ~~Verhältnisses~~ ^{von Grabowski und Zupit in Pulkova gewonnen} ~~Verhältnisses~~ ^{auf die Veränderlichkeit von Nova Persei} ~~bezieht~~
 Beobachtungsmaterials enthält.

Bezüglich des zweiten Candidaten Dr. Ernst können wir uns kurz fassen, da 104
über ~~den~~ denselben schon in der an 13 Juli 1900 betref. Erhaltung der vord.
legende ~~für~~ an das H. H. k. k. Minister. gestellten Eingabe ausführlich berichtet wurde.

Dr. Ernst hat außer ~~einer~~ einem lehrerförmlichen Lehrbuch

und zwei populäre wissenschaftliche Schriften

O koi en sivele i kometech

Außerdem zahlreiche Beiträge von Planeten & Kometen in der astr. Nachr.,
~~und~~ Ephemeriden von Mithras in der astr. Nachr. & Völk. u. K. Z. für Ost-
 und populäre wissenschaftliche Artikel in Wochenschrift.

0 wegen besserer Interpolierungen als vorherige geometrische
 zur Reduzierung des geometrischen Faktors auf das normale Gitter
 Es wird darin eine ^{neue} Interpolationsformel ~~angeführt~~ ^{begonnen} welche genauere
 Werte mit ~~viel geringeren Aufwand an Rechenarbeit~~ ^{geringeren} ~~erhält~~ ^{Rechenarbeit} ~~erhält~~ ^{wenigstens} liefert als die bisher als bestempfohlene Hartmann'sche mit welcher doch die

[Faint, illegible handwriting throughout the page, likely bleed-through from the reverse side.]

2

peni pshachnuy
keshnie s upoyit sho voranley
m p. Rezhetskaya

